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A TOUR IN SCOTLAND, AND VOYAGE TO THE HEBRIDES;

MDCCLXXII.

PART I.

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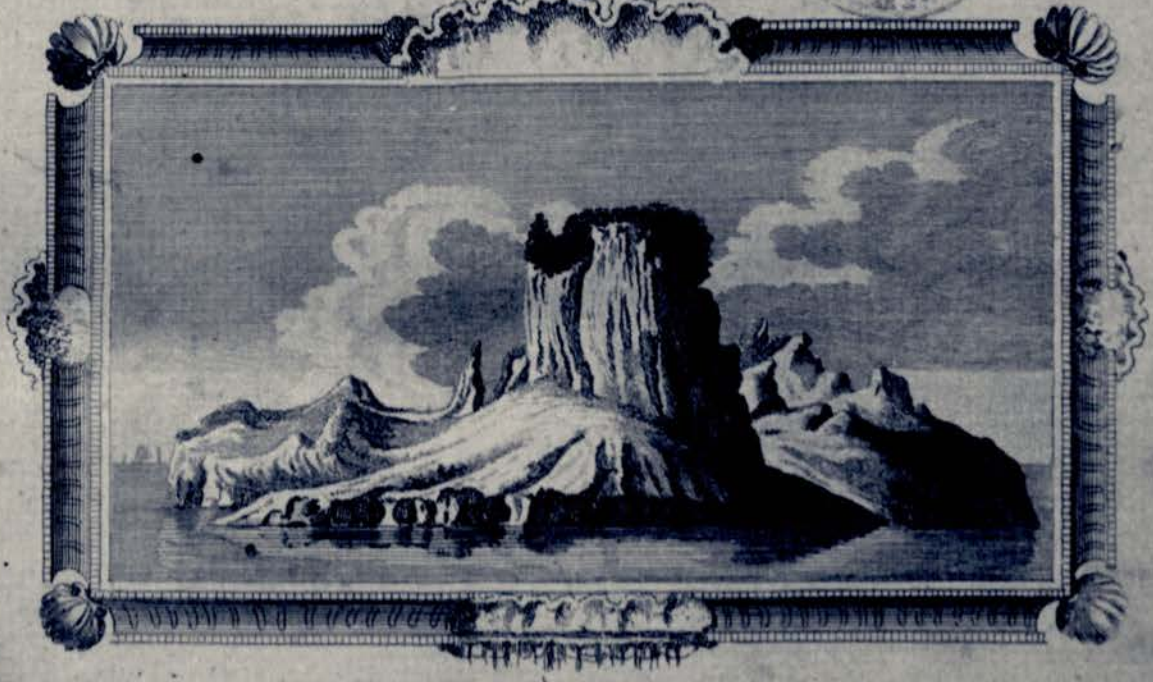

SECOND EDITION.

LONDON,
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MDCCLXXVI.

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TO

JOSEPH BANKS, Eſq;

DEAR SIR,

I Think myſelf ſo much indebted to you, for making me the vehicle for conveying to the public the rich diſcovery of your laſt voyage, that I cannot diſpenſe with this addreſs the uſual tribute on ſuch occaſions. You took from me all temptation of envying your ſuperior good fortune, by the liberal declaration you made that the HEBRIDES were my ground, and yourſelf, as you pleaſantly expreſſed it, but an interloper. May I meet with ſuch, in all my adventures!

Without leſſening your merit, let me ſay that no one has leſs reaſon to be ſparing of his ſtores of knowlege. Few poſſeſs ſo large a ſhare: you enjoy it without oſtentation; and with a facility of communication, the reſult of natural endowments joined with an immenſity of obſervation, collected in parts of the world, before, either of doubtful exiſtence, or totally unknown. You have enriched yourſelf with the treaſures of the globe, by a circumnavigation, founded on the moſt liberal and ſcientific principles.

The

DEDICATION.

The xvith century received luſtre from the numbers of generous volunteers of rank and fortune, who diſtinguiſhing themſelves by the contempt of riches, eaſe, and luxury, made the moſt hazardous voyages, like yourſelf, animated by the love of true glory.

In reward, the name of BANKS will ever exiſt with thoſe of CLIFFORD, RALEIGH and WILLUGHBY, on the rolls of fame, celebrated inſtances of great and enterprizing ſpirits: and the *arctic* SOLANDER muſt remain a fine proof that no climate can prevent the ſeeds of knowlege from vegetating in the breaſt of innate ability.

You have had juſtly a full triumph decreed to you by your country. May your laurels for ever remain unblighted! and if ſhe has deigned to twine for me a civic wreath, return to me the ſame good wiſh.

I am, with every due acknowlegement,

DEAR SIR,

Your obliged, and

moſt obedient humble Servant,

THOMAS PENNANT.

DOWNING,
March 1, 1774.

ADVERTISEMENT

THIS journey was undertaken in the ſummer of 1772, in order to render more complete, my preceding tour; and to allay that ſpecies of reſtleſſneſs that infects many minds, on leaving any attempt unfiniſhed. Conſcious of my deficiency in ſeveral reſpects, I prevaled on two gentlemen to favor me with their company, and to ſupply by their knowlege what I found wanting in myſelf.

To the Rev. Mr. *John Lightfoot*, lecturer of *Uxbridge*, I am obliged for all the botanical remarks ſcattered over the following pages. But it gives me great pleaſure to ſay that he means to extend his favors, by ſoon giving to the public a FLORA SCOTICA, an ample enumeration and hiſtory of the plants obſerved by him in the ſeveral places we viſited. To Mr. *Lightfoot*, I muſt join in my acknowlegements, the Rev. Mr. *John Stuart* of *Killin*, for a variety of hints, relating to cuſtoms of the natives of the highlands, and of the iſlands, which by reaſon of my ignorance of the *Erſe* or *Galic* language, muſt have eſcaped my notice. To both I was indebted for all the comforts that ariſe from the ſociety of agreeable and worthy companions.

I muſt not omit my thanks to the ſeveral gentlemen who favored me at different times with accounts and little hiſtories of the places of their reſidence, or their environs. To begin with the moſt ſouthern, my beſt acknowlegements are due to

Mr. *Aikin*, Surgeon, for the account of *Warrington*.

ADVERTISEMENT.

Mr. *Thomas Weſt* favored me with ſeveral things relating to the North of *Lancaſhire*.

Doctor *Brownrigg*, the Rev. Doctor *Burn*, *Joſeph Nicholſon*, Eſq; of *Hawkſhery*, and the Rev. Mr. *Fariſh* of *Carliſle*, afforded me large ſupplies relating to their counties of *Weſtmoreland* and *Cumberland*.

In SCOTLAND, *John Maxwel*, Eſq; of *Broomholme*, and Mr. *Little* of *Langholme* favored me with ſeveral remarks relating to *Eſkdale*.

The Rev. Mr. *Jaffray*, miniſter of *Ruthwell*, with a hiſtory of his pariſh.

Sir *William Maxwell*, Bart. of *Springkeld*, with variety of drawings, found at the *Roman* ſtation at *Burrens* *.

John Galdie, Eſq; of *Dumfries*, ſupplied me with numbers of obſervations on that town and county.

The Rev. Mr. *Duncan Macfarlane* of *Drummond*, with an account of his pariſh.

Mr. *John Golborn*, engineer, with an account of *Glaſgow*, and various miſcellaneous remarks.

For the excellent account of *Paiſley*, I am indebted to Mr. *Francis Douglas*.

The Rev. Mr. *Gerſhom Stuart* ſent me materials for an account of the iſle of *Arran*.

Alexander Campbel, Eſq; of *Ballole*, and *Charles Freebain*, Eſq; communicated ſeveral obſervations relating to the iſle of *Ilay*.

JOSEPH BANKS, Eſq; communicated to me his deſcription of STAFFA; and permitted my artiſt to copy as many of the beautiful drawings in his collection, as would be of uſe in the preſent work.

* I muſt not omit my thanks to the Rev. Mr. *Cordiner*, miniſter of the *epiſcopal* chapel at *Bamff*, for an elegant drawing of the urn in the preceding volume.

I muſt

I muſt acknowlege myſelf in a particular manner indebted to the Rev. Mr. *Donald Macquin* of *Kilmuir*, in the iſle of *Skie*, for a moſt inſtructive correſpondence relating to the antient cuſtoms of the place, and to its various antiquities. A ſmall part I have mingled with my own account: but the greater ſhare, in juſtice to the merit of the writer, I have delivered unmutilated in the Appendix to the third volume.

The Rev. Mr. *Dounie*, miniſter of *Gair-loch*, obliged me with various remarks on his neighborhood.

The Rev. Mr. *Donald Macleod* of *Glenelg*, the ſame, reſpecting his.

To Doctor *Ramſay* of *Edinburgh*, I muſt return thanks, for a variety of ſervices: to Mr. *George Paton* of the ſame place, for an indefatigable and unparalleled aſſiduity in procuring from all parts any intelligence that would be of uſe to the work in view.

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A

TOUR

IN

SCOTLAND,

AND

VOYAGE TO THE HEBRIDES,

MDCCLXXII.

ON *Monday* the 18th of *May*, for a ſecond time, take my departure for the North, from CHESTER; a city without parallel for the ſingular ſtructure of the four principal ſtreets, which are as if excavated out of the earth, and ſunk many feet beneath the ſurface; the carriages drive far below the level of the kitchens, on a line with ranges of ſhops; and over them, on each ſide the ſtreets, paſſengers walk from end to end, ſecure from wet or heat, in galleries purloined from the firſt floor of each houſe, open and baluſtraded in front. The back courts of all theſe houſes are level with the ground, but to go into any of the four ſtreets it is neceſſary to deſcend a flight of ſeveral ſteps. CHESTER. ITS ROWS.

The ſtreets were once conſiderably deeper, as is apparent from the ſhops, whoſe floors lie far below the preſent pavement. The leſſer ſtreets and allies that run into the greater ſtreets, were ſloped to the level of the bottoms of the latter, as is particularly viſible in *Bridge-ſtreet*. It is difficult to aſſign a reaſon for theſe hollowed ways: I can only ſuppoſe them to have been the void left after the deſtruction of the antient vaults mentioned by an antient hiſtorian: *In this cyte*, ſays the POLYCHRONICON *, *ben ways under erthe with vowtes and ſtone-werke wonderly wrought thre chambred werkes: I grave with olde mennes names therein. There is alſo* JULIUS CEZARS *name wonderly in ſtones grave, and other noble mennes alſo, with the wrytynge about:* meaning the altar and monumental inſcriptions of the *Romans*.

CATHEDRAL. The cathedral ('till the reformation the church of the rich monaſtery of St. *Werburgh*) is an antient ſtructure, very ragged on the outſide, from the nature of the friable red ſtone † with which it is built; but ſtill may boaſt of a moſt elegant Weſtern front; and the tabernacle work in the choir is very neat: St. *Werburgh's* ſhrine is now the biſhop's throne, decorated with the figures of *Mercian* monarchs and ſaints; to whom the fair patroneſs was a bright example, living immaculate with her huſband *Ceolredus*, copying her aunt the great *Ethelreda*, who lived for three years, with not leſs purity, with her good man *Tonberctus*, and for twelve with her ſecond huſband, the pious Prince *Egfrid*. Hiſtory relates, that

* *Higden's Polychronicon*, or rather that by *Roger Ceſtrenſis*, a *Benedictine* monk of St. *Werburgh's*; from whom *Higden* is ſaid to have ſtolen the whole work. This *Roger* was cotemporary with *Trivet*, who died A. D. 1328.

† *Vale-Royal*, 19.

this

this religious houſe was originally a nunnery, founded A. D. 660, by *Wulpherus*, king of the *Mercians*, in favor of his daughter's indiſpoſition. The nuns, in proceſs of time, gave way to canons ſecular; and they again were diſplaced by *Hugh Lupus*, nephew to the conqueror, 1095, and their room ſupplied by *Benedictines*.

CHAPTER-HOUSE.

The beauty and elegant ſimplicity of a very antique gothic chapter-houſe, and its fine veſtibule, merits a viſit from every traveller. The date of the foundation is uncertain, but it ſeems, from the ſimilitude of roof and pilaſters in a chapel in the ſquare tower in the caſtle, to have been the work of cotemporary architects, and theſe architects were probably *Norman*; for the mode of ſquare towers, with ſquared angles, was introduced immediately on the conqueſt.

The cloiſters, the great refectory, now the free-ſchool, and a gateway of moſt ſingular ſtructure, are at preſent the ſole remains of this monaſtery. The ruins near St. *John*'s church are fine reliques of the piety of the times; and the maſſy columns, and round arches within the church, moſt curious ſpecimens of the clumſy ſtrength of *Saxon* architecture. The former are probably the remains of the monaſtery of St. *Mary*, founded by *Randal*, ſecond E. of *Cheſter*, for *Benedictine* nuns. The church was founded by King *Ethelred*, in 689: an uncouth inſcription on the walls informs us, that 'King 'Ethelred minding more the bliſſe of heaven, edified a colledge 'church notable and famous in the ſuburbs of *Cheſter* pleaſant and 'beauteous in the honour of GOD and the Baptiſt St. *John* with the 'help of biſhop *Wulfrice* and good EXCILLION *.' It was rebuilt in 906, by *Ethelred*, E. of *Mercia*, after he had expelled the *Danes*

* So tranſlated from *bono auxilio*.

out of the city. This was alſo the cathedral, until ſupplanted in 1551, by the church of the abby of St. *Werburgh*.

CASTLE AND WALLS. The caſtle is a decaying pile, rebuilt by one of the *Norman* earls, on the ſite of the more antient fortreſs. The walls of the city (the only complete ſpecimen of old fortifications) are one mile three quarters and a hundred and one yards in circumference, and, being the principal walk of the inhabitants, are kept in excellent order. The views from the ſeveral parts are very fine: the mountains of *Flintſhire*, the hills of *Broxton*, and the inſulated rock of *Beeſton*, form the ruder part of the ſcenery; a rich flat gives us a ſofter view, and the proſpect up the river towards *Boughton*, recalls in ſome degree the idea of the *Thames* and *Richmond* hill.

ANTIQUITIES. The *Hypocauſt*, near the *Feathers* inn, is one of the remains of the *Romans*, it being well known that this place was a principal ſtation. Among many antiquities found here, none is more ſingular than the rude ſculpture of the *Dea Armigera Minerva*, with her bird and altar, on the face of a rock in a ſmall field near the *Welch* end of the bridge.

TRADE. CHESTER has been, at different times, a *place d'armes*, a great thorough-fare between the two kingdoms, and the reſidence of a numerous and poliſhed gentry. Trade, till of late years, was but little attended to, but at preſent efforts are making to enter into that of *Guinea*, the plantations, and the *Baltic*; and from the *Phœnix* tower is a good *Piſgah* view of an internal commerce by means of a canal now cutting beneath the walls.

Since the year 1736, and not before, great quantities of linen-cloth have been imported from *Ireland* to each of the annual fairs: in that year 449654 yards; and at preſent about a million of yards are brought

brought to each fair. Hops are another great article of trade, for above ten thouſand pockets are ſold here annually, much of which is forwarded to the neighboring iſland. But the only ſtaple trade of the city is in ſkins, multitudes of which are imported, dreſſed here, but ſent out again to be manufactured. Here is a well-regulated poor-houſe, and an infirmary; the laſt ſupported by contributions from the city, its county, and the adjacent counties of *North-Wales*. The firſt has happily the leſt uſe of this pious foundation; for, whether from the dryneſs of the ſituation, the clearneſs of the air, or the purity of the water, the proportion of deaths to the inhabitants has been only as 1 to 31; whereas in *London* 1 in 20, and 3-4ths; in *Leeds* 1 in 21, and 3-5ths; and in *Northampton* and *Shrewſbury*, 1 in 26, annually pay the great tribute of nature *. Might I be permitted to moralize, I ſhould call this the reward of the benevolent and charitable diſpoſition, that is the characteriſtic of this city; for ſuch is the ſacrifice that is pleaſing to the Almighty. HEALTHINESS.

About two miles from *Cheſter*, paſs over *Hoole* heath, noted for having been one of the places of reception for ſtrangers eſtabliſhed by *Hugh Lupus*, in order to people his new dominions. This in particular was the *aſylum* allotted for the fugitives of *Wales*. HOOLE HEATH.

Ride thro' the ſmall town of *Trafford*: this, with the lordſhip of *Newton*, was, as *Daniel King* obſerves, one of the ſweet morſels that the abbot of St. *Werburgh* and his convent kept for their own wholeſome proviſion. Get into a tract of ſandy country, and paſs beneath *Helleſby-Tor*, a high and bluff termination of *Delamere* foreſt, HELLESBY-TOR.

* *Vide* the obſervations on this ſubject of that humane phyſician, my worthy friend, Dr. *Haygarth*.

compoſed

compoſed of the ſame friable ſtone as that near *Cheſter*, but veined with yellow. Hence a view of the junction of the *Weever* and the *Merſey*, and an extenſive tract of marſhy meadow, with ſome good and much ruſhy graſs; and beyond is the beginning of the wide eſtuary that flows by *Leverpool*.

FRODESHAM. Croſs a little brook, called *Llewyn*, and reach *Frodeſham*; a town of one long ſtreet, which, with its caſtle, was allotted by *Edward* I. to *David*, brother to *Lewelyn*, laſt Prince of *Wales*, as a retainer in his double perfidy againſt his own blood, and his own country. Not a veſtige is left of the caſtle, which ſtood at the Weſt end of the town; was latterly uſed as a houſe by the *Savages*, and was burnt down in 1652, when one of that name, an Earl *Rivers*, lay dead in it.

This, as well as moſt other towns and villages in *Cheſhire*, ſtands on an eminence of ſand-ſtone, and by that means enjoys a ſituation dry, wholeſome and beautiful.

The church ſtands at a vaſt height above the town. In the regiſter are theſe two remarkable inſtances of longevity: *March* the 13th, 1592, was buried, *Thomas Hough*, aged 141; and the very next day was committed to the earth, *Randle Wall*, aged 103. I obſerved alſo, that in the Winter of 1574, the peſtilence reached this ſequeſtered place, for four are then recorded to have died of it. In early times that avenging angel ſpread deſtruction thro' all parts of the land; but her power is now ceaſed by the providential ceſſation of the natural cauſes that gave riſe to that moſt dreadful of calamities.

ARCHERY. Above the church is *Beacon* hill, with a beautiful walk cut along its ſide. At the foot are four butts (archery being ſtill practiſed here)

here) for an exerciſe in which the warriors of this county were of old eminent. The butts lie at four, eight, twelve, and ſixteen roods diſtance from each other: the laſt are now diſuſed; probably as the preſent race of archers prefer what is called ſhort-ſhooting *.

Croſs the *Weever*, on a good ſtone bridge: from a neighboring warehouſe much cheeſe is ſhipped off, brought down the river in boats from the rich grazing grounds, that extend as far as *Nantwich*. The river, by means of locks, is navigable for barges as high as *Winſlow* bridge; but below this admits veſſels of ſixty tuns. The channel above and below is deep and clayey, and at low water very diſagreeable.

On the North banks are the ruins of *Rock-ſavage*, ſuffered, within memory, to fall to decay; once the ſeat of a family of the ſame name; and not far remote, on the ſame range, is *Aſton*, a good houſe, finely ſituated, but rendered too naked through the rage of modern taſte. ROCK-SAVAGE.

About two miles farther, on the right, is *Dutton-Lodge*, once the ſeat of the *Duttons*; a family in poſſeſſion of a ſingular grant, having *Magiſterium omnium Leccatorum et meretricum totius Ceſtreſhire*. This privilege came originally from *Randal*, 6th Earl of *Cheſter*, to *Roger Lacy*, conſtable of that city, who, when the Earl was cloſely beſieged by the *Welch* in *Rudland* caſtle, collected haſtily for his relief a band of minſtrels, and other idle people, and with them ſucceeded in the attempt; after which his ſon *John* aſſigned it to the *Duttons*, one of that name being aſſiſtant in the affair. DUTTON-LODGE

* I think myſelf indebted to Mr. *Robertſon*, librarian to the ROYAL-SOCIETY, an old archer, for the correction of this paſſage.

Reach

HALTON CASTLE.

Reach *Halton* caſtle, ſeated on an eminence, and given by *Hugh Lupus* to *Nigellus*, one of his officers, and founded by one of the two. *Nigel* held it by this honorable and ſpirited ſervice, that whenever the Earl made an expedition into *Wales*, the Baron of *Haldon* ſhould be the foremoſt in entering the country, and the laſt in coming out *. It became afterwards the property of the houſe of *Lancaſter*, and was a favorite hunting ſeat of *John* of *Gaunt*. The caſtle is a ruin, except a part kept as a priſon. It belongs to the dutchy of *Lancaſter*, and has ſtill a court of record, and other privileges.

From the caſtle is the moſt beautiful view in *Cheſhire*; a rich proſpect of the meanders of the *Merſey*, thro' a fertile bottom; a pretty wooded peninſula jutting into it oppoſite to *Runcorn*; the great county of *Lancaſhire*, filled with hedge-row trees; and beyond ſoar the hills of *Yorkſhire* and *Lancaſhire*; and on the other ſide appears *Cheſhire*, and the ſtill loftier *Cambrian* mountains; but cloſe beneath, near the church, is ſtill a more pleaſing view; that of a row of neat alms-houſes, for the reception of the ſuperannuated ſervants of the houſe of *Norton*, founded by the late *Puſey Brook*, Eſq; my friend, and the friend of mankind.

NORTON.

Deſcend the hill, and paſs by *Norton*, a good modern houſe, on the ſite of a priory of canons regular of St. *Auguſtine*, founded by *William*, ſon of *Nigellus*, A. D. 1135, who did not live to complete his deſign; for *Euſtace de Burgaville* granted to *Hugh de Catherik* paſture for a hundred ſheep, in caſe he finiſhed the church in all reſpects conformable to the intent of the founder. It was granted at the diſſolution to *Richard Brook*, Eſquire.

* *Blunt's* Antient Tenures.

Continue

Continue my way along a flat dull country, reach the banks of the *Merſey*, ride over a long cauſeway, having before me a perfect wood of lofty poplar, that ſpeaks the ſoil; and *Warrington* as if in the midſt of it. Enter

LANCASHIRE,

after croſſing a handſome ſtone bridge of four arches, which leads into the town, and was built by the firſt Earl of *Derby*, to accommodate *Henry* VII, then on his road on a viſit to his lordſhip, probably to ſooth the Earl after the ungrateful execution of his brother, Sir *William Stanly*. It was at firſt a toll-bridge, but his lordſhip generouſly releaſed the country from that tax, at a loſs of as many marks as was equivalent to the portion of one of his daughters.

The priory of the hermit friers of *Auguſtine*, founded before 1379, ſtood near the bridge, but not a relique exiſts. The entrance into the town is unpromiſing, the ſtreets long, narrow, ill built, and crowded with carts and paſſengers; but farther on are airy, and of a good width, but afford a ſtriking mixture of mean buildings and handſome houſes, as is the caſe with moſt trading towns that experience a ſudden riſe; not that this place wants antiquity, for *Leland* ſpeaks of its having a better market than *Mancheſter* upwards of 200 years ago. At that time the principal part of the town was near the church, remote from the bridge, and was acceſſible only by a ford, but the conveniency of a ſafer tranſit ſoon drew the buildings to that end.

CHURCH. The church has of late undergone much alteration, but two of the antient ſide chapels ſtill remain: one belonging to the *Maſſies* contains nothing but a ſmall mural monument, with a very amiable character of *Francis Maſſey*, Eſq; Lord of the manours of *Rixton* and *Glaſbrook*, laſt of the antient family, which was extinct with him in 1748; but in an oppoſite chapel is a magnificent tomb of Sir *Thomas Boteler* and his lady, in alabaſter: their effigies lie at top, hand in hand, he in armour, ſhe in a remarkable mitre-ſhaped cap; round the ſides are various figures, ſuch as St. *Chriſtopher*, St. *George*, and other ſuperſtitious ſculptures. The *Botelers* were of great antiquity in this place; the firſt took his name from being *Butler* to *Ranulf de Gernons*, or *Meſchines*, Earl of *Cheſter*. His poſterity acquired great poſſeſſions in this county *, and one of them obtained the charters for markets and fairs at *Warrington*, from his Prince *Edward* I. Tradition ſays, that Sir *Thomas*, then reſident at *Beauly* houſe, near this town, was, with his lady, murdered in the night by aſſaſſins, who croſſed the moat in leathern boats to perpetrate their villainy.

Beneath an arch in the wall near this tomb is another, containing a figure in a long robe, muffled up to the chin; the head wrapped in a ſort of cap, and bound with a neat fillet.

Beſides this church is a neat chapel of eaſe, lately rebuilt, and many places of worſhip for Preſbyterians, Anabaptiſts, Quakers, Methodiſts and *Roman* Catholics: for in manufacturing places it often falls out that the common people happily have a diſpoſition

* *Dugdale's Baronage* I. 653.

to ſeek the LORD, but as unhappily diſagree in the means of rendering themſelves acceptable to him.

Here is a free-ſchool, very conſiderably endowed, and made very reſpectable by the merits of the preſent maſter. An academy has of late years been eſtabliſhed in this town, with a view of giving an education to youth on the plan of an univerſity.

The manufactures of this place are very conſiderable; formerly a great quantity of checks and coarſe linnens were made here, but of late years theſe have given way to that of *Polldavies*, or ſail-cloth, now carried on with ſuch ſpirit (in the town and country) as to ſupply near one half of the navy of *Great-Britain*. The late war gave a great riſe to this branch, and a ſudden improvement to the town. MANUFACTURES.

The making of pins is another conſiderable article of commerce; locks, hinges, caſt-iron, and other branches of hardware, are fabricated here to a great amount: very large works for the refining of copper, are carried on near the town; and the glaſs and ſugar houſes employ many hands. By means of all theſe advantages the town has been doubled within theſe twenty years; and is ſuppoſed to contain at preſent between eight and nine thouſand inhabitants.

The manufactures of this place are moſt readily conveyed down to *Liverpool*, by means of the *Merſey*. The ſpring-tides riſe at the bridge to the height of nine feet, and veſſels of ſeventy or eighty tuns can lie at *Bank-quay*, the port of the town; where warehouſes, cranes, and other conveniences for ſhipping of goods are erected. I muſt not omit that thirty or forty thouſand buſhels of potatoes are annually exported out of the rich land of the environs POTATOES.

virons of *Warrington*, into the *Mediterranean*, at the medium price of 14d. per buſhel. This is the root which honeſt *Gerard*, about two hundred and forty years ago, ſpeaks of *as a food, as alſo a meat for pleaſure being either roſted in the embers or boiled and eaten with oile vinegar and pepper or dreſſed ſome other way by the hand of a ſkilful cooke* *.

FISH. The ſalmon fiſhery is very conſiderable, but the opportunity of ſending them to *London*, and other places, at the beginning of the ſeaſon, keeps up the price to about 8d per pound, which gradually ſinks to 3d or 2d halfpenny, to the great aid of the poor manufacturers. Smelts, or as they are called in all the North, *ſparlings*, migrate in the Spring up this river in amazing ſhoals, and of a ſize ſuperior to thoſe of other parts, ſome having been taken that weighed half a pound, and meaſured thirteen inches.

GRAINING. In this river is found a ſmall fiſh called the *Graining*, in ſome reſpects reſembling the dace, yet is a diſtinct and perhaps new ſpecies; the uſual length is ſeven inches and a half; it is rather more ſlender than the dace, the body is almoſt ſtrait, that of the other incurvated; the color of the ſcales in this is ſilvery, with a bluiſh caſt; thoſe of the dace have a yellowiſh or greeniſh tinge: the eyes, the ventral and the anal fins in the *Graining* are of a pale color †.

ORFORD-HALL. Make a viſit to *John Blackburne*, Eſq; at his ſeat of *Orford*, a mile from *Warrington*; dine and lie there. This gentleman from

* Herbal, 928.

† Ray's in P. D. 8. P. P. 15. V. 9. A. 10. C. 32.

his

his earlieſt life, like another *Evelyn*, has made his garden the employ and amuſement of his leiſure hours; and been moſt ſucceſsful in every part he has attempted: in fact he has an univerſal knowledge in the culture of plants. He was the ſecond in theſe kingdoms that cultivated the *Pine apple:* has the beſt fruit and the beſt kitchen garden: his collection of hardy exotics is exceedingly numerous; and his collection of hot-houſe plants is at leſt equal to that at *Kew*. He neglects no branch of botany, has the aquatic plants in their proper elements; the rock plants on artificial rocks; and you may be here betrayed into a bog by attempting to gather thoſe of the moraſs.

Mrs. *Blackburne* his daughter extends her reſearches ſtill farther, and adds to her empire another kingdom: not content with the botanic, ſhe cauſes *North America* to be explored for its animals, and has formed a *Muſeum* from the other ſide of the *Atlantic*, as pleaſing as it is inſtructive.

In this houſe is a large family picture of the *Aſhton*'s of *Chadderton*, conſiſting of a gentleman, his lady, eleven children living at that time, and three infants who died in their birth: it was painted in the reign of *James* I. by *Tobias Ratcliff*; but has ſo little merit, that I ſhould not have mentioned it, but to add one more to Mr. *Walpole*'s liſt of painters.

WINWICK.

MAY 19, Paſs through *Winwick*, a ſmall village remarkable for being the richeſt rectory in *England:* the living is worth 2300 l. per annum; the Rector is Lord of the Manor, and has a glebe of 1300 l. annual rent: it is ſingular that this county, the ſeventh in ſize in *England*, has only ſixty-one pariſhes, whereas *Norfolk*, the next in dimenſions has no fewer than ſix hundred and ſixty.

In

In the wall of an old porch before the Rector of *Winwick*'s houſe, is ſafely lodged a bible, placed there by a zealous incumbent, who lived in the days of *Oliver Cromwel*, in order that at leſt one authentic book might be found, ſhould the fanatics corrupt the text, and deſtroy all the orthodox copies.

On the outſide of the Church is this inſcription, cut in old letters:

Hic locus, *Oſwalde*, quondam tibi placuit valde;
Northanumbrorum fueras Rex, nuncque polorum
Regna tenes, Prato paſſus *Marcelde* * vocato.
Anno milleno quingentenoque triceno,
Sclator poſt *Chriſtum* murum renovaverat iſtum:
Henricus Johnſton curatus erat ſimul hic tunc.

Oſwald was king of *Northumberland*; the moſt pious prince of his time; and the reſtorer of the chriſtian religion in his dominions: at length, A. D. 640, receiving a defeat near *Oſweſtry*, by *Penda*, pagan king of *Mercia*, was there ſlain, his body cut in pieces, and ſtuck on poles by way of trophies.

At *Redbank* between this place and *Newton* the *Scots* in *Auguſt* 1648, after their retreat from *Preſton*, made a reſolute ſtand for many hours againſt the victorious *Cromwel*, who, with great loſs on both ſides, beat them from their ground; and the next day made himſelf maſter of all their remaining infantry, which, with their commander Lieutenant-general *Bayly*, ſurrendered on the bare condition of quarter †.

* *Muſer-field* near *Oſweſtry*.
† *Whitelock*, 332. *Clarendon*, V. 162.

Paſs

Paſs through *Newton*, a ſmall burough town: the country flat and fertile. On approaching *Wiggan*, obſerve ſeveral fields quite white with thread, bleaching for the manufacture of ſtrong checks and coarſe linen, carried on in that town and neighborhood.

WIGGAN.

Wiggan is a pretty large town and a burough. It has long been noted for manufactures in braſs and pewter, which now give way to that of checks: an ingenious fellow here turns canal coal into vaſes, obeliſks, and ſnuff-boxes, and forms excellent blackmoors heads out of the ſame material.

The beſt croſs-bows are alſo made in this town by a perſon, who ſucceeded his father in the buſineſs; the laſt coming there from *Rippon* about a century ago.

In the church is an inſcription in memory of Sir *Roger Bradſhaigh* of *Haigh*, an eminent loyaliſt in the time of the civil wars: and a tomb much defaced of a Sir *William Bradſhaigh*, and his lady *Mabel*, who lived in the reigns of *Edward* the II. and III. a remarkable hiſtory attends this pair: in the time of the firſt monarch, he ſet out for the holy land in queſt of adventures, and left his fair ſpouſe at home to pray for his ſucceſs: but after ſome years abſence, the lady thinking he made rather too long a ſtay, gave her hand to Sir *Oſmund Nevil*, a *Welch* knight. At length Sir *William* returns in the garb of a pilgrim; makes himſelf known to his *Mabel*, is acknowleged by her, and ſhe returns to her allegiance; Sir *William* purſues the innocent invader of his bed, overtakes him at *Newton* park, where my unfortunate countryman is ſlain. The poor lady being conſidered as an acceſſary to his death, is condemned to a weekly penance of walking barefoot from

from the chapel in *Haigh-Hall*, three miles diſtant, to expiate her crime, to a croſs near *Wiggan*, at this day called *Mabel*'s croſs.

Not far from the town is the little river *Douglas*, immortalized by the victories of our *Arthur* * over the *Saxons* on its banks. This ſtream in 1727 was widened, deepened and made navigable by locks, almoſt to the mouth of the *Ribble*: and was among the firſt of thoſe projects which have ſince been purſued with ſo much utility to the inland parts of the kingdom. This canal conveys coal to ſupply the north of the county, and even part of *Weſtmoreland*, and in return brings from thence limeſtone.

HAIGH-HALL. On an eminence about a mile from *Wiggan*, is *Haigh*, the ſeat of the *Bradſhaighs*, an antient houſe, built at different times, the chapel ſuppoſed to be as old as the time of *Edward* II. in the front are the *Stanly* arms, and beneath them thoſe of the family; which in all civil commotions had united with the former, even as early as the battle of *Boſworth* field.

In this houſe are ſome excellent pictures, our Saviour with his diſciples at *Emaus*, by *Titian*, with the landlord and waiter; a fine attention and reſpect is expreſſed in the countenances of the diſciples.

A very fine head of Sir *Lionel Tolmach*, by *Fr. Zucchero*, on wood; ſhort grey hair, a forked beard, roſy complexion; a beautiful *viridis ſenectus*.

Eliz. lady *Dacres*, daughter of *Paul* viſcount *Bayning*, relict of *Francis* lord *Dacres*, created counteſs of *Sheppy* for life, by *Ch.* II. in 1680; a head on wood: a blooming countenance.

* *Henry* of *Huntingdon*, 313.

A head

A head by *Riley*, of Sir *John Guiſe*, great grandfather to the preſent baronet: and another of lady *Guiſe*, by *Kneller*.

Charles I. in his robes.

George Villiers duke of *Buckingham*, in the robes of the garter, aſſaſſinated by the gloomy *Felton*.

A large equeſtrian picture of *Ch.* I. a copy after *Vandyck*.

His daughter, *Mary* princeſs of *Orange*, mother to king *William*.

Henry Murray, eſquire, gentleman of the bedchamber to *Ch.* II. his daughter was married to Sir *Roger Bradſhaigh*, the ſecond baronet.

CANAL COAL.

This neighborhood abounds with that fine ſpecies of coal called canal, perhaps *candle* coal, from its ſerving as cheap light for the poor to ſpin by, during the long winter evenings: it is found in beds of about three feet in thickneſs; the veins dip one yard in twenty; are found at great depths, with a black baſs above and below; and are ſubject to the ſame damps fiery and ſuffocating as the common coal. It makes the ſweeteſt of fires, and the moſt chearful: is very inflammable; and ſo clean, that at *Haigh-Hall* a ſummer-houſe is built with it, which may be entered without dread of ſoiling the lighteſt cloaths.

Leaving *Wiggan*, obſerve on the road-ſide near the N. end of the town, a monument, erected by *Alexander Rigby*, Eſq; in memory of his gallant commander Sir *Thomas Tildeſly*, who was killed on this ſpot in the engagement with *Lambert*, in 1650: a faithful domeſtic, ſupporting his dying maſter, was ſhot in that ſituation by a rebel trooper, who was inſtantly piſtoled by his generous officer, who abhorred the barbarity even to an enemy.

STANDISH. Reach *Standiſh*, a village with a very handſome church and ſpire ſteeple: the pillars within ſhew an attempt of the *Tuſcan* order; it was rebuilt in 1584, and chiefly by the aſſiſtance of *Richard Moodie*, Rector of the place, who maintained the workmen with meat, at his own coſt, during the time. He was the firſt proteſtant paſtor, conformed and procured the living by the ceſſion of the tythes of *Standiſh*, probably thinking it better to loſe part than all. He lies in effigy on his tomb, dreſſed in his *franciſcan* habit, with an inſcription declarative of his munificence towards the church. In front of the tomb are two ſmall pillars with *ionic* capitals, the dawning of the introduction of *Grecian* architecture.

Here is a handſome tomb of Sir *Edward Wrightington*, Knight, King's council: he died 1658, and lies in alabaſter recumbent in his gown. A curious memorial of *Edward Chiſnal*, Eſq; of *Chiſnal*, who was, during the civil wars, Colonel of a regiment of horſe, and another of foot; and leſt there ſhould be any doubt, the commiſſions are given in full length upon wood. This gentleman had the honor of defending *Latham* houſe under the command of the Heroine the Counteſs of *Derby*.

At Mrs. *Townley*'s, at *Standiſh-Hall*, are ſome few reliques of the *Arundel* collection, particularly eight pieces of glaſs, with the labors of *Hercules* moſt exquiſitely cut on them. A large ſilver ſquare, perhaps the pannel of an altar, with a moſt beautiful relief of the reſurrection on it, by P. V. 1605. Two trinkets, one a lion, the other a dragon, whoſe bodies are formed of two vaſt irregular pearls.

Make

Make an excurſion four miles on the Weſt, to *Holland*, a village where formerly had been a priory of *Benedictines*, founded by *Robert de Holland*, in 1319, out of the collegiate chapel, before ſerved by canons regular. Nothing remains at preſent but the church, and a few walls. The poſterity of the founder roſe to the greateſt honors during ſeveral of the following turbulent reigns; but thoſe honors were attended with the greateſt calamities. *Robert* himſelf, firſt Secretary to *Thomas* of *Woodſtock*, Earl of *Lancaſter*, after betraying his maſter, loſt his head, by the rage of the people, in the beginning of the reign of *Edw.* III. His poſterity, many at leſt of them, were equally unfortunate: *Thomas de Holland*, Duke of *Surry*, and Earl of *Kent*, fell in the ſame manner at *Cirenceſter*, by the hands of the townſmen, after a raſh inſurrection, in order to reſtore his maſter, *Richard* II. His half brother, *John*, Duke of *Exeter*, and Earl of *Huntingdon*, underwent the ſame fate, from the hands of the populace at *Pleſſy*, in *Eſſex*, for being engaged in the ſame deſign. And his grandſon *Henry*, Duke of *Exeter*, experienced a fortune as various as it was calamitous. He was the greateſt ſubject in power under *Henry* VI. and was brother in law to *Edw.* IV. yet, as *Comines* relates, during the firſt depreſſion of his unhappy maſter, he was ſeen a fugitive in *Flanders*, running barefoot after the Duke of *Burgundy*'s coach, to beg an alms: on the laſt attempt to replace *Henry* on the throne, he again appeared in arms at the battle of *Barnet*, fought manfully, and was left for dead in the field; a faithful domeſtic gave him aſſiſtance, and conveyed him into ſanctuary; he eſcaped, and was never heard of 'till his corps was found, by ſome unknown accident, floating in the ſea be- HOLLAND.

tween *Dover* and *Calais* *; and thus cloſed the eventful hiſtory of this ill-fated line.

Return thro' this deep tract into the road at *Standiſh:* the country from hence to *Preſton* very good; on the laſt a long valley runs parallel. At a place called *Pincock* bridge croſs the *Yarrow*, a pretty ſtream, watering a narrow romantic glen, wooded on both ſides.

Ride through *Walton*, a very populous village, near the *Ribble*, a fine river, extending thro' a range of very rich meadows, as far as the pictureſque vale of *Cuerden.* Croſs the river on a bridge of five arches, aſcend a hill, through lanes once deep; narrow, and of difficult approach; where, in 1715, the rebels made ſome reſiſtance to the King's forces in the ill-concerted affair of that year.

PRESTON. On the top lies *Preſton*, a neat and handſome town, quiet, and entirely free from the noiſe of manufactures; and is ſupported by paſſengers, or the money ſpent by the numerous gentry that inhabit it. It derives its name (according to *Camden*) from the *Prieſts* or *Religious* that were in old times the principal inhabitants. Here was a convent of grey friars or *Franciſcans* founded by *Edmund* Earl of *Lancaſter*, ſon of *Henry* III. *Robert de Holland* abovementioned, was a conſiderable benefactor to the place, and was buried here. A gentleman of the name of *Preſton* gave the ground †. Might not the town take its name from him? *Here was alſo an antient hoſpital dedicated to *Mary Magdalene*, mentioned in 1291 in the *Lincoln* taxation ‡.

* *Stow*, 426. † *Stevens's Monaſt.* 1. 154. ‡ *Tanner*, 234.

This

This place was taken by ſtorm in 1643 by the parlement forces under Sir *John Seaton*, after a moſt gallant defence: It was at that time fortified with brick walls *.

North of this town began the action between that gallant officer Sir *Marmaduke Langdale*, and the parlement forces under *Cromwel*. The former commanded the *Engliſh* army that was to act in conjunction with the Duke of *Hamilton* in his unfortunate invaſion in July 1648. *Langdale* gave the infatuated *Scot*, notice of the approach of *Cromwel*, and in vain adviſed the aſſembling of the whole force, his council was loſt. He alone made a ſtand in the fields near *Preſton* for ſix hours, unaſſiſted by the Duke, who puſhed the march of his troops over the bridge, leaving Sir *Marmaduke* to be overpowered with numbers.

The walks on the banks above the *Ribble* command a moſt beautiful view of meadows, bounded by delicious riſings; the river meandring between 'till the proſpect cloſes with it's eſtuary. Continue here the whole night, and lie at the *Black-Bull*.

The SPECTATOR has long ſince pointed out the knowledge that may be collected from ſigns: it is impoſſible not to remark the propriety of the reigning ones of this county: the triple-legs, and the eagle-and-child, denote the great poſſeſſions of the *Stanlies* in theſe parts; the bull, the juſt pre-eminence of it's cattle over other counties; and the royal-oak, it's diſtinguiſhed loyalty to it's ſovereign. I am amazed they do not add the GRACES, for no where can be ſeen a more numerous race of beauties among that order, who want every advantage to ſet off their native charms.

* Parlement Chronicle, 268.

Go

MAY. 20. Go over a flat country, with ruſhy fields on each ſide; croſs the *Broke* and the *Calder*; ſee on the one ſide *Blazedale* fells, and on the other *Pelling* moſs, which ſome years ago made an eruption ſimilar to that of *Solway*. Croſs the *Wier*, near *Garſtang*, on a bridge of two arches; about twelve miles lower it ſwells into a fine harbor, whence the provincial proverb, *as ſafe as* WIER. Veſſels put into it for the ſail-cloth made at *Kirkham*.

GARSTANG. Breakfaſt at *Garſtang*; a ſmall town, remarkable for the fine cattle produced in it's neighborhood: a gentleman has refuſed 30 guineas for a three-year-old cow; has ſold a calf of a month's age for 10 guineas, and bulls for 100; and has killed an ox weighing 21 ſcore per quarter, excluſive of hide, entrails, &c. Bulls alſo have been let out at the rate of 30 guineas the ſeaſon; ſo that well might honeſt *Barnaby* * celebrate the cattle of this place, notwithſtanding the misfortune he met with in one of it's great fairs.

Veni *Garſtang*, ubi nata
Sunt armenta fronte lata;
Veni *Garſtang*, ubi malè
Intrans forum beſtiale,
Forte vacillando vico
Huc et illuc cum amico,
In Juvencæ dorſum rui,
Cujus cornu læſus fui.

Abundance of potatoes are raiſed about the place, and ſent to *London*, *Ireland* and *Scotland*.

* Better known by the name of drunken *Barnaby*, who lived the beginning of the laſt century, and publiſhed his four itineraries in *Latin* rhyme.

In

Sir *Edward Walpole* is Lord of this manor, his father having obtained a grant of it from the crown.

Near the town, on a knowl, is a ſingle tower, the poor remains of *Grenehaugh* caſtle: it was built by the firſt *Stanley*, Earl of *Derby*, to ſecure himſelf in his new poſſeſſions, the forfeited eſtates of the *Lancaſters*, who did not bear, without reſentment, this uſurpation on their property. Among the attainted lands, which were veſted in his lordſhip, are reckoned thoſe of *Pilkington*, *Broughton*, and *Wotton* *.

Soon after leaving *Garſtang* the country grows more barren, uneven, or ſlightly hilly. From a common called the *Grave* have a fine view of

LANCASTER, built of ſtone, and lying on the ſide of a hill: the caſtle built by *Edward* III. † forms one great object, the church another; and far beyond is an arm of the ſea, and the lofty mountains of *Furneſs* and *Cumberland*. The town is not regular, but is well built, and contains numbers of very handſome houſes. Every ſtranger muſt admire the front of Mr. *Noble*'s faced with ſtone, naturally figured with views, rivers and mountains, in the ſame nature with the *pietra imboſcata* and *ruinata* of the *Italians*. The inhabitants are alſo fortunate in having ſome very ingenious cabinet-makers ſettled here, who fabricate moſt excellent and neat goods at remarkably cheap rates, which they export to *London* and the plantations. Mr. *Gillow*'s warehouſe of theſe manufactures merits a viſit. LANCASTER.

* *Leland*'s *Itin.* vi. 35.

† *Vetuſta Monumenta*, &c. publiſhed by the Society of Antiquarians, *No.* 41.

It

It is a town of much commerce: has fine quays on the river *Lune*, which brings up ſhips of 250 tons burden cloſe to the place. Forty or fifty ſhips trade from hence directly to *Guinea* and the *Weſt-Indies:* others to *Norway*. Beſides the cabinet goods, ſome ſail cloth is manufactured here; and great numbers of candles are exported to the *Weſt-Indies*. Much wheat and barley is imported.

The cuſtom-houſe is a ſmall but elegant building, with a portico ſupported by four ionic pillars, with a beautiful plain pediment: each pillar is fifteen feet and a half high, and conſiſts of a ſingle ſtone. There is a double flight of ſteps, a ruſtic ſurbaſe and coins; a work that does much credit to Mr. *Gillow*, the architect.

CASTLE. The caſtle is very intire; has a moſt magnificent front, conſiſting of two angular towers, and a gateway between; and within is a great ſquare tower: the courts of juſtice are held here; and here are kept the priſoners of the county, in a ſafe yet airy confinement.

CHURCH. The church is ſeated on an eminence near the caſtle, and commands an extenſive, but not a pleaſing view. Within is a mural monument in memory of Sir *Samuel Eyres*, one of the judges of the king's bench in the time of King *William*; and a very pompous inſcription on the grave-ſtone of *Tho. Covell*, ſix times mayor of the town, 48 years keeper of the caſtle, 46 years one of the coroners of the county, captain of the freehold land of the hundred of *Lonſdale* on this ſide the ſands, &c. &c. died Aug. 1, 1639.

Ceaſe, ceaſe to mourn, all tears are vain and void,
He's fled, not dead, diſſolved, not deſtroyed:
In Heav'n his ſoul doth reſt, his body here
Sleeps in this duſt, and his fame every where

Triumphs

Triumphs: the town, the country, further forth,
The land throughout proclaim his nobleworth.
Speak of a man ſo courteous,
So free and every way magnanimous;
That ſtory told at large here do[illegible] lee
Epitomized in brief, COVELL was he.

This is given as a ſpecimen of an epitaph ſo very extravagant, that the living muſt laugh to read; and the deceaſed, was he capable, muſt bluſh to hear.

On the north ſide of the church-yard are the remains of an old wall, called the *wery* wall. *Camden* conjectures it to have taken its name from *Caerwerid*, or the green fortreſs, the *Britiſh* name of *Lancaſter*: and that it was part of a *Roman* wall. For my part, with *Leland*, I ſuſpect it to have been part of the encloſure of the *Priory*, a cell of *Benedictine* monks of St. *Martin*, at *Sees* in *France*, ſuppreſſed by HEN. V. and given to *Sion* abby.

The ſhambles of this town muſt not be omitted: they are built in form of a ſtreet, at the public expence; every butcher has his ſhop; and his name painted over the door. SHAMBLES.

Croſs the *Lune*, on a handſome bridge of four arches. Turn to the left, and after four miles riding, reach *Heſs-bank*, and at low water croſs the arm of the ſea, the *Moricambe* of *Ptolemy*, that divides this part of the county from the hundred of *Furneſs*, a detached tract peninſulated by the ſea, lake, or river, a melancholy ride of eleven miles; the proſpect on all ſides quite ſavage, high barren hills indented by the ſea, or dreary wet ſands, rendered more horrible by the approach of night, and a tempeſtuous evening, obſcured by the driving of black clouds. Beneath the ſhade diſcerned *Arnſide* tower, CARTMEL SANDS.

the property of the *Stanlies* for ſome centuries. Before us was an extenſive, but ſhallow ford, formed by the *Kent* and other rivers, now paſſed with trouble by the beating of the waves.

At the entrance into this water am met by a guide, called here the *Carter*, who is maintained by the public, and obliged in all weathers to attend here from ſun riſe to ſun ſet, to conduct paſſengers over.

CARTMEL. Three miles from the ſhore is *Cartmel*, a ſmall town with moſt irregular ſtreets, lying in a vale ſurrounded by high hills. The gateway of the monaſtery of regular canons of St. *Auſtin*, founded in 1188, by *William Mareſchal*, Earl of *Pembroke*, is ſtill ſtanding. But this had long been holy ground, having about the year 677, been given to St. *Cuthbert*, by *Egfrid*, King of *Northumberland*, with all its inhabitants, at that time, entirely *Britiſh*.

The church is large, and in form of a croſs; the length is 157 feet: the tranſept 110: the height 57. The ſteeple is moſt ſingular, the tower being a ſquare within a ſquare; the upper part being ſet diagonally within the lower. The inſide of the church is handſome and ſpacious: the centre ſupported by four large and fine cluſtered pillars: the Weſt part more modern than the reſt, and the pillars octagonal. The choir beautiful, ſurrounded with ſtalls; whoſe tops and pillars are finely carved with foliage; and with the inſtruments of the paſſion above.

On one ſide is the tomb ſtone of *William de Walton*, with a croſs on it. He was either firſt or ſecond prior of this place. The inſcription is only *Hic jacet Frater Wilelmus de Walton Prior de Cartmel.*

On the other is a magnificent tomb of a *Harrington* and his lady, both

both lie recumbent beneath a fine carved and open work arch, decorated with variety of ſuperſtitious figures; and on the ſurbaſe are groteſque forms of chaunting monks. He has with his legs acroſs, a ſign that he had obtained that privilege by the merits of a pilgrimage to the *Holyland*, or *a Cruſade*. He is ſaid to have been one of the *Harringtons* of *Wraſholm* tower, his lady a *Huddleſton* of *Millum Caſtle*. It is probably the effigies of Sir *John de Harrington*, who in 1305, was ſummoned by *Edw.* I. with numbers of other gallant gentlemen, to meet him at *Carliſle*, and attend him on his expedition into *Scotland*; and was then knighted along with Prince *Edward*, with bathing, and other ſacred ceremonies *.

The monument erected by *Chriſtopher Rawlinſon*, of *Carkhall*, in *Cartmel*, deſerves mention, being in memory of his grandfather, father, and mother. The laſt a *Monk*, deſcended from a *Tho. Monk* of *Devonſhire*, by *Frances Plantagenet*, daughter and coheir of *Arthur* Viſcount *Liſle*, ſon of *Edw.* IV. and this *Chriſtopher* dying without iſſue was the laſt male by the mother's ſide of that great line.

In a ſide chapel is the burial place of the *Lowthers*; among other monuments is a neat but ſmall one of the late Sir *William*.

Paſs through ſome fields, a ſtrange mixture of paſture, rock and ſmall groves. Deſcend a hill to *Holker*, once the ſeat of the family of the *Preſtons*, ſince the property of the *Lowthers*, and lately that of Lord *George Cavendiſh*: a large irregular houſe, ſeated in a pretty park, well wooded; and on the ſide of the houſe is a range of low rocky hills, directing the eye to an immenſe chain of lofty mountains. MAY 21. HOLKER.

* *Dugdale's Baronage*, II. 99.

At *Holker* are ſeveral good pictures: among the portraits, the beautiful, abandoned, vindictive, violent Dutcheſs of *Cleveland*, miſtreſs to *Ch.* II. by *Lely*.

A Mrs. *Lowther*, by the ſame.

Admiral *Penn*, dreſſed in black, with a cravat and ſaſh, long hair, and of a good honeſt countenance. He roſe very early in life to the higheſt naval commands; was a captain at twenty one, rear admiral of *Ireland* at twenty-three, general in the firſt *Dutch* war at thirty-two; diſgraced and impriſoned by *Cromwel*, for his unſucceſsful attempt on St. *Domingo*, though he added, in that very expedition, *Jamaica* to the kingdom of *Great Britain*: on the reſtoration, commanded under the Duke of *York* in the ſame ſhip, at the great ſea fight of 1665, when the laurels of the firſt day were blaſted by the myſtic inactivity of the ſecond; for where princes are concerned, the truth of miſcarriages ſeldom appears. He ſoon after retired from the ſervice, and died at the early age of forty-nine.

The late Sir *James Lowther*; a character too well known to be dwelt on.

The head of *Thomas Wriotheſly*, Earl of *Southampton*, the friend of *Clarendon*, and virtuous treaſurer of the firſt years after the reſtoration.

His lady, leaning on a globe.

A very fine head of a *Preſton*? in black, a ruff, ſhort grey hair, round beard.

A head called that of an Earl *Douglas*, with this inſcription: *Novit paucos ſecura quies, æt. ſuæ.* xxii. A. M. D. xi. On the head a black bonnet, countenance good, beard brown, dreſs black.

A fine head of *Vandyck*, when young, leaning: by himſelf.

An

An old man reading, and a boy, on wood, marked j. w. *Stap.*

Two boys at dice, and a woman looking on, a fine piece by *Morillio.*

St. *Francis d'Aſſize*, kneeling, very fine. And variety of other good paintings.

Croſs another tract of ſands, three miles in breadth, and am conducted thro' the ford by another *Carter.* This officer was originally maintained by the priory of *Coniſhed*; but at the diſſolution the King charged himſelf and his ſucceſſors with the payment: ſince that time it is held by patent of the dutchy of *Lancaſter*, and the ſalary is paid by the receiver-general. Reach

Ulverſton, a town of about three thouſand ſouls, ſeated near the water ſide, and is approachable at high water by veſſels of a hundred and fifty tuns; has a good trade in iron ore, pig and bar iron, bark, lime-ſtone, oats and barley, and much beans, which laſt are ſent to *Leverpool*, for the food of the poor enſlaved *negroes* in the *Guinea* trade. Numbers of cattle are alſo ſold out of the neighborhood, but the commerce in general declines; at preſent there are not above ſixty veſſels belonging to the place; formerly about a hundred and fifty moſtly let out to freight; but both maſter and ſailors go now to *Leverpool* for employ. ULVERSTON.

Quantities of potatoes are raiſed here; and ſuch is the increaſe that 450 buſhels have been got from a ſingle acre of ground. Some wheat is raiſed in low *Furneſs*, near the ſea, and in the iſle of *Walney*: but the inhabitants of theſe parts have but recently applied themſelves to huſbandry. Among the manures ſea-ſand and live muſcles are frequently uſed; but till within theſe twenty years even the uſe of dung was ſcarcely known to them.

Make

IRON MINES.

Make an excurſion of four miles to the Weſt, to viſit the great iron mines at *Whitrigs:* the ore is found in immenſe beds beneath two ſtrata, one of *pinnel* or coarſe gravel, about fifteen yards thick; the next is lime-ſtone of twenty yards: the ſtratum of ore is rather uncertain in extent, but is from ten to fifteen yards thick, and forty in extent; and ſometimes two hundred tuns have been taken up in a week. A cubic yard of ore weighs three tuns and a half: the common produce of metal is one tun from thirty-five to forty hundred of ore; but ſome has been ſo rich as to yield a tun of iron from twenty ſeven hundred of the mineral.

The ore lies in vaſt heaps about the mines, ſo as to form perfect mountains; is of that ſpecies called by mineralogiſts *hæmatites* and kidney-ore; is red, very greaſy, and defiling. The iron race that inhabit the mining villages exhibit a ſtrange appearance: men, women and children are perfectly dyed with it, and even innocent babes do quickly aſſume the bloody complexion of the ſoil.

The ore is carried on board the ſhips for 12s. per tun, each tun 21 hundred; and the adventurers pay 1s. 6d. per tun farm for liberty of raiſing it. It is entirely ſmelted with wood charcoal, but is got in ſuch quantities that wood in theſe parts is ſometimes wanting; ſo that charcoal is ſometimes procured from the poor woods of *Mull*, and other of the *Hebrides*.

Theſe mines have been worked above four hundred years ago, as appears by the grant of *William* of *Lancaſter*, Lord of *Kendal*, to the priory of *Coniſhed*, in this neighborhood, of the mine of *Plumpton*, probably part of the preſent vein; which he conveys *libero introitu et exitu ad duos equos cum hominibus* minam cariandam, &c. *

* *Dugdale*, II. 425.

The

The veſtiges of the antient workings are very frequent, and apparent enough, from the vaſt hollows in the earth wherever they have ſunk in.

From one of the banks have a great view of the lower *Furneſs*, as far as appears, a woodleſs tract, and of the iſle of *Walney*, ſtretching along the coaſt, and forming to it a ſecure counterſcarp from the rage of the ſea. At the South end is *Peel* caſtle, originally built, and ſupported by the abby of *Furneſs*, and garriſoned with ſixty men, as a protection againſt the *Scots*. PEEL CASTLE.

The abby lies oppoſite, and the very ruins evince its former magnificence*. It was founded in 1127, by *Stephen*, Earl of *Moriton* and *Bologne*, afterwards King of *England*, or rather removed by him from *Tulket* in *Aundirneſs*. The monks were originally of the order of *Tironenſians*, of the rule of St. *Benedict*, but afterwards became *Ciſtercians* †. FURNESS ABBY.

The little *Tarn*, or water called *Standing Tarn*, is within ſight; it is of conſiderable depth, and abounds with pike, roch and eels; alſo with large trout; and is remarkable for having no viſible outlet, but diſcharges its waters by ſome ſubterraneous paſſage.

See, towards the North, at a ſmall diſtance, the hill of *Black-Coomb*, in *Cumberland*, often viſible from *Flintſhire*, and an infallible preſage to us of bad weather. I found from the report of the inhabitants of theſe parts, that the appearance of our country is equally ominous to them, and equally unacceptable. BLACK-COOMB.

See *Swartz-moor* hall, near which *Martin Swartz* and his *Germans* SWARTZ-MOOR.

encamped

* Finely engraven among the views publiſhed by the ſociety of *Antiquaries*.

† *Dugdale*, I. 704. An excellent and full account of this abby has been lately publiſhed, by Mr. *Thomas Weſt*.

encamped in 1487; with *Lambert Simnel*, in order to collect forces in theſe parts, before his attempt to wreſt the crown from *Henry* VII. He was ſupported by Sir *Thomas Broughton*, a gentleman of this neighborhood, who, eſcaping afterwards from the battle of *Stoke*, like our *Owen Glendwr* lived many years (when he was ſuppoſed to have been ſlain) in great obſcurity, ſupported by his faithful tenants in *Weſtmoreland*.

GEORGE FOX. And in after-times the melancholy ſpirit of *George Fox*, the founder of quakeriſm, took poſſeſſion of *Swartz-moor* hall, firſt captivating the heart of a widow, the relict of judge *Fell*, the then inhabitant, moving her congenial ſoul to reſign herſelf to him in the bonds of matrimony. From thence he ſallied forth, and I truſt, unintentionally, gave riſe to a crowd of ſpiritual *Quixotes* (diſowned indeed by his admirers, as his genuine followers) who for a period diſturbed mankind with all the extravagancies that enthuſiaſm could invent.

Return to *Ulverſton*, and dine with Mr. *Kendal* of that place, who ſhewed me every civility. In his poſſeſſion ſaw a ſingular tripodal jug, found in the neighborhood: it was wide at the bottom, and narrow at the top, with a ſpout and handle made of a mixed metal; the height of the veſſel was eight inches three quarters, of the feet two three quarters. One of the ſame kind was found in the county of *Down* *, in *Ireland*; yet probably both might be *Roman*, the laſt brought by accident into that Kingdom; for Mr. *Gordon*, *tab.* 42. has given the figure of one carved on the ſide of an altar.

Proceed by *Newland* iron furnace; aſcend a high hill, whoſe

* Antient and preſent State of the county of *Down*, p. 55.

very

very top, as well as others adjacent, appears well peopled. Deſcend to *Penny-bridge*, or *Crakeford*, where a ſhip of 150 tons was then building. Furnaces abound in theſe parts, and various ſorts of implements of huſbandry are made here.

Keep along a narrow glen on excellent roads, amidſt thick coppices, or bruſh woods of various ſorts of trees, many of them planted expreſsly for the uſe of the furnaces or bloomeries. They conſiſt chiefly of birch and hazel: not many years ago ſhip loads of nuts have been exported from hence. The woods are great ornaments to the country, for they creep high up the hills: The owners cut them down in equal portions, in the rotation of ſixteen years, and raiſe regular revenues out of them; and often ſuperior to the rent of their land, for freeholders of fifteen or twenty-five pounds per annum, are known to make conſtantly ſixty pounds a year from their woods. The furnaces for theſe laſt ſixty years have brought a great deal of wealth into this country. WOODS.

Obſerve that the tops of all the aſh trees were lopped; and was informed that it was done to feed the cattle in *Autumn*, when the graſs was on the decline; the cattle peeling off the bark as a food. In Queen *Elizabeth*'s time the inhabitants of *Colton* and *Hawkſhead fells* remonſtrated againſt the number of bloomeries then in the country, becauſe they conſumed all the loppings and croppings, the ſole winter food for their cattle. The people agreed to pay to the Queen the rent ſhe received from theſe works, on condition they were ſuppreſſed. Theſe rents now called *Bloom Smithy*, are paid to the crown to this day, notwithſtanding the improved ſtate of the country has rendered the uſe of the former indulgence needleſs.

Keep by the ſide of the river *Crake*: near its diſcharge from *Coniſton*

ſton mere, at a place called *Waterfoot*, lay abundance of ſlate brought down by water from the quarries in the *fells*: obſerved alſo great heaps of birch beſoms, which are alſo articles for exportation.

CONINSTON MERE. Reach *Coninſton* or *Thurſtain* water, a beautiful lake, about ſeven meaſured miles long; and the greateſt breadth three quarters: the greateſt depth from thirty to forty fathoms. At the S.r end it is narrowed by the projection of ſeveral little headlands running far into the water, and forming between them ſeveral pretty bays. A little higher up the wideſt part commences: from thence it runs quite ſtralt to the end, not incurvated as the maps make it. The fiſh of this water are char and pike: a few years ago the firſt were ſold for 3s. 6d. per dozen, but, thanks to the luxury of the times, are now raiſed to eight or nine ſhillings. The ſcenery about this lake, which is ſcarcely mentioned, is extremely noble. The E. and W. ſides are bounded by high hills often wooded; but in general compoſed of grey rock, and coarſe vegetation; much juniper creeps along the ſurface, and ſome beautiful hollies are finely intermixed. At the north weſtern extremity the vaſt mountains called *Coninſton fells*, form a magnificent maſs. In the midſt is a great boſom, retiring inward, which affords great quantities of fine ſlate. The trade in this article has of late been greatly improved, and the value of the quarries highly encreaſed: a work that twenty years ago did not produce to the landlord forty ſhillings, at preſent brings in annually as many pounds: and the whole quantity at this time exported yearly from theſe mountains, is about two thouſand tuns. At their feet is a ſmall cultivated tract, filled with good farm houſes, and near the water edge is the village and church of *Coninſton*. Formerly theſe mountains yielded copper; but of late the

the works have been neglected on account of the poverty of the ore.

Leave the ſides of the lake, and aſcend a ſteep hill, ſurrounded with woods. From the ſummit have a fine view of the lake, the ſtupendous fells, and a winding chaſm beneath ſome black and ſerrated mountains.

The fields in thoſe parts are often fenced with rows of great ſlates; which no horſes will attempt leaping. See at a diſtance a piece of *Winander mere*, and that of *Eaſtthwaite*; deſcend the hill, and ſoon reach the ſmall town of *Hawkſhead*, ſeated in a fertile bottom. In the church is an altar tomb, with the effigies of *William Sandys*, and *Margaret* his wife, moſt rudely cut in ſtone, and done by order of his ſon *Edwin*, Archbiſhop of *York*, who was born in a ſmall houſe in this neighborhood. Round the tomb is this inſcription:

Conditur hoc tumulo, *Guilielmus Sandes* et uxor,
Cui *Margareta* nomen et omen erat.
Armiger ille fuit percharus regibus olim,
Illa ſed exemplar religionis erat.
Conjugii fuerant æquali ſorte beati,
Felices opibus, ſtemmate, prole, fide.
Quos amor et pietas læto conjunxit eodem:
Hos ſub ſpe vitæ continet iſte lapis.

Leave *Hawkſhead*, and ride by the ſide of *Urſwick mere*, about two miles long, and three quarters broad; on each ſide ornamented with a pretty elevated peninſula, jutting far into the water. Its fiſh are perch, called here baſs, pike, eels, but no trout. The eels deſcend in multitudes through the river that flows from this

MAY 22. URSWICK MERE.

EELS.

mere into *Winander*, beginning their migration with the firſt floods after midſummer; and ceaſe on the firſt ſnows. The inhabitants of the country take great numbers in wheels at that ſeaſon; when it is their opinion that the eels are going into the ſalt water; and that they return in ſpring.

The roads are excellent amidſt fine woods, with grey rocks patched with moſs riſing above. In one place obſerved a *Holly park*, a tract preſerved entirely for ſheep, who are fed in winter with the croppings. Wild cats inhabit in too great plenty theſe woods and rocks.

The *Lichen Tartareus*, or ſtone rag, as it is called here, incruſts moſt of the ſtones: is gathered for the uſe of dyers by the Peaſants, who ſell it at a penny per pound, and can collect two ſtone weight of it in a day.

Reach *Graithwaite*, the ſeat of Mr. *Sandys*; and from the *cats craig*, an eminence near the houſe, have an extenſive view up and down the water of *Winander*, for ſeveral miles. The variety of beautiful bays that indent the ſhore; the fine wooded riſings that bound each ſide; and the northern termination of lofty *fells* patched with ſnow, compoſe a ſcene the moſt pictureſque that can be imagined.

Woodcocks. See on the plain part of theſe hills numbers of ſpringes for woodcocks, laid between tufts of heath, with avenues of ſmall ſtones on each ſide, to direct theſe fooliſh birds into the ſnares, for they will not hop over the pebbles. Multitudes are taken in this manner in the open weather; and ſold on the ſpot for ſixteen pence or twenty pence a couple (about 20 years ago at ſixpence.

pence or ſeven pence) and ſent to the all-devouring capital, by the *Kendal* ſtage.

After breakfaſt, take boat at a little neighboring creek, and have a moſt advantageous view of this beautiful lake, being favored with a calm day and fine ſky. The length of this water is about twelve miles; the breadth about a mile; for the width is unequal from the multitude of pretty bays, that give ſuch an elegant ſinuoſity to its ſhores, eſpecially thoſe on the eaſt, or the *Weſtmoreland* ſide. The horns of theſe little ports project far, and are finely wooded; as are all the leſſer hills that ſkirt the water.

At a diſtance is another ſeries of hills, lofty, rude, grey and moſſy; and above them ſoar the immenſe heights of the fells of *Conenſton*, the mountains of *Wrynoſe* and *Hard-knot*, and the conic points of *Langden* fells; all except the firſt in *Cumberland*.

The waters are diſcharged out of the South end, at *Newby-bridge*, with a rapid precipitous current, then aſſume the name of *Leven*, and after a courſe of two miles fall into the eſtuary called the *Leven* ſands. The depth of this lake is various, from four yards and a half to ſeventy-four, and, excepting near the ſides, the bottom is entirely rocky: in ſome places are vaſt ſubaqueous precipices, the rock falling at once perpendicular, for the depth of twenty-yards, within forty of the ſhore; and the ſame depth is preſerved acroſs the channel. The fall of the *Leven*, from the lake to high water mark, is ninety feet; the deepeſt part of the lake a hundred and thirty-two beneath that point.

The boatmen directed their courſe Northward, and brought us by the heathy iſle of *Lingholm*, and the far projecting cape of *Rowlinſon's*

Rawlinſon's Nab. On the left hand obſerve the termination of *Lancaſhire*, juſt South of the *Stor*, a great promontory in *Weſtmoreland*, all the remaining Weſtern ſide is clamed by the firſt; but *Weſtmoreland* bounds the reſt, ſo has the faireſt clame to call itſelf owner of this ſuperb water.

On doubling the *Stor* a new expanſe opened before us; left the little iſle of *Crowholme* on the right, traverſed the lake towards the horſe ferry, and a little beyond, the *great Holme* of thirty acres croſſes the water, and conceals the reſt. This delicious iſle is bleſt with a rich paſturage, is adorned with a pretty grove, and has on it a good houſe.

It has been the fortune of this beautiful retreat often to change maſters: the flattering hopes of the charms of retirement have miſled ſeveral to purchaſe it from the laſt cheated owner, who after a little time diſcovered, that a conſtant enjoyment of the ſame objects, delightful as they were, ſoon ſatiated. There muſt be ſomething more than external charms to make a retreat from the world long endurable; the qualifications requiſite fall to the ſhare of a very few; without them diſguſt and wearineſs will ſoon invade their privacy, notwithſtanding they courted it with all the paſſion and all the romance with which the poet did his miſtreſs *.

Sic ego ſecretis poſſum bene vivere ſylvis,
Qua nulla humano ſit via trita pede.
Tu mihi curarum requies, tu nocte vel atra
Lumen, et in ſolis tu mihi turba locis.

* *Tibullus* iv. 13, 9.

From

From this iſland began a new and broader extent of water, bounded on the Weſt by the bold and lofty face of a ſteep hill, patched with the deep green of vaſt yews and hollies, that embelliſhed its naked ſlope. This expanſe is varied with ſeveral very pretty iſles, ſome bare, others juſt appear above water, tufted with trees: on the North-Eaſt ſide is the appearance of much cultivation; a tract near the village of *Boulneſs* falls gently to the water edge, and riſes again far up a high and large mountain, beyond which is a grand ſkreen of others, the pointed heads of *Troutbeck fells*, the vaſt rounded maſs of *Eairfield*, and the ſtill higher ſummit of *Rydal*.

Land, and dine in

WESTMORELAND,

at *Boulneſs*, antiently called *Winander*, giving name to the lake; and am here treated with moſt delicate trout and perch, the fiſh of this water. The charr is found here in great plenty, and of a ſize ſuperior to thoſe in *Wales*. They ſpawn about *Michaelmas*, in the river *Brathay*, which, with the *Rowthay* are the great feeds of the lake, preferring the rocky bottom of the former to the gravelly bottom of the other. The fiſhermen diſtinguiſh two varieties, the *caſe-charr* and the *gelt-charr*; i. e. a fiſh which had not ſpawned the laſt ſeaſon, and eſteemed by them the more delicate: this ſpawns from the beginning of *January* to the end of *March*, and never aſcends the river, but ſelects for that purpoſe the moſt gravelly parts of the lake, and that which abounds moſt with ſprings.

CHARR.

It is taken in greateſt plenty from the end of *September* to the end of *November*, but at other times is very rarely met with.

The monks of the abby of *Furneſs* had a grant from *William* of *Lancaſter*, privileging them to fiſh on this water with one boat and twenty nets; but in caſe any of the ſervants belonging to the abby, and ſo employed, miſbehaved themſelves, they were to be chaſtiſed by the Lord of the water; and in caſe they refuſed to ſubmit, the abbot was bound to diſcharge them, and make them forfeit their wages for their delinquency*.

Remount my horſe, and continue my journey along the ſides of the lake, and from an eminence about half a mile N. of the village of *Boulneſs*, have a fine view of the water and all it's windings; and obſerve that the laſt bend points very far to the Weſt.

On advancing towards the end have an auguſt proſpect of the whole range of theſe Northern *apennines*, exhibiting all the variety of grandeur in the uniform immenſe maſs, the conic ſummit, the broken ridge, and the overhanging crag, with the deep chaſm-like paſſages far winding along their baſes, rendered more horrible by the blackening ſhade of the rocks.

EAGLES. Among the birds which poſſeſs this exalted tract, the eagles are the firſt in rank: they breed in many places. If one is killed, the other gets a new mate, and retains it's antient aery. Thoſe who take their neſts find in them remains of great numbers of moor game: they are beſides very pernicious to the heronries: it is remarked, in the laying ſeaſon of the herons, when the eagles terrify

* *Dugdale Monaſt.* I. 706.

them

them from their neſts, that crows, watching the opportunity, will ſteal away their eggs.

The red deer which ſtill run wild in *Martindale* foreſt, ſometimes ſtraggled into thoſe parts.

Reach *Ambleſide*, a ſmall town above the extremity of the lake: the inhabitants of theſe parts are very induſtrious; are much employed in knitting ſtockings for *Kendal* market; in ſpinning woollen yarn, and in making thread to weave their linſies. The countenances of the people begin to alter; eſpecially in the tender ſex; the face begins to ſquare, and the cheek bone begins to riſe, as if ſymptomatic of my approaching towards *North Britain*. AMBLESIDE.

Below *Ambleſide*, in a meadow near the river *Brathay*, is a *Roman* camp, the ſuppoſed *Dictis* of the *Notitia*, where coins, bricks, &c. have been often found. The outline of the work is ſtill viſible, and its extent is four hundred feet one way, and three hundred the other: it was the ſtation of part of the cohort of the *Numerus Nerviorum Dictenſium*, and placed very conveniently to command ſeveral paſſes. DICTIS.

At a ſmall diſtance from *Ambleſide*, ſee *Rydal*, the houſe of Sir *Michael le Fleming*, placed in a moſt magnificent ſituation; having the lake full in front, a rich intervening fore-ground; and on each ſide a ſtupendous guard of mountains. This family have been fixed in the north ever ſince the conqueſt, and became owners of *Rydal-hall* by a marriage with one of the coheireſſes, daughter of Sir *John de Lancaſter*, in the time of HEN. IV. MAY 23. RYDAL-HALL.

Near the houſe is a lofty rocky *brae*, cloathed with multitudes of gigantic yews and hollies, that from their ſize and antiquity,

give it a moſt venerable appearance; and not far from its foot is *Rydal* water, about a mile long, beautified with little iſles.

Go through *Rydal* paſs, or, in the dialect of the country, *Rydal' haws*, or gullet. Ride through *Graſs-mere*, a fertile vale with a lake cloſed at the end by a noble pyramidal mountain.

DUNMAIL WRAYS. On a high paſs between the hills, obſerve a large *Carnedd* called *Dunmail Wrays ſtones*, collected in memory of a defeat, A. D. 946. given to a petty king of *Cumberland*, of that name, by *Edmund* I. who with the uſual barbarity of the times, put out the eyes of his two ſons, and gave his country to *Malcolm*, king of *Scotland*, on condition he preſerved in peace the northern parts of *England*.

The deſcent from hence to the vale of *Keſwick*, nine miles. Near this place enter

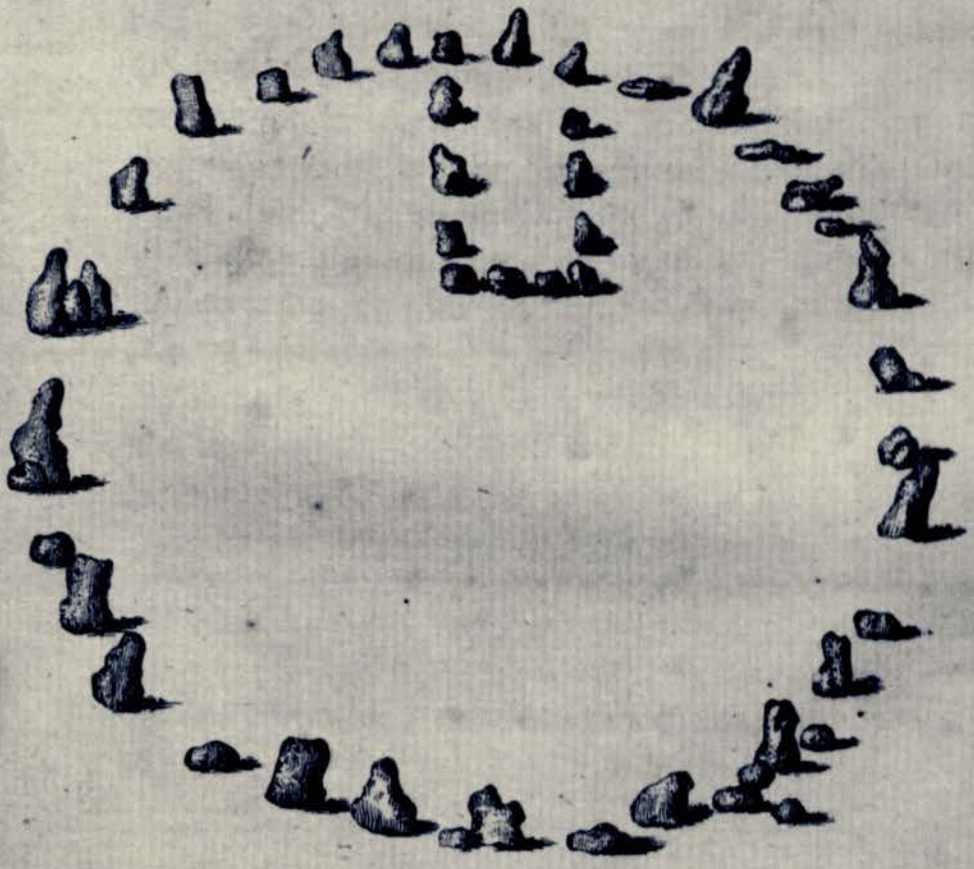
CUMBERLAND,

having on the left the long extended front of *Helvellin fells*. Moſt of the hills in theſe parts are fine ſheep walks, ſmooth and well turfed. The ſheep are ſmall, but the mutton exquiſitely taſted, being ſeldom killed before it is ſix or ſeven years old. The wool is coarſe, but manufactured into ordinary carpets and blankets. No goats are kept here on account of the damage they would do to the woods.

THIRL-WATER. Arrive within ſight of *Thirl-water*, a moſt beautiful but narrow lake, filling the bottom of a long dale for near four miles. From an eminence near *Dale-head* houſe, have a pictureſque view over great part of its extent. About the middle, the land for above a hundred.

IV. II III.

I.



ANTIQUITIES.

a hundred yards, approaches and contracts the water to the ſize of a little river, over which is a true *Alpine* bridge; and behind that the water inſtantly reſumes the former breadth.

Regaining the road, have a ſtrange and horrible view downwards, into a deep and miſty vale, at this time appearing bottomleſs, and winding far amidſt the mountains, darkened by their height, and the thick clouds that hung on their ſummits.

In the courſe of the deſcent, viſit, under the guidance of Doctor *Brownrigg* (the firſt diſcoverer) a fine piece of antiquity of that kind which is attributed to the *Druids*. An arrangement of great ſtones tending to an oval figure, is to be ſeen near the road ſide, about a mile and a half from *Keſwick*, on the ſummit of a pretty broad and high hill, in an arable field called *Caſtle*. The area is thirty-four yards from north to ſouth, and near thirty from eaſt to weſt; but many of the ſtones are fallen down, ſome inward, others outward: according to the plan, they are at preſent forty in number. At the north end, are two much larger than the reſt, ſtanding five feet and a half above the ſoil: between theſe may be ſuppoſed to have been the principal entrance; oppoſite to it, on the S. ſide, are others of nearly the ſame height; and on the eaſt is one near ſeven feet high. But what diſtinguiſhes this from all other *Druidical* remains of this nature, is a rectangular receſs on the eaſt ſide of the area, formed of great ſtones, like thoſe of the oval. Theſe ſtructures are conſidered in general to have been temples, or places of worſhip: the receſs here mentioned ſeems to have been allotted for the *Druids*, the prieſts of the place, a ſort of *Holy* of *Holies*, where they met ſeparated from the vulgar, to perform their rites, their divinations,

DRUID TEMPLE.

or to ſit in council, to determine on controverſies, to compromiſe all differences about limits of land, or about inheritances, or for the tryal of the greater criminals*; the *Druids* poſſeſſing both the office of prieſt and judge. The cauſe that this receſs was placed on the eaſt ſide, ſeems to ariſe from the reſpect paid by the antient natives of this iſle to that beneficent luminary the ſun, not originally an idolatrous reſpect, but merely as a ſymbol of the glorious all-ſeeing Being, its great Creator.

In the ſame plate with theſe *Druidical* remains, is engraven a ſpecies of *fibula* cut out of a flat piece of ſilver, of a form better to be expreſſed by the figure than words. Its breadth is, from one exterior ſide to the other, four inches. This was diſcovered lodged in the mud, on deepening a fiſh-pond in *Brayton Park* in *Cumberland*, the ſeat of Sir *Wilfrid Lawſon*, and communicated to me by Doctor *Brownrigg*. With it was found a large ſilver hook of two ounces weight. The length of the ſhank from the top to the curvature at bottom, four inches and three eights. The hook not ſo long.

KESWICK VALE. Arrive near the *Elyſium* of the North, the vale of *Keſwick*, a circuit between land and water of about twenty miles. From an eminence above, command a fine bird's eye view of the whole of the broad fertile plain, the town of *Keſwick*, the white church of *Croſwhaite*, the boaſted lake of *Derwentwater*, and the beginning of that of *Baſſenthwaite*, with a full ſight of the vaſt circumjacent mountains that guard this delicious ſpot.

Dine at *Keſwick*, a ſmall market town: where, and in the neighborhood, are manufactures of carpets, flannels, linſies and yarn;

* Cæſ. de Bello Gal. lib. vi.

arn: the laſt ſold to people from *Cockermouth*, who come for it very market day.

Take boat on the celebrated lake of *Derwentwâter*. The form is irregular, extending from North to South, about three miles and a half; the breadth one and a half. The greateſt depth is twenty feet in a channel, running from end to end, probably formed by the river *Derwent*, which paſſes through, and gives name to the lake. DERWENTWATER.

The views on every ſide are very different: here all the poſſible variety of *Alpine* ſcenery is exhibited, with all the horror of precipice, broken crag, or over-hanging rock; or inſulated pyramidal hills, contraſted with others whoſe ſmooth and verdant ſides, ſwelling into aerial heights, at once pleaſe and ſurprize the eye.

The two extremities of the lake afford moſt diſcordant proſpects: the Southern is a compoſition of all that is horrible; an immenſe chaſm opens in the midſt, whoſe entrance is divided by a rude conic hill, once topt with a caſtle, the habitation of the tyrant of the rocks; beyond, a ſeries of broken mountanous crags, now patched with ſnow, ſoar one above the other, overſhadowing the dark winding deeps of *Borrowdale*. In theſe black receſſes are lodged variety of minerals, the origin of evil by their abuſe, and placed by nature, not remote from the fountain of it.

Itum eſt in viſcera terræ,
Quaſque recondiderat *ſtygiiſque* removerat umbris,
Effodiuntur opes.

[illegible] northern view is in all reſpects a ſtrong and [illegible] contraſt to *Skiddaw* ſhews its vaſt baſe, and bounding all [illegible] vale, riſes gently to a height that ſinks the neighboring

boring hills; opens a pleaſing front, ſmooth and verdant, ſmiling over the country like a gentle generous lord, while the *fells* of *Borrowdale* frown on it like a hardened tyrant.

Each boundary of the lake ſeems to take part with the extremities, and emulates their appearance: the ſouthern varies in rocks of different forms, from the tremendous precipices of the *Lady's-Leap*, the broken front of the *Falcon's-Neſt*, to the more diſtant concave curvature of *Lowdore*, an extent of precipitous rock, with trees vegetating from the numerous fiſſures, and the foam of a cataract precipitating amidſt.

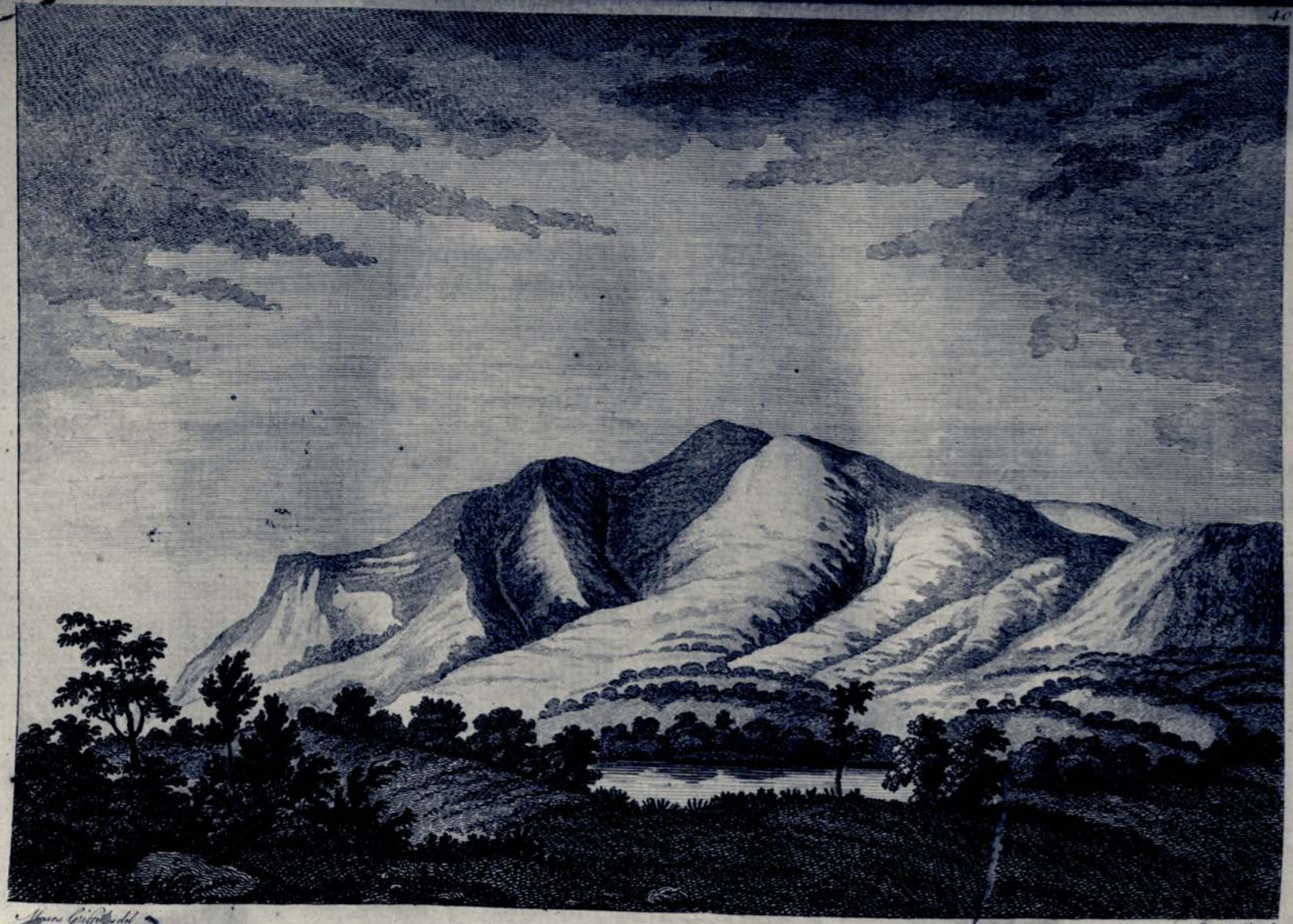
The entrance into *Borrowdale* divides the ſcene, and the northern ſide alters into milder forms; a ſalt ſpring, once the property of the monks of *Furneſs*, trickles along the ſhore; hills (the reſort of ſhepherds) with downy fronts, and lofty ſummits, ſucceed; with woods cloathing their baſes, even to the water's edge.

Not far from hence the environs appear to the navigator of the lake to the greateſt advantage, for on every ſide mountains cloſe the proſpect, and form an amphi-theatre almoſt matchleſs.

Loch-Lomond in *Scotland*, and *Lough-Lene* in *Ireland*, are powerful rivals to the lake in queſtion: was a native of either of thoſe kingdoms to demand my opinion of their reſpective beauties, I muſt anſwer as the ſubtile *Melvil* did the vain *Elizabeth*: *That ſhe was the faireſt perſon in* ENGLAND; *and mine the faireſt in* SCOTLAND.

The iſles that decorate this water are few, but finely diſpoſed, and very diſtinct; riſe with gentle and regular curvatures above the ſurface, conſiſt of verdant turf, or are planted with various trees. The principal is the *Lord*'s iſland, about five acres, where the *Rat-*

cliff



VIEW OF SKIDDAW.

cliff family had ſome time its reſidence; and from this lake took the title of *Derwentwater*. The laſt ill-fated Earl loſt his life and fortune by the rebellion of 1715; and his eſtate, now amounting to twenty thouſand pounds per annum (the mines included) is veſted in truſtees for the ſupport of *Greenwich* hoſpital. RATCLIFF FAMILY.

St. *Herbert*'s iſle was noted for the reſidence of that ſaint, the boſom friend of St. *Cuthbert*, who wiſhed, and obtained his wiſh of departing this life on the ſame day, hour and minute, with that holy man.

The water of *Derwentwater* is ſubject to violent agitations, and often without any apparent cauſe, as was the caſe this day; the weather was calm, yet the waves ran a great height, and the boat was toſſed violently with what is called a *bottom wind*.

Went to *Croſſthwaite* church; obſerved a monument of Sir *John Ratcliff*, and dame *Alice* his wife, with their effigies on ſmall braſs plates: the inſcription is in the ſtyle of the times, *Of your charity pray for the ſoule of Sir* John Radcliff, *knight, and for the ſoule of dame* Alice *his wife, which Sir* John *died the 2d day of February*, A. D. 1527, *on whoſe ſoule the Lord have mercy.* Here are alſo two recumbent alabaſter figures of a man and a woman; he in a gown, with a purſe at his girdle. MAY 24. CROSS-THWAITE CHURCH.

This is the church to *Keſwick*; and has five chapels belonging to it. The livings of this county have been of late years much improved by Queen *Anne*'s bounty, and there are none of leſs value than thirty pounds a year. It is not very long ſince the miniſter's ſtipend was five pounds per annum, a *gooſe-graſs*, or the right of commoning his gooſe; a *wittle-gait*, or the valuable privilege of uſing his knife for LIVINGS.

for a week at a time at any table in the pariſh; and laſtly, a *hardenc* *ſark*, i. e. a ſhirt of coarſe linnen.

Saw, at Doctor *Brownrigg*'s, of *Ormathwaite*, whoſe hoſpitality I experienced for two days, great variety of the ores of *Borrowdale*, ſuch as lead, common and fibrous, black-jack, and *black-lead* or *wad*. The laſt is found in greater quantities and purity in theſe mountains than in other parts of the world. Is the property of a few gentlemen, who, leaſt the markets ſhould be glutted, open the mine only once in ſeven years, then cauſe it to be filled and otherwiſe ſecured from the depredations of the neighboring miners, who will run any riſque to procure ſo valuable an article, for the beſt ſells from eight to twelve ſhillings a pound. The legiſlature hath alſo guarded their property by making the robbery, felony.

BLACK LEAD.

It is of great uſe in making pencils, black lead crucibles for fuſing of metals, for caſting of bombs and cannon-balls, cleaning arms, for glazing of earthen-ware; and ſome aſſert that it may be uſed medicinally to eaſe the pains of gravel, ſtone, ſtranguary, and colick: it has been ſuppoſed, but without foundation, to have been the *melanteria* and *pnigitis* of *Dioſcorides*: Dr. *Merret* calls it *Nigrica fabrilis*, and the people of the country, *killow* and *wad*, from the coloring quality; killow, or collow, ſignifying the dirt of coal, and wad ſeems derived from *woad*, a deep dying plant *.

Till of late years the ſuperſtition of the *Bel-tein* was kept up in theſe parts, and in this rural ſacrifice it was cuſtomary for the performers to bring with them boughs of the mountain aſh.

* M. S. Letter of Biſhop *Nicholſon* to Doctor *Woodward*, Aug. 5. 1713.

Continue

MAY 25. BASSENTHWAITE LAKE.

Continue my journey; paſs along the vale of *Keſwick*, and keep above *Baſſenthwaite* water, at a ſmall cultivated diſtance from it: this lake is a fine expanſe of four miles in length, bounded on one ſide by high hills, wooded in many places to their bottoms; on the other ſide by fields and the ſkirts of *Skiddaw*.

Marks of the plough appear on the tops of many of the hills. Tradition ſays, that in the reign of King *John*, the Pope curſed all the lower grounds, and thus obliged the inhabitants to make the hills arable: but I rather believe that *John* himſelf drove them to this cruel neceſſity, for out of reſentment of their declining to follow his ſtandards to the borders of *Scotland*, he cut down their hedges, levelled the ditches, and gave all the cultivated tracts of the North to the beaſts of chace, on his return from his expedition.

From Mr. *Spedyn*'s of *Armethwaite*, at the lower extremity of the lake, have a fine view of the whole. Near this place the *Derwent* quits the lake, paſſing under *Ouze* bridge, conſiſting of three arches. Salmons come up the river from the ſea about *Michaelmas*, and force their way through both lakes as far as *Borrowdale*. They had lately been on their return, but the water near the bridge proving too ſhallow to permit them to proceed, they were taken by dozens, in very bad order, in the nets that were drawing for trout at the end of the lake.

On a hill near this ſpot is a circular *Britiſh* entrenchment; and I was told of others of a ſquare form, at a few miles diſtance, at the foot of *Caermote*; I ſuppoſe *Roman*.

The country now begins to lower, ceaſes to be mountanous, but ſwells into extenſive riſings. Ride near the *Derwent*, and paſs through the hamlets of *Iſel*, *Blincraik* and *Redmain*; in a few places

wooded, but generally naked, badly cultivated, and incloſed with ſtone walls. Reach *Bridekirk*, a village with a ſmall church, noted for an antient font, found at *Papcaſtle*, with an inſcription explained by the learned Prelate *Nicholſon*, in *Camden's Britannia*, and engraven in the ſecond volume of the works of the ſociety of antiquaries. The height is two feet and an inch; the form ſquare; on each ſide are different ſculptures; on one a croſs, on another a two-headed monſter, with a triple flower falling from one common ſtem, hanging from its mouth: beneath is a perſon, *St. John Baptiſt*, performing the office of baptiſm by the immerſion of a child, our Saviour; and above the child is a (now) imperfect dove; on a third ſide is a ſort of centaur, attacked by a bird and ſome animal; and under them the angel driving our firſt father out of *Eden*, while *Eve* clings cloſe to the tree of life, as if exclaiming,

BRIDEKIRK FONT.

> Oh! unexpected ſtroke, worſe than of death!
> Muſt I then leave thee, *Paradiſe?* Thus leave
> Thee, native ſoil!

And on the fourth ſide two birds, with ſome ornaments and figures beneath; and the inſcription in *runic* characters thus decyphered by the Biſhop:

Er ERKARD *han men egroctten, and to dis men red wer Taner men Brogten.* That is to ſay,

Here *Ekard* was converted, and to this man's example were the *Danes* brought.

It is certain that the inſcription was cut in memory of this remarkable event; but whether the font was made expreſsly on the occaſion, or whether it was not of much more antient date (as the antiquary

quary ſuppoſes) and the inſcription put on at the time of this converſion, appears to me at this period very uncertain.

Paſs, not far from *Bridekirk*, through the village of *Papcaſtle*, once a *Roman* ſtation, conjectured by Mr. *Horſley* to have been the *Derventione* of the geographer of *Ravenna*; where many monuments of antiquity have been found. In a field on the left, on deſcending into the village, are the remains of ſome dikes. Reach

COCKERMOUTH, a large town with broad ſtreets, irregularly built, waſhed by the *Derwent* on the weſtern ſide, and divided in two by the *Cocker*, and the parts connected by a bridge of a ſingle arch. The number of inhabitants are between three and four thouſand: the manufactures are ſhalloons, worſted ſtockings and hats; the laſt exported from *Glaſgow* to the *Weſt-Indies*. It is a borough town, and the right of voting is veſted by burgeſs tenure in certain houſes: this is alſo the town where the county elections are made.

The caſtle is ſeated on an artificial mount, on a bank above the *Derwent*: is ſquare, and is ſtrengthened with ſeveral ſquare towers: on each ſide of the inner gate are two deep dungeons, capable of holding fifty perſons in either; are vaulted at top, and have only a ſmall opening in order to lower through it the unhappy priſoners into this dire priſon; and on the outſide of each is a narrow ſlit with a ſlope from it; and down this were ſhot the proviſions allotted to the wretched inhabitants. In the feudal times death and captivity were almoſt ſynonymous; but the firſt was certainly preferable; which may be one cauſe why the battles of antient days were ſo bloody.

This caſtle was founded by *Waldof*, firſt lord of *Allerdale*, and ſon of *Goſpatrick*, earl of *Northumberland*, cotemporary with *William* the conqueror; *Waldof* reſided firſt at *Papcaſtle*, which he afterwards demoliſhed, and with the materials built that at *Cockermouth*, where he and his poſterity long reſided; but ſeveral arms over the gateway, which *Camden* ſays are thoſe of the *Multons*, *Humfranvilles*, *Lucies* and *Percies*, evince it to have been in later times in thoſe families. It appears that it was firſt granted by *Edw.* II. to *Anthony de Lucie*, ſon of *Thomas de Multon*, who had aſſumed that name by reaſon that his mother was daughter and coheireſs to *Richard de Lucie*; and afterwards, by marriages, this caſtle and its honors deſcended to the *Humfranvilles*, and finally to the *Percies**. In 1648 it was garriſoned for the King; and being beſieged and taken by the rebels, was burnt, and never afterwards repaired.

MAY 26. Purſue my journey for about four or five miles along a tolerably fertile country; and then arrive amidſt the collieries: croſs ſome barren heaths, with incloſed land on each ſide, deſtitute both of hedges and woods. Paſs through *Diſſinton*, a long and dirty town, and ſoon after, from a great height, at once come in ſight of WHITEHAVEN,

and ſee the whole at a ſingle glaunce, ſeated in a hollow, open to the ſea on the north. It lies in the pariſh of St. *Bees*, whoſe vaſt promontory, noted for the great reſort of birds, appears four miles to the ſouth; and in days of old, ſtill more noted for its patroneſs St. *Bega*, who tamed fierce bulls, and brought down deep ſnows at midſummer.

* *Dugdale's Baronage*, I. 564, &c.

The

The town is in a manner a new creation, for the old editions of *Camden* make no mention of it; yet the name is in *Saxton*'s maps, its white cliffs being known to ſeamen. The riſe of the place is owing to the collieries, improved and encouraged by the family of the *Lowthers*, to their great emolument. About a hundred years ago there was not one houſe here, except Sir *John Lowther*'s, and two others, and only three ſmall veſſels: and for the next forty years, the number of houſes encreaſed to about twenty. At this time the town may boaſt of being one of the handſomeſt in the north of *England*, built of ſtone, and the ſtreets pointing ſtrait to the harbour, with others croſſing them at right angles. It is as populous as it is elegant, containing twelve thouſand inhabitants, and has a hundred and ninety great ſhips belonging to it, moſtly employed in the coal trade.

The tobacco trade is much declined: formerly about twenty thouſand hogſheads were annually imported from *Virginia*; now ſcarce a fourth of that number; *Glaſgow* having ſtolen that branch: but to make amends, another is carried on to the *Weſt-Indies*, where hats, printed linens, hams, &c. are ſent. The laſt week was a melancholy and pernicious exportation of a hundred and fifty natives of *Great Britain*, forced from their natal ſoil, the low lands of *Scotland*, by the raiſe of rents, to ſeek an aſylum on the other ſide of the *Atlantic*.

The improvements in the adjacent lands keep pace with thoſe in the town: the *Brainſty* eſtate forty years ago was ſet for as many pounds; at preſent, by dint of good huſbandry, eſpecially liming, is encreaſed to five hundred and ſeventy-one.

In the town are three churches or chapels: St. *James*'s is elegantly fitted CHURCHES.

fitted up, and has a handſome gallery, which, with the roof, is ſupported by moſt beautiful ranges of pillars. Beſides, is a preſbyterian meeting, one of ſeceders, of anabaptiſts, and quakers.

The workhouſe is thinly inhabited; for few of the poor chuſe to enter. Thoſe whom neceſſity compels, are moſt uſefully employed: with pleaſure I obſerved old age, idiocy, and even infants of three years of age, contributing to their own ſupport, by the pulling of oakem.

HARBOUR. The harbour is artificial, but a fine and expenſive work, on the ſouth end, guarded by a long pier, where the ſhips may lie in great ſecurity. Another is placed farther out, to break the force of the ſea; and within theſe are two long ſtrait tongues, or quays, where the veſſels are lodged: cloſe to the ſhore, on the ſouth ſide, is another, covered with what is called here a *Steer*, having in the lower part a range of ſmiths ſhops, and above an extenſive floor, capable of containing ſix thouſand waggon loads of coal, of 4200 lb. each. But this is only uſed as a ſort of magazine: for above this are covered galleries with rail roads, terminating in large flues, or hurries, placed ſloping over the quay, and thro' theſe the coal is diſcharged out of the waggons into the holds of the ſhips, rattling down with a noiſe like thunder. Commonly eight ſhips, from a hundred and twenty to a hundred tuns each, have been loaden in one tide; and on extraordinary occaſions twelve. Each load is put on board for ten ſhillings: and the waggons, after being emptied, are brought round into the road by a turn frame, and drawn back by a ſingle horſe. The greater part of the way from the pits, which lie about three or four miles diſtant from the hurries is down hill; the waggon is ſteered by one man, with a ſort of rudder to direct it; ſo that he

can

can retard or accelerate the motion by the preſſure he gives by it on the wheel.

Many other works are projected to ſecure the port, particularly another pier on the north ſide, which when complete, will render this haven quite land-locked. It is to be obſerved, that in coming in veſſels ſhould carry a full ſail till they paſs the pier head, otherwiſe they will not be carried far enough in. The greateſt part of the coal is ſent to *Ireland*, where about two hundred and eighteen thouſand tons are annually exported.

Spring tides riſe here twenty-four feet. Neap tides thirteen.

Viſit the collieries, entering at the foot of a hill, not diſtant from the town, attended by the agent: the entrance was a narrow paſſage, bricked and vaulted, ſloping down with an eaſy deſcent. Reach the firſt beds of coal which had been worked about a century ago: the roofs are ſmooth and ſpacious, the pillars of ſufficient ſtrength to ſupport the great ſuperſtructure, being fifteen yards ſquare, or ſixty in circumference; not above a third of the coal having been worked in this place; ſo that to me the very columns ſeemed left as reſources for fuel in future times. The immenſe caverns that lay between the pillars, exhibited a moſt gloomy appearance: I could not help enquiring here after the imaginary inhabitant, the creation of the laborers fancy, COLLIERIES.

The ſwart Fairy of the mine.

and was ſeriouſly anſwered by a black fellow at my elbow, that he really had never met with any; but that his grandfather had

had found the little implements and tools belonging to this diminutive race of ſubterraneous ſpirits *.

The beds of coal are nine or ten feet thick: and dip to the weſt one yard in eight. In various parts are great bars of ſtone, which cut off the coal: if they bend one way, they influence the coal to riſe above one's head; if another, to ſink beneath the feet. Operations of nature paſt my ſkill to unfold.

Reach a place where there is a very deep deſcent; the colliers call this *Hardknot*, from the mountain of that name; and another *Wrynoſe*. At about eighty fathoms depth began to ſee the workings of the rods of the fire-engine, and the preſent operations of the colliers, who work now in ſecurity, for the fire-damps, formerly ſo dangerous, are almoſt overcome; at preſent they are prevented by boarded partitions, placed a foot diſtant from the ſides, which cauſes a free circulation of air throughout: but as ſtill there are ſome places not capable of ſuch conveniencies, the colliers, who dare not venture with a candle in ſpots where fire-damps are ſuppoſed to lurk, have invented a curious machine to ſerve the purpoſe of lights: it is what they call a ſteel-mill, conſiſting of a ſmall wheel and a handle; this they turn with vaſt rapidity againſt a flint, and the great quantity of ſparks emitted, not only ſerves

* The *Germans* believed in two ſpecies; one fierce and malevolent, the other a gentle race, appearing like little old men, dreſſed like the miners, and not much above two feet high: theſe wander about the drifts and chambers of the works, ſeem perpetually employed, yet do nothing; ſome ſeem to cut the ore, or fling what is cut into veſſels, or turn the windlaſs; but never do any harm to the miners, except provoked: as the ſenſible *Agricola*, in this point credulous, relates in his book *de Animantibus ſubterraneis*.

for

for a candle, but has been found of ſuch a nature as not to ſet fire to the horrid vapour.

Formerly the damp or fiery vapour was conveyed thro' pipes to the open air, and formed a terrible illumination during night, like the eruptions of a *vulcano*; and by its heat water could be boiled: the men who worked in it inhaled inflammable air, and, if they breathed againſt a candle, puffed out a fiery ſtream; ſo that I make no doubt, was the experiment made, the ſame phœnomenon would appear as *John Grub* * attributed to my illuſtrious countryman PENDRAGON, chief of *Britons*.

Reached the extremity of this black journey to a place near two miles from the entrance, beneath the ſea, where probably ſhips were then ſailing over us. Returned up the laborious aſcent, and was happy once more to emerge into day-light.

The property of theſe works, as well as the whole town, is in Sir *James Lowther*, who draws from them and his rents of the buildings ſixteen thouſand pounds a year; whereas his grandfather only made fifteen hundred. The preſent Baronet has inſtituted here a charity of the moſt beautiful nature, uſeful, humane and unoſtentatious. He always keeps filled a great granary of oats, which he buys from all parts; but never diſpoſes of, while the markets are low; but the moment they riſe above five ſhillings the *Cumberland* buſhel, or three *Winchester* meaſures, he inſtantly opens his ſtores to the poor colliers and artificers, and ſells it to them at five ſhillings, notwithſtanding it might have coſt him ſeven: thus happily diſappointing the rapacity of the *vulturine* monopolizer.

* Dr. *Percy*'s Antient Songs, 2d ed. III. 313.

Leave *Whitehaven*, and return about two miles on the ſame road I came. See under the cliffs a neat little village called *Parton*, and a pier, intended for ſhipping of coal; a new creation by Sir *James Lowther*.

MORESBY. Leave *Moreſby* on the left; a place near the ſhore, mentioned by *Camden*, as of great antiquity, a fort of the *Romans*, and where ſeveral inſcriptions have been found: he alſo ſpeaks of certain caverns, called *picts* holes, but the lateneſs of the evening prevented me from deſcending to viſit them. Ride through the village of *Herrington*, paſs over a very naked barren country, and have from ſome parts of this evening's journey a full view of the iſle of *Man*, appearing high and mountanous. Reach

WORKINGTON. WORKINGTON; the place where the imprudent *Mary Stuart* landed, after her flight from *Dundrannan*, in *Galloway*, credulouſly truſting to the protection of the inſidious *Elizabeth*. The town extends from the caſtle, the ſeat of Mr. *Curwen*, to the ſea: it conſiſts of two cluſters, one the more antient near the caſtle, the other nearer the church and pier; and both contain about four or five thouſand inhabitants. They ſubſiſt by the coal trade, which is here conſiderable. The *Derwent* waſhes the ſkirts of the town, and diſcharges itſelf into the ſea about a mile Weſt: on each bank near the mouth are piers where the ſhips lie, and the coals are conveyed into them from frames occaſionally dropping into them from the rail roads. Ninety-ſeven veſſels of different burdens, ſome even of two hundred and fifty tuns, belong to this port.

Obſerve to the South, on an eminence near the ſea, a ſmall tower, called *Holme* chapel; ſaid to have been built as a watch-

tower

tower to mark the motions of the *Scots* in their naval inroads.

Near the town is an iron furnace and foundery; the ore is brought from *Furneſs*, and the iron ſtone dug near *Harrington*. A fine water-wheel and its rods, extending near a mile, are very well worth viſiting.

Keep along the ſea-ſhore to *Mary Port*, another new creation, the property of *Humphry Senhouſe*, Eſq; and ſo named by him in honor of his lady: the ſecond houſe was built in only 1750. Now there are above a hundred, peopled by thirteen hundred ſouls, all collected together by the opening of a coal trade on this eſtate. For the conveniency of ſhipping (there being above ſeventy of different ſizes, from thirty to three hundred tuns burden, belonging to the harbour) are wooden piers, with quays, on the river *Ellen*, where ſhips lie and receive their lading. Beſide the coal trade is ſome ſkinning buſineſs, and a rope-yard. MAY 27. MARY-PORT.

At the South end of the town is an eminence called the *Mote-hill*, and on it a great artificial mount, whoſe baſe is a hundred and ſixty yards round, protected by a deep ditch, almoſt ſurrounding it, ceaſing only where the ſteepneſs of the hill rendered ſuch a defence unneceſſary: this mount is a little hollowed on the top, has been probed in different places to the depth of four or five feet, but was diſcovered to conſiſt of no other materials than the common ſoil which had been flung out of the foſs. ANTIQUITIES.

On a hill at the North end of the town are the remains of a large Roman ſtation ſquare, ſurrounded with double ditches, and furniſhed with four entrances, commanding a view to *Scotland*, and round the neighboring country. Antiquaries differ about the

antient name; one ſtyles it *olenacum*, another *viroſidum*, and *Camden*, *volantium*, from the wiſh inſcribed on a beautiful altar found here, *volentii vivas**. It had been a conſiderable place, and had its military roads leading from it to *Moreſby*, to old *Carliſle*, and towards *Ambleſide*; and has been a perfect magazine of *Roman* antiquities.

TUMULUS. Not far from this ſtation is a *Tumulus*, ſingular in its compoſition; it is of a rounded form, and was found, on the ſection made of it by the late Mr. *Senhouſe*, to conſiſt of, firſt the ſod or common turf, then a regular layer of crumbly earth, which at the beginning was thin, encreaſing in thickneſs as it reached the top. This was at firſt brittle, but ſoon after being expoſed to the air acquired a great hardneſs, and a ferruginous look. Beneath this was a bed of ſtrong blue clay, mixed with fern roots, placed on two or three layers of turf, with their graſſy ſides together; and under theſe, as the preſent Mr. *Senhouſe* informed me, were found the bones of a heifer and of a colt, with ſome wood aſhes near them.

NETHER-HALL. Took the liberty of walking to *Nether-hall*, formerly *Alneburgh-hall*: where I ſoon diſcovered Mr. *Senhouſe* to be poſſeſſed of the politeneſs, hereditary † in his family towards travellers of curioſity. He pointed out to me the ſeveral antiquities that had been long preſerved in his houſe and gardens; engraven by *Camden*, Mr. *Horſely*, and Mr. *Gordon*; and permitted one of my ſervants to make drawings of others that had been diſcovered ſince.

* Vide *Camden* 1011, *Horſely* p. 281, *tab.* No. lxviii. *Cumberland.*

† Vide *Camden*, p. 1012, and *Gordon's* Itin. boreal 100.

Among

Among the latter is the altar found in the rubbiſh of a quarry, which ſeemed to have been worked by the *Romans*, in a very extenſive manner: it has no inſcription, and appears to have been left unfiniſhed; perhaps the workmen were prevented from executing the whole by the upper part of the hill ſlipping down over the lower: a circumſtance that ſtill frequently happens in quarries worked beneath the cliffs. On one ſide of the altar is a broad dagger, on another a *patera*.

A fragment of a ſtone, with a boar rudely carved, and the letters O R D.

A large wooden pin, with a curious polygonal head.

The ſpout of a brazen veſſel. Mr. *Senhouſe* alſo favored me with the ſight of ſome thin gold plate, found in the ſame place: and ſhewed me, near his houſe, in *Hall-cloſe*, an entrenchment of a rectangular form, forty-five yards by thirty-five: probably the defence of ſome antient manſion, ſo neceſſary in this border county.

It gave me great pleaſure to review the ſculptures engraven in Mr. *Horſely*'s antiquities, and preſerved in the walls of this place. The following were fixed in the walls of the houſe, by the anceſtor of Mr. *Senhouſe*, coeval with *Camden*. On *No.* 65, an altar, appears *Hercules* with his club, and in one hand the *Heſperian* apples. that he had conveyed

ab inſomni malè cuſtodita dracone.

what is ſingular, is an upright conic bonnet on his head, of the ſame kind with that, in which the goddeſs, on whom he beſtowed the

the fruit is dreſſed *. On another ſide of the altar is a man armed with a helmet and cloathed with a *ſagum clauſum*, or cloſed frock reaching only to his knees. In one hand is a thick pole; the other reſting on a wheel, probably denoting his having ſucceeded in opening ſome great road.

In *No.* 70, are ſeen the two victories ſupporting a triumphal crown, the *victoriæ auguſti.*

The local goddeſs *Setlocenia*, with long flowing hair, with a veſſel in her hand, fills the front of one ſtone: and an altar inſcribed to her is lodged in one of the garden walls.

No. 74 is near the goddeſs, a moſt rude figure of a cavalier on his ſteed.

In the ſame wall with her altar is No. 64, a monumental mutilated inſcription, ſuppoſed in honor of *Antoninus Pius.*

No. 71 the next monument notes the premature death of *Julia Mamertina*, at the age of twenty years and three months. A rude head expreſſes the lady and a ſetting ſun, the funereal ſubject.

A female expreſſing modeſty with one hand; the other lifted to her head, ſtands beneath an arch, as if about to bathe, and is marked in *Horſely*, *No.* 73.

In a garden houſe is *No.* 62, an altar to *Jupiter*, by the firſt cohort of the *Spaniſh*, whoſe tribune was *Marcus Menius Agrippa.*

Another, *No.* 66, to *Mars Militaris*, devoted by the firſt cohort of the *Belgic Gauls*, commanded by *Julius Tutor.*

And a third, *No.* 67, to *Jupiter*, by *Caius Caballus Priſcus*, a tribune; but no mention is made of the cohort.

* *Monfaucon*, Antiq. 1. tab. civ. f. 7.

Since

ANTIQUITIES.

III.

II.

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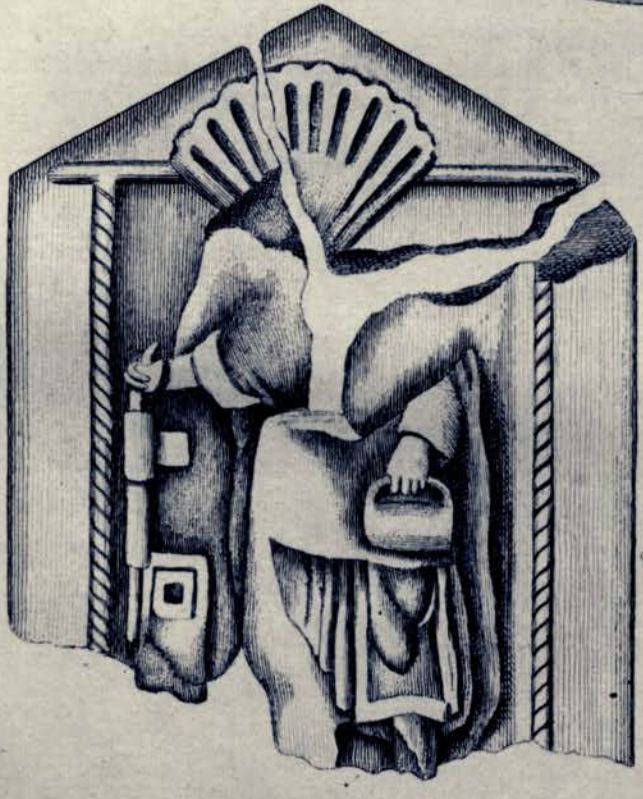


Since I viſited this place, Mr. *Senhouſe* has favored me with an account of other diſcoveries, made by the removal of the earth, that covered the reliques of this ſtation: the ſtreets and foot-ways have been traced paved with ſtones from the ſhore, or free ſtone from the quarries: the laſt much worn by uſe. Many foundations of houſes; the cement ſtill very ſtrong; and the plaiſter on ſome remains of walls, appears to have been painted with what is now pink color; ſeveral vaults have been diſcovered, one with free-ſtone ſteps much uſed: fire hearths open before, encloſed with a circular wall behind: from the remains of the fuel it is evident, that the *Romans* have uſed both wood and pit coal. Bones, and teeth of various animals; and pieces of horns of ſtags, many of the latter ſawed, have been found here: alſo ſhells of oyſters, muſcles, whilks and ſnails. Broken earthen-ware and the handle of a large veſſel, marked A E L. Fragments of glaſs veſſels and mirrors; and two pieces of a painted glaſs cup, which evinces the antiquity of that art.

An entire altar found in the ſame ſearch, is to be added to the preceding: three of the ſides are plain: the fourth has a hatchet exactly reſembling thoſe now in uſe, and a broad knife, or rather cleaver, with which the victims were cut up.

But the moſt curious diſcovery is a ſtone three feet high, the top formed like a pediment, with a neat ſcollop ſhell cut in the middle. From each ſide the pediment falls a ſtrait corded molding; and between thoſe, juſt beneath the ſcollop, is a mutilated figure, the head being deſtroyed; but from the body which is cloathed with the *Sagum*, and the bucket which it holds in one

hand.

hand by the handle*, it appears to have been a *Gaul*, the only ſculpture of the kind found in our iſland.

Continue my ride along the coaſt, enjoying a moſt beautiful proſpect of the *Solway* Firth, the *Ituna æſtuarium* of *Ptolemy*, bounded by the mountains of *Galloway*, from the hill of *Crefel*, near *Dumfries*, to the great and the little *Roſs*, not remote from *Kirkcudbright*.

Keep on the ſhore as far as the village of *Allanby*: then turn to the N. Eaſt, ride over a low barren woodleſs tract, and diſmal moors, ſeeing on the left *Crefel* in *Scotland*, and on the right *Skiddaw*, both quite clear; the laſt now appears of an inſulting height over its neighbors. Had the weather been miſty it would have had its cap; and probably *Crefel*, according to the old proverb, would have ſympathized:

> If ever *Skiddaw* wears a cap,
> *Crefel* wots full well of that.

WIGTON. Dine at *Wigton*, a ſmall town, with ſome manufactures of coarſe checks. About a mile or two to the right, is old *Carlile*, ſuppoſed by Mr. *Horſely* to have been the *olenacum* of the *notitia*.

From *Wigton* the country continues very flat and barren, to a ſmall diſtance of *Carlile*. Near that city a better cultivation takes place, and the fields often appear covered with linnen manufactures: croſs the river *Cauda*, that runs through the ſuburbs, and enter the city at the *Iriſh* gate.

* *Monfaucon Suppl.* III. p. 38, *tab.* xi.

CARLILE

CARLILE.

CARLILE is moſt pleaſantly ſituated; like *Cheſter* is ſurrounded with walls, but in very bad repair, and kept very dirty. The caſtle is antient, but makes a good appearance at a diſtance: The view from it conſiſts of an extenſive tract of rich meadows, of the river *Eden*, here forming two branches and inſulating the ground: over one is a bridge of four; over the other one of nine arches. There is beſides a proſpect of a rich country; and a diſtant view of *Cold-fells*, *Croſs-fells*, *Skiddaw*, and other mountains.

CASTLE.

The caſtle was founded by *William Rufus*, who reſtored the city, after it had lain two hundred years in ruins by the *Danes*. *Richard* III. made ſome additions to it; and *Henry* VIII. built the citadel, an oblong with three round baſtions ſeated on the Weſt ſide of the town: in the inner gate of the caſtle is ſtill remaining the old *Portcullis*; and here are ſhewn the apartments of *Mary* Queen of *Scots*, where ſhe was lodged for ſome time after her landing at *Workington*; and after being for a little ſpace entertained with flattering reſpect, found herſelf priſoner to her jealous rival.

Carlile has two other gates beſides the *Iriſh*, viz. the *Engliſh* and the *Scotch*. The principal ſtreet is very ſpatious; in it is a guard-houſe, built by *Cromwel*, commanding three other ſtreets that open into this.

CATHEDRAL.

The cathedral, begun by *Walter*, deputy under *William Rufus*, is very incomplete, *Cromwel* having pulled down part in 1649 to build barracks: there remains ſome portion that was built in the *Saxon* mode, with round arches, and vaſt maſſy round pillars, whoſe ſhafts are only fourteen feet two inches high, and circumference full ſeventeen and a half: the reſt is more modern, ſaid to have been built

by *Edward* III. who had an apartment to lodge in, in his frequent expeditions into *Scotland.* The arches in this latter building are ſharp pointed, the pillars round and cluſtered, and the inſide of the arches prettily ornamented. Above are two galleries, but with windows only in the upper; that in the Eaſt end has a magnificent ſimplicity, and the painted glaſs an uncommon neatneſs, notwithſtanding there is not a ſingle figure in it.

The choir was not founded till about the year 1354; the tabernacle work in it is extremely pretty; but on the iſles on each ſide are ſome ſtrange legendary paintings of the hiſtory of St. *Cuthbert* and St. *Auguſtine:* one repreſents the Saint viſited by an unclean ſpirit, who tempts him in a moſt indecent manner, as theſe lines import:

> The ſpyrit of Fornication to him doth aper;
> And thus he chaſteneth hys body with thorne and with bryer.

At the Weſt end of the church is a large plain altar tomb called the *blue-ſtone:* on this the tenants of the dean and chapter by certain tenures were obliged to pay their rents.

PRIORY. There had been only one religious houſe in this city; a priory of black canons founded by *Henry* I, replaced on the ſuppreſſion, by a dean and four canons ſecular; but what the tyrant *Henry* VIII. had ſpared, ſuch as the cloiſters and other reliques of the priory, fell in after-times victims to fanatic fury; no remains are to be ſeen at preſent, except the gateway, and a handſome building called the *Fratry*, or the lodging-room of the lay-brothers, or novices.

Before this pious foundation, St. *Cuthbert* in 686 fixed here a convent

vent of monks, and a nunnery, overthrown in the general deſolation of the place by the *Danes*.

But to trace the antiquity of this city with hiſtoric regularity, the reader ſhould learn, that after laying aſide all fabulous accounts, the *Britains* called it *Caer-Lualid*, that it was named by *Antonine*, or the author of his Itinerary *Lugovallium*, or the city of *Lual* on the *vallum* or wall. HISTORY.

That it was probably a place of note in the ſeventh century, for *Egfrid* preſented it to St. *Cuthbert* with fifteen miles of territory around; that the *Danes* entirely deſtroyed it in the ninth century, and that it remained in ruins for two hundred years. *William Rufus*, in 1092, in a progreſs he made into theſe parts, was ſtruck with the ſituation, founded the caſtle, rebuilt the town and fortified it as a bulwark againſt the *Scots*: he planted there a large colony from the South, who are ſaid to be the firſt, who introduced tillage in that part of the North.

Henry I, in 1122, gave a ſum of money to the city, and ordered ſome additional fortifications. *Stephen* yielded it to *David*, King of *Scotland*. After the recovery into the hands of the *Engliſh*, it underwent a cruel ſiege by *William* the *Lion*, in 1173; and was again beſieged by *Robert Bruce*, in 1315; and in the reign of *Richard* II. was almoſt entirely deſtroyed by fire. The greater events from that period are unknown to me, till its reddition to the rebels in 1745, on *November* 16th, when its weakneſs made it untenable, even had it not been ſeized with the epidemic panic of the times. It was retaken by the Duke of *Cumberland*, on the 30th of *December* following, and the ſmall ſelf-devoted garriſon made priſoners on terms that preſerved

them (without the ſhadow of impeachment of his Highneſs's word) for future juſtice.

The town at preſent conſiſts of two pariſhes, St. *Cuthbert*'s and the cathedral, and contains about four thouſand inhabitants; is handſomely built, and kept very neat. Here is a conſiderable manufacture of printed linens and coarſe checks, which bring in near 3000 l. per *annum* in duties to the crown. It is noted for a great manufacture of whips, which employs numbers of children; here are alſo made moſt excellent fiſh-hooks; but I was told that the mounting them with flies is an art the inhabitants of *Langholm* are celebrated for.

MAY 28. Saw, at Mr. *Bernard Burton*'s, a pleaſing ſight of twelve little induſtrious girls ſpinning at once at a horizontal wheel, which ſet twelve bobbins in motion; yet ſo contrived that ſhould any accident happen to one, the motion of that might be ſtopped without any impediment to the others.

At Mrs. *Cuſt*'s I was favored with the ſight of a fine head of father *Huddleſton*, in black, with a large band and long grey hair, with an uplifted crucifix in his hand, probably taken in the attitude in which he lulled the ſoul of the departing profligate *Charles* II.

WARWICK CHURCH. Croſs the little river *Petrel*, the third that bounds the city, and at about three miles Eaſt, ſee *Warwick*, or *Warthwick* church, remarkable for its tribune or rounded Eaſt end, with thirteen narrow niches, ten feet eight high, and ſeventeen inches broad, reaching almoſt to the ground, and the top of each arched; in two or three is a ſmall window. The whole church is built with good cut-ſtone; the length

length is ſeventy feet, but it once extended above one and twenty feet farther Weſt; there being ſtill at that end a good rounded arch, now filled up.

This church is of great antiquity, but the date of the foundation unknown. It was granted in the time of *William* the conqueror * to the abby of St. *Mary's*, in *York*, and then mention'd as a chapel.

Beneath it is a handſome bridge of three arches over the *Eden*, a beautiful river. Ride for two miles over a rich and well cultivated tract, to *Corbie* caſtle, now a modern houſe, ſeated on an eminence above the river, which runs through a deep and finely wooded glen; that part next the houſe judiciouſly planned and laid out in walks: in one of them is the votivè altar engraven in Mr. *Gordon's* Itinerary, tab. 43, with tolerable exactneſs, except on the top, for the hollow is triangular, not round. CORBIE CASTLE.

The ſight from this walk of the celebrated cells, and the arch of the antient priory, were ſo tempting that I could not reſiſt croſſing the river to pay a viſit to thoſe curious remains. The laſt is the gateway of the religious houſe of *Wetherel*, with its fine elliptic arch: the houſe was once a cell to the abby of St. *Mary*, in *York*, given by *Ranulph de Meſchines*, Earl of *Carlile*, and maintained a prior and eight monks †. WETHEREL CELLS.

A little farther, in the midſt of a vaſt precipice, environ'd with woods, are cut, with much labor, ſome deep cells in the live rock: the front and entrance (the laſt is on one ſide) are made of fine cut-ſtone; in the front are three windows, and a fire-place: the cells

* *Dugdale's Monaſt.* I. 397. † *Ibid.* 389.

are

are three in number, divided by partitions of the native rock, four feet three inches thick: each is twelve feet eight inches deep, and about nine feet ſix wide in the lower part, where they are more extenſive than in their beginning: before them, from the door to the end, is a ſort of gallery twenty-three feet and a half long, bounded by the front, which hangs at an awful height above the *Eden*. There are marks of bolts, bars and other ſecurities in the windows and door; and veſtiges, which ſhew that there had been doors to the cells.

Theſe are called *Conſtantine*'s cells, but more commonly the *ſafeguard*, being ſuppoſed to have been the retreat of the monks of the neighboring priory, during the inroads of the *Scots*; no one who ſees them will doubt their ſecurity, being approachable only by a moſt horrible path, amidſt woods that grow rather out of precipices than ſlopes, impending over the far ſubjacent river; and to encreaſe the difficulty, the door is placed at no ſmall height from this only acceſs, ſo that probably the monks aſcended by a ladder, which they might draw up to ſecure their retreat.

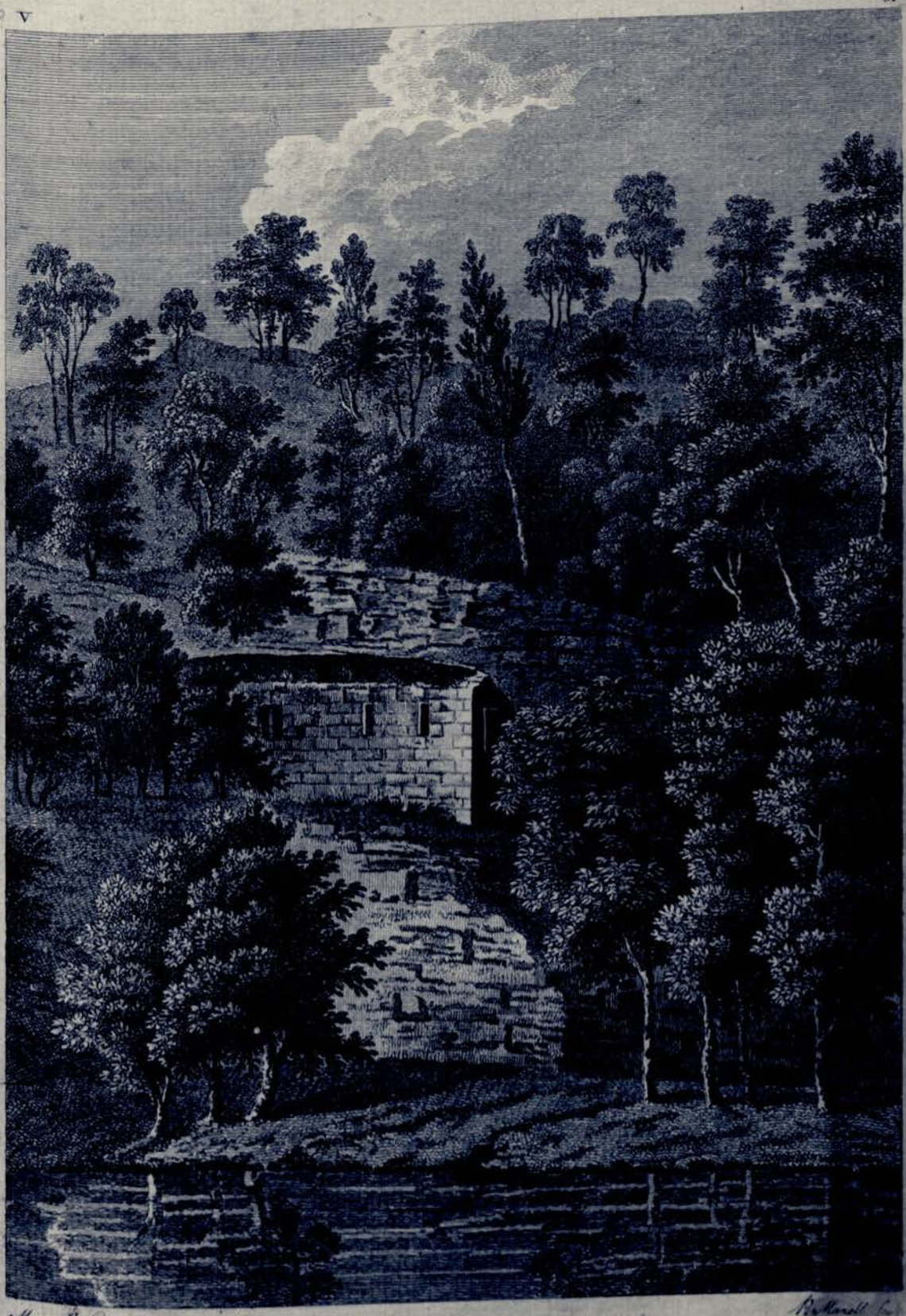
I ſearched without ſucceſs for the inſcription on the ſame rock, a little higher up the river. The words, as preſerved in the *Archaelogia* *, are

Maximus ſcripſit
Le xx vv cond.: caſoſius.

The firſt line is ſaid to be a yard diſtant from the other, and near, is a coarſe figure of a deer. The meaning is too dark to be explained.

* I. 86.

Return



Moses Griffith del.

R. Morell fec.

WETHEREL CELLS.

Return to *Corbie*; and find in the houſe an excellent picture of a muſician playing on a baſe-viol; the work of a *Spaniſh* maſter, part of the plunder of *Vigo*. A large piece of the emperor *Charles* V. and his empreſs; he ſitting with a ſtern look, as if reproving her, and alluding to a caſket on a table before them. She ſtands, and has in her countenance a mixture of obſtinacy and fear. PICTURES AT CORBIE.

On the ſtair caſe is a full length of Lord *William Howard*, third ſon of the Duke of *Norfolk*, known in theſe parts by the name of bald *Willy*. He lived in the time of Queen *Elizabeth*, and was the terror of the *Moſs troopers*, ruling with a rod of iron, but by his neceſſary ſeverity, civilized the country.

There are no traces of the old caſtle. The manor belonging to it was granted by *Henry* II. to *Hubert de Vallibus*, who conſigned it to *William de Odard* lord of *Corbie*. In the 31ſt of *Edw.* I. it was held by *Thomas de Richemount*; from him, came to Sir *Andrew de Harcla*, the unfortunate Earl of *Carlile*, executed in the time of *Edw.* II. and on his attainder, to Sir *Richard de Salkeld*: from his heirs to lord *William Howard*, then of *Naworth*, who ſettled it upon his ſecond ſon, in whoſe line it ſtill continues. OWNERS OF CORBIE.

Returned to *Carlile*, and continue there till the 30th. Croſs the *Eden*, that flows about ten miles below into the *Solway Firth*. Paſs over near the village of *Stanwick*, a mile from *Carlile*. The ſite of the *Picts*, or more properly *Adrian*'s or *Severus*'s wall, begun by the firſt emperor, and completed by the laſt, who may with more juſtice be ſaid to have built a wall of ſtone, near the place, where *Adrian* had made his of turf. For that reaſon the *Britains* ſtyled it *Gual-ſever*, *Gal-ſever*, and *Mur-ſever*. But at preſent not a trace is to be diſcovered MAY 30. PICTS WALL.

diſcovered in theſe parts, except a few foundations, now covered with earth, to be ſeen in a field called *Wall-know*. From thence it paſſes behind *Stanwick* to *Hiſſopholm* bank, an eminence above the river; on which are veſtiges of ſome dikes deſcribing a ſmall ſquare, the ſite of a fort to defend the paſs; for the wall reached to the edge of the water, was continued on the oppoſite ſide, over *Socéres* meadow, and extended ten or twelve miles farther, till it terminated at *Bowlneſs*, on the *Solway firth*. *Adrian*'s wall, or rather rampart, was made on the N. ſide of the wall, and is viſible in ſome places, but ceaſes at or near *Brugh*, the *Axelodunum* of the *Notitia*. Probably this was a ſtation for cavalry, for near *Hiſſop bank* is a ſtupendous number of horſes bones, expoſed by the falling of the cliff.

ARTHURET. Croſs the *Leven*, and ride through the village of *Arthuret*: In the church-yard is a rude croſs, with a pierced capital, forming the exact figure of the croſs of the knights of *Malta*, and it is probable, it was erected by one of that order. In the ſame ground was interred the remains of poor *Archy Armſtrong*, jeſter, or fool to *Ch.* I. and by accident, ſuitable to his profeſſion, the day of his funeral was the firſt of *April*. *Archy* had long ſhot his bolt with great applauſe, till it fell unfortunately upon the prelate *Laud**, who, with a pride and weakneſs beneath his rank and character, procured an order of council, the king preſent, for the degrading the fool, by pulling his motly coat over his head, for diſcharging him of the king's ſervice, and baniſhing him the court. Near the village are ſome high and

* When the news arrived at court of the tumults in *Scotland*, occaſioned by the attempt to introduce the liturgy (a project of *Laud*) *Archy* unluckily met with the Archbiſhop, and had the preſumption to aſk his Grace, *Who is fool now?*

irregular

irregular ſandy eminences; probably natural, notwithſtanding a contrary opinion has been held, becauſe ſome coins and an urn have been found in them.

NETHERBY.

Reach *Netherby*, the ſeat of the Rev. Mr. *Graham*, placed on a riſing ground, waſhed by the *Eſk*, and commanding an extenſive view; more pleaſing to Mr. *Graham*, as he ſees from it a creation of his own; lands that eighteen years ago were in a ſtate of nature; the people idle and bad, ſtill retaining a ſmack of the feudal manners: ſcarce a hedge to be ſeen: and a total ignorance prevaled of even coal and lime. His improving ſpirit ſoon wrought a great change in theſe parts: his example inſtilled into the inhabitants an inclination to induſtry: and they ſoon found the difference between ſloth and its concomitants, dirt and beggary, and a plenty that a right application of the arts of huſbandry brought among them. They lay in the midſt of a rich country, yet ſtarved in it; but in a ſmall time they found, that inſtead of a produce that hardly ſupported themſelves, they could raiſe even ſupplies for their neighbors: that much of their land was ſo kindly as to bear corn for many years ſucceſſively without help of manure, and for the more ungrateful ſoils, that there were lime-ſtones to be had, and coal to burn them. The wild tract ſoon appeared in form of verdant meadows or fruitful corn fields: from the firſt, they were ſoon able to ſend to diſtant places cattle and butter: and their dairies enabled them to ſupport a numerous herd of hogs, and carry on a conſiderable traffick in bacon: their arable lands, a commerce as far as *Lancaſhire* in corn.

A tract diſtinguiſhed for its fertility and beauty, ran in form of a valley for ſome ſpace in view of *Netherby*: it has been finely

reclamed from its original ſtate, prettily divided, well planted with hedges, and well peopled: the ground originally not worth ſixpence an acre, was improved to the value of thirty ſhillings: a tract completely improved in all reſpects, except in houſes, the antient clay-dabbed habitations ſtill exiſting. I ſaw it in that ſituation in the year 1769: at this time a melancholy extent of black turbery, the eruption of *Solway* moſs, having in a few days covered graſs and corn; leveled the boundaries of almoſt every farm; deſtroyed moſt of the houſes, and driven the poor inhabitants to the utmoſt diſtreſs, till they found (which was not long) from their landlord every relief that a humane mind could ſuggeſt. Happily his fortune favored his inclination to do good: for the inſtant loſs of four hundred pounds a year could prove no check to his benevolence.

ERUPTION OF SOLWAY MOSS.

On viſiting the place from whence this diſaſter had flowed, it was apparently a natural phænomenon, without any thing wonderful or unprecedented. *Pelling moſs*, near *Garſtang*, had made the ſame ſort of eruption in the preſent century; and *Chat-moſs*, between *Manchester* and *Warrington*, in the time of *Henry* VIII. as *Leland* expreſſes it, 'braſt up within a mile of *Morley-haul*, and deſtroied much 'grounde with moſſe thereabout, and deſtroid much freſch water 'fiſhche thereabout, firſt corrupting with ſtinking water *Glaſe-*'*brooke*, and ſo *Glaſebrooke* carried ſtinking water and moſſe into '*Merſey* water, and *Merſey* corruptid carried the roulling moſſe, part 'to the ſhores of *Wales*, part to the iſle of *Man*, and ſum into *Ire-*'*land*; and in the very top of *Chately more*, where the moſſe was hyeſt 'and brake, is now a fair plaine valley as was in tymes paſte, and a 'rylle runnith hit, and peaces of ſmaul trees be found in the bottom.'

Solway

Solway Moſs conſiſts of ſixteen hundred acres; lies ſome height above the cultivated tract, and ſeems to have been nothing but a collection of thin peaty mud: the ſurface itſelf was always ſo near the ſtate of a quagmire, that in moſt places it was unſafe for any thing heavier than a ſportſman to venture on, even in the drieſt ſummer.

The ſhell or cruſt that kept this liquid within bounds, neareſt to the valley, was at firſt of ſufficient ſtrength to contain it: but by the imprudence of the peat-diggers, who were continually working on that ſide, at length became ſo weakened, as not longer to be able to reſiſt the weight preſſing on it: To this may be added, the fluidity of the moſs was greatly increaſed by three days rain of unuſual violence, which preceded the eruption; and extended itſelf in a line as far as *Newcaſtle*: took in part of *Durham*, and a ſmall portion of *Yorkſhire*, running in a parallel line of about equal breadth; both ſides of which, N. and South, experienced an uncommon drought. It is ſingular that the fall of *Newcaſtle* bridge and this accident happened within a night of each other.

Late in the night of the 17th of *November*, of the laſt year, a farmer, who lived neareſt the moſs, was alarmed with an unuſual noiſe. The cruſt had at once given way, and the black deluge was rolling towards his houſe, when he was gone out with a lantern to ſee the cauſe of his fright: he ſaw the ſtream approach him; and firſt thought that it was his dunghill, that by ſome ſupernatural cauſe, had been ſet in motion; but ſoon diſcovering the danger, he gave notice to his neighbors with all expedition: but others received no other advice but what this *Stygian* tide gave them: ſome by its noiſe, many by its entrance into their houſes, and I have been aſſured

that ſome were ſurprized with it even in their beds: theſe paſt a horrible night, remaining totally ignorant of their fate, and the cauſe of the calamity, till the morning, when their neighbors, with difficulty, got them out through the roof. About three hundred acres of moſs were thus diſcharged, and above four hundred of land covered: the houſes either overthrown or filled to their roofs; and the hedges overwhelmed; but providentially not a human life loſt: ſeveral cattle were ſuffocated; and thoſe which were houſed had a very ſmall chance of eſcaping. The caſe of a cow is ſo ſingular as to deſerve mention. She was the only one out of eight, in the ſame cow-houſe, that was ſaved, after having ſtood ſixty hours up to the neck in mud and water: when ſhe was relieved, ſhe did not refuſe to eat; but would not taſte water: nor could even look at it without ſhewing manifeſt ſigns of horror.

The eruption burſt from the place of its diſcharge, like a cataract of thick ink; and continued in a ſtream of the ſame appearance, intermixed with great fragments of peat, with their heathy ſurface; then flowed like a tide charged with pieces of wreck, filling the whole valley, running up every little opening, and on its retreat, leaving upon the ſhore tremendous heaps of turf, memorials of the height this dark torrent arrived at. The farther it flowed, the more room it had to expand, leſſening in depth, till it mixed its ſtream with that of the *Eſk*.

The ſurface of the moſs received a conſiderable change: what was before a plain, now ſunk in the form of a vaſt baſon, and the loſs of the contents ſo lowered the ſurface as to give to *Netherby* a new view of land and trees unſeen before.

Near this moſs was the ſhameful reddition in 1542, of the *Scotch* army,

army, under the command of *Oliver Sinclair*, minion of *James* V. (to Sir *Thomas Wharton*, warden of the marches). The nobility, deſperate with rage and pride, when they heard that favorite proclamed general, preferred an immediate ſurrender to a handful of enemies, rather than fight for a King who treated them with ſuch contempt. The *Engliſh* commander obtained a bloodleſs victory: the whole *Scotch* army was taken, or diſperſed, and a few fugitives periſhed in this very moſs: as a confirmation it is ſaid, that a few years ago ſome peat-diggers diſcovered in it the ſkeletons of a trooper and his horſe in complete armour. BATTLE OF SOLWAY MOSS.

In my return viſit the antient border-houſe at *Kirk-andrews*, oppoſite to *Netherby*: it conſiſts of only a ſquare tower, with a ground floor, and two apartments above, one over the other: in the firſt floor it was uſual to keep the cattle; in the two laſt was lodged the family. In thoſe very unhappy times, every one was obliged to keep guard againſt perhaps his neighbor; and ſometimes to ſhut themſelves up for days together, without any opportunity of taſting the freſh air, but from the battlemented top of their caſtelet. Their windows were very ſmall; their door of iron. If the robbers attempted to break it open, they were annoyed from above by the flinging of great ſtones, or by deluges of ſcalding water *.

As late as the reign of our *James* I. watches were kept along the whole border, and at every ford by day and by night: ſetters, watchers, ſearchers of the watchers, and overſeers of the watchers were appointed. Beſides theſe cautions, the inhabitants of the *marches* were obliged to keep ſuch a number of *ſlough* dogs, or BORDER WATCHES.

* Life of Lord Keeper *Guildford*, p. 138.

what

SLOUGH-DOGS. what we call blood-hounds: for example, 'in theſe parts, beyond 'the *Eſk*, by the inhabitants there were to be kept above the foot 'of *Sark*, 1 dog. *Item*, by the inhabitants of the inſyde of *Eſk*, 'to *Richmond Cluch*, to be kept at the *Moot*, 1 dog. *Item*, by 'the inhabitants of the pariſh of *Arthuret*, above *Richmond* '*Clugh*, to be kept at the *Barley-head*, 1 dog; and ſo on through-'out the border.' The chief officers, bailiffs and conſtables throughout the diſtrict being directed to ſee that the inhabitants kept their *quota* of dogs, and paid their contributions for their maintenance. Perſons who were aggrieved, or had loſt any thing, were allowed to purſue the *hot trode* with hound and horn, with hue and cry, and all other accuſtomed manner of hot purſuit*.

MOSS-TROOPERS. The neceſſity of all this was very ſtrong; for before the acceſſion of *James* I. to theſe kingdoms, the borders of both were in perpetual feuds: after that happy event, thoſe that lived by hoſtile excurſions, took to pillaging their neighbors; and about that period got the name of *moſs-troopers*, from their living in the moſſes of the country.

They were the terror of the limits of both kingdoms; at one time amounted to ſome thouſands, but by the ſeverity of the laws, and the activity of Lord *William Howard*, were at length extirpated. The life and manners of one of the plundering chief-

GIORDIE BOURNE. tains is well exemplified by the confeſſion of *Giordie Bourne*, a noted thief, who ſuffered when *Robert Cary*, Earl of *Monmouth*, was warden of one of theſe marches: he fairly acknowleged,

* *Nicholſon*'s border laws, p. 127. In the Appendix, is to be ſeen an order for the ſecurity of the borders.

That

'That he had lived long enough to do ſo many villainies as he 'had done; that he had layne with above forty mens wives, what 'in *England*, what in *Scotland*; that he had killed ſeven *Engliſh-men* with his owne handes, cruelly murthering them; that he 'had ſpent his whole time in whooring, drinking, ſtealing, and 'taking deep revenge for ſlight offences*.'

Return to *Netherby*. This houſe is placed on the ſite of a *Roman* ſtation, the *caſtra exploratorum* of *Antoninus*, and was well ſituated for commanding an extenſive view around. *By* ſignifies a habitation; thus, there are three camps or ſtations, with this termination, not very remote from one another, *Netherby*, *Middleby*, and *Overby*. The firſt, like *Ellenborough*, has been a rich fund of curioſities for the amuſement of antiquaries: at preſent the ground they were diſcovered in is covered with a good houſe, and uſeful improvements; yet not long before *Leland*'s time 'ther 'hath bene marvelus buyldings, as appere by ruinus walles, and 'men alyve have ſene rynges and ſtaples yn the walles as yt had 'bene ſtayes or holdes for ſhyppes †.' There is a tradition that an anchor had been found not remote from *Netherby*, perhaps under the high land at *Arthuret*, i. e. *Arthur*'s head, beneath which it appears as if the tide had once flowed.

ANTIQUITIES AT NETHERBY.

Every thing has been found here that denotes it to have been a fixed reſidence of the *Romans*; a fine *Hypocauſt*, or bath was diſcovered a few years ago, and the burial place, now a ſhrubbery, was pointed out to me. The various altars, inſcriptions, utenſils,

* *Cary*'s memoirs, 2d. ed. p. 123.

† *Leland*'s Itin. vii. p. 56. 3d ed.

and

and every other antiquity collected on the ſpot, are carefully preſerved, and lodged in the green houſe, with ſome others collected in different parts of the country, which gave me an opportunity of forming the following catalogue, illuſtrated with ſome figures for the amuſement of thoſe who are fond of this ſtudy.

1. The inſcription which preſerves the memory of the cohort, lieutenant and proprætor, who founded the *Baſilica Equeſtris equitata exercitatoria* at this place. This was a ſort of public riding ſchool, for exerciſing the cavalry and infantry, who were to ſerve mixed with them. To this explication of Doctor *Taylor*, *Ph. Tranſ.* vol. 1. iii. may be added this ſhrewd remark of that gentleman, that the dedication of this edifice to the emperor *Marcus Aurelius Severus Alexander*, by theſe words,

Devota numini Majeſtatique ejus.

brings under ſuſpicion the opinion of the emperor's inclination to chriſtianity, and averſion to thoſe idolatrous compliments, for according to *Lampridius*, *Dominum ſe appellari vetuit.*

II. An Altar about three feet high, inſcribed,

Deo ſancto Cocidio Paternus Maternus Tribunus
Coh. 1. Nervane ex evocato Palatino. V. S. L. M.

This ſeems to be devoted to the local deity, *Cocidius*, by ſome veteran, who had been diſcharged, and promoted. Mr. *Horſely*, *No.* XVII. *Cumberland*, preſerves a fragment inſcribed to this deity, by *Cohors prima Ælia Dacorum.*

III. The

III. The altar with the *Greek* inſcription, found at *Corbridge*, in *Northumberland*, engraven in *Archaelogia* II. One one ſide is a *Patera*; on the other, a moſt elegant *præfericulum*. The inſcription ſeems no more than this, *you ſee me an altar* (dedicated) *to Aſtarte*; *Pulcher erected it*. The per was probably a *Syrian*, who ſerving in the *Roman* army, aſſumed a *Roman* name: at leſt ſuch is the opinion of the gentleman I conſulted.

IV. The altar found in one of the rooms in the *Hypocauſt*, at *Netherby*, addreſſed,

Deæ ſanctæ FORTUNÆ conſervatrici MARCUS AURELIUS SALVIUS Tribunus, Coh. I. ael. Hiſpanorum oo Eq. V. S. L. M. It is to be obſerved, that this perſon's name is in the inſcription on the *Baſilica*.

V. A ſmall altar *Deo* VETERI *ſancto* . . . . . V. S. L. M. Mr. *Horſely* preſerves ſome inſcriptions to *Vitires*, a local deity; perhaps the ſculptor may have in this place inſerted the two e's inſtead of the i. i.

VI. The altar preſerved by Mr. *Gordon*, inſcribed Deo MOCONTI vitires. Flaviæ ſecund. V. S. L. M.

VII. Another, a fragment *Deo* BELATUCA . . . or to *Belatucadrus*, a provincial name for *Mars*.

VIII. The altar * found near *Cambeck*, and transferred to *Netherby*, inſcribed . . . . B. V. omnium gentium templum olim vetuſtate conlabſum JUL. PITIANUS. P. P. reſtituit.

IX. The firſt ſculpture that merits notice is that figured by Mr.

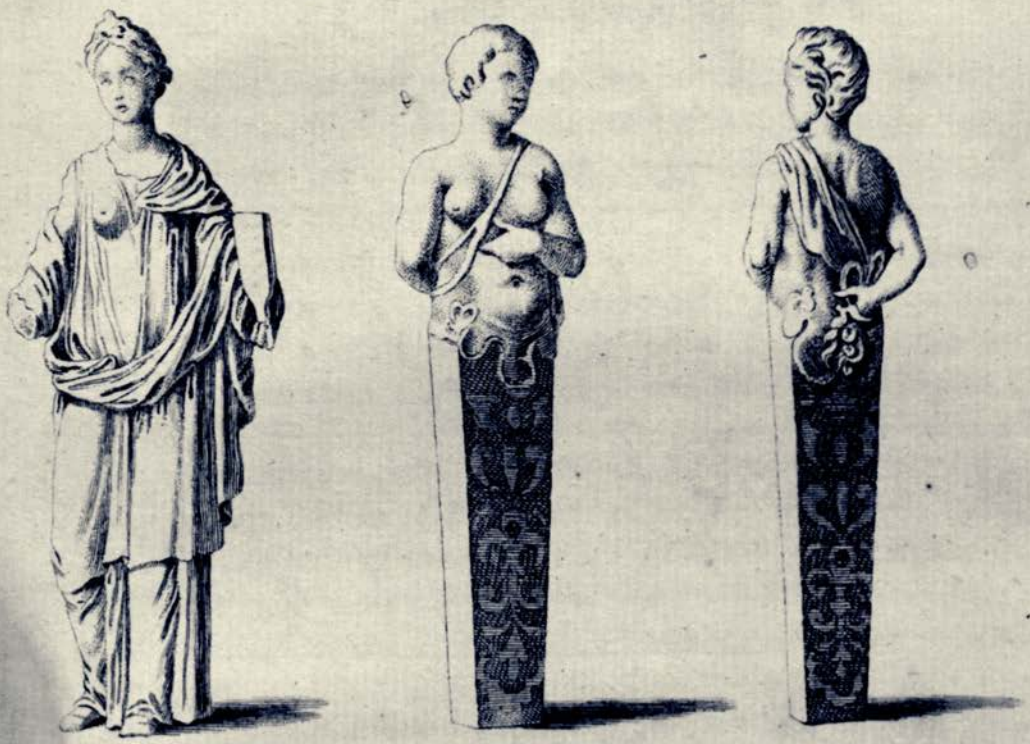
* None of the ſealtars or ſtones have any remarkable ſculpture; therefore no part of them merit engraving, except the pretty veſſel on *No.* III.

Horſely, *No.* 49, *Cumberland*, and by Mr. *Gordon*, tab. 37: they both juſtly ſtyle it the beſt of the *Roman* work of this nature in *Britain*; and the firſt properly makes it a genius, and probably that of the *Emperor*. The figure is erect, 3 f. 3 inches high, holding in one hand a *patera* over an altar; in the other a *cornucopia*; the laſt frequently obſerved both in ſculpture and in medals. On his head is a mural crown: each of theſe particulars are to be met with in *Monfaucon*, tom. i. part. ii. in the figures of tab. cc. The whole length of the ſtone is 7 f. 4 inches: in the lower part is a long perpendicular groove, with another ſhort and tranſverſe near the middle: in this, I conjecture might have been fixed an iron, forming part of the ſtand of a lamp, which was cuſtomarily placed burning before the ſtatues of deities.

X. A figure in a cloſe dreſs, not unlike a carter's frock, or what *Monfaucon* calls *ſagum clauſum*, reaching down to the heels: on one ſide is a boar, on the other a wheel, and beneath that an altar: in the left hand of the figure is part of a *cornucopia*. The figure is evidently *Gauliſh*, but the hiſtory is obſcure: the boar is an emblem of *Caledonia*: the wheel a known type of Fortune: It is alſo a concomitant of *Tuiſco*, a *Saxon* or northern deity. As the *Roman* armies in this kingdom were latterly compoſed of different *Gauliſh* and foreign nations, their deities were introduced, and intermixed with thoſe of the *Romans*, a moſt ſuperſtitious people, ready and accuſtomed to adopt thoſe of every country. We need not be ſurprized at the variety of figures found in this place, where it is evident that liberty of conſcience was allowed by there having been ſo near a *temple of every nation*, a latitudinarian PANTHEON.

XI. Is

I. II.



III.

ANTIQUITIES.

XI. Is a ſecond figure reſembling the former, only that a ſort of cloſe ſhort mantle covers the ſhoulders and breaſt. It has the wheel, altar and *cornucopia*; but beneath the feet appear the *crupezia*, ſuch as are beneath thoſe of the celebrated ſtatue of the dancing *Fawn*.

XII. Is another figure, in a cloſe *ſagum* or *ſaic*. By it is a veſſel, ſtanding on two long ſupports; the figure ſeems about to fling in what it holds in the right hand: the other leans on what reſembles an ear of corn.

XIII. Is a figure ſitting in a chair, cloathed in garments much plaited and folded: on the lap are apples or fruits. *Nehalennia*, a *Zeland* goddeſs, is repreſented in this attitude *, and her lap thus filled: the habit differs; but this deity might have been adopted by another nation, who dreſſed her according to its own mode.

XIV. Is a curious groupe of three figures, ſtanding with their backs to a long ſeat, with elbows. They are habited in a looſe *Saic*, reaching but little below the knees: that in the middle diſtinguiſhed by a pointed flap, and a veſſel filled whether with fruit or corn is not very evident. Theſe may perhaps be the *Deæ Matres* of the barbarous nations, and introduced here by ſome of the *German* levies; there having been found in *Britain* three altars dedicated to them by the *Tungrian* cohort. They were local deities, protectreſſes of certain towns or villages among † the *Gauls* and *Germans*, by whom they were tranſported into *Britain*; which is acknowleged in two inſcriptions, where they are called *tranſ-*

* *Monfaucon* II, pt. II, p. 443. † *Archæologia*, vol. III.

 marinæ.

marinæ. If they were rural deities the contents of the cup is very apt. I may remark that the antients in general were fond of the number THREE; and the *Gauls* * are known to groupe their deities very frequently in triplets: a number the moſt complete, as it regards, *beginning*, *middle*, and *end*.

XV. Another groupe of three very ſingular figures; each with a pointed hood, a ſort of breaſt-plate hanging looſely, and their feet and legs cloathed. In the right hand of each is a ſtone.

Theſe ſeem to have been a rude ſpecies of ſoldiery, who fought with ſtones; but whether *Britiſh*, or foreign barbarians, auxiliary to the *Romans*, is not certain.

Among the antiquities of other kinds is a very beautiful ſmall figure of a female in braſs, whoſe dreſs folds with peculiar elegance. By the rudder in her hand, it ſeems to have been a FORTUNE.

A ſmall brazen *Hermes* or *Terminus*: as it is ornamented with feſtoons and fruit, it probably was deſtined to guard the limits of orchards or gardens.

Two braſſes: one with the head of a female, with a large turband-like head-dreſs. The other is the head of *Jupiter*.

A ſmall braſs caſe, probably deſigned for a thin medal: a ſilver brotche: a ſmall pair of pincers, for the purpoſe of extirpating hairs; a practice much in uſe among the *Romans*.

A moſt elegant urn, found full of aſhes: a ſtrong veſſel of mixed metal, ſeemingly a mortar: a glaſs bead, the *ovum anguinum* of the *Romans*, and *Glain naidr* of the *Britons*: this has a

* *Gordon*, tab. xxxvi. xxxix. & lx.

wire

P. 74

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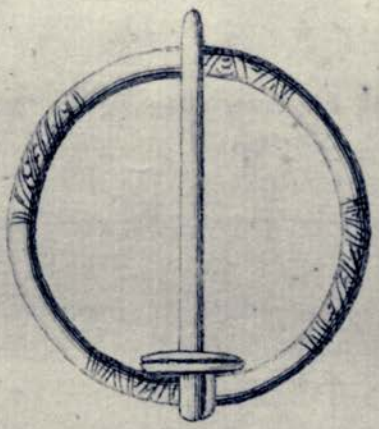

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BIBLIOTECA CENTRAL FACULTAD DE FILOSOFIA Y LETRAS

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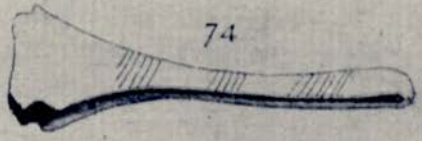

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94

wire ring through the orifice, which gives reaſon to ſuſpect that they were ſtrung together like beads.

The numbers X. XI. XIII. and XIV. are engraven in the eighteenth plate of the quarto edition of the Tour of 1769. The remainder in the IIId. VIth. and VIIth. of this volume.

JUNE 1. Take a ride to *Liddel's Strength*, or the *Mote*. A ſtrong entrenchment two miles S. W. of *Netherby*, on a ſteep and lofty clay cliff, above the river *Liddel*, commanding a vaſt extent of view: has at one end a very high mount, from whence the country might be explored to very great advantage: in the middle is the foundation of a ſquare building, perhaps the *prætorium?* This place is ſmall, rather of a circular form, ſtrongly entrenched on the weak ſide; has before it a ſort of half moon, with a vaſt foſs and dike as a ſecurity. From this place to *Netherby* is the veſtige of a road. That this fortreſs had been originally *Roman* is probable, but ſince their time has been applied to the ſame uſe by other warders. 'It was, ſays *Leland*, the moted place of a gentilman 'cawled *Syr Water Seleby*, the which was killyd there and the place 'deſtroyed yn King *Edward* the thyrde when the *Scottes* whent to 'Dyrham*.'

LIDDEL'S STRENGTH.

It was taken by ſtorm by *David* the IId. The Governor, Sir *Walter*, would have compounded for his life by ranſome, but the tyrant, after cauſing his two ſons be ſtrangled before his face, ordered the head of the father, diſtracted with grief, to be ſtruck off†.

Deſcend the hill, and croſſing the *Liddel*, enter

* *Leland Itin.* VII. 55. † *Stow's Chronicle*, 243.

SCOT-

in *Liddesdale*, a portion of the county of *Dumfries:* a moſt fertile and well-cultivated tract of low arable and paſture land. Keep
PENTON-LINS. by the river ſide for three miles farther to *Penton-lins*, where is a moſt wild but pictureſque ſcene of the river, rapidly flowing along rude rocks, bounded by cliffs, cloathed on each ſide by trees. The bottom the water rolls over aſſumes various forms; but the moſt ſingular are beds of ſtone regularly quadrangular, and divided by a narrow vacant ſpace from each other, reſembling immenſe maſſes of *Ludi Helmontii*, with their *ſepta* loſt. Below theſe, the rocks approach each other, leaving only a deep and narrow channel, with a pretty wooden *alpine* bridge over a depth of furious water, black and terrible to the ſight. The ſides of the rock are ſtrangely perforated with great and circular hollows, like pots; the work of the vortiginous motion of the water in great floods.

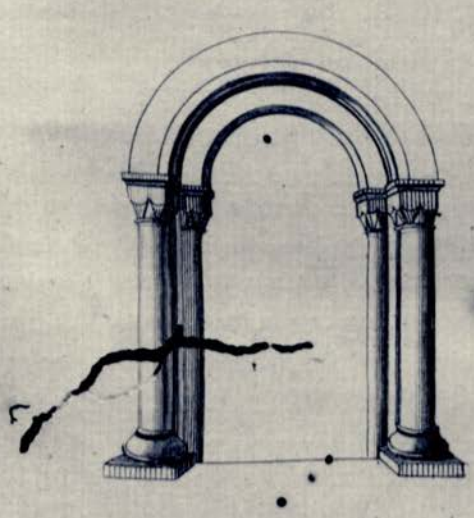
A farmer I met with here told me, that a pebble, naturally perforated, was an infallible cure, hung over a horſe that was *hag-ridden*, or troubled with nocturnal ſweats.

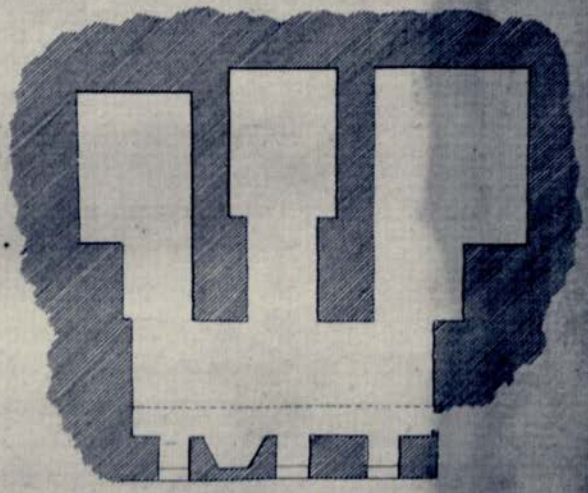
CANNONSBY. Return and paſs through the pariſh of *Cannonſby*, a ſmall fertile plain, watered by the *Eſk*; where ſome canons regular of St. *Auguſtine* had pitched their priory at leſt before the year 1296, when *William*, prior of the convent, ſwore allegiance to *Edward* I*. The pariſh is very populous, containing above two thouſand ſouls. Much coal and lime-ſtone is found here.

* *Keith's Scotch biſhop's*, 240.

Moſt

WARWICK CHURCH.





PLAN OF WETHEREL CELLS.

Moſt part of the houſes are built with clay: the perſon who has building in view, prepares the materials, then ſummons his neighbors on a fixed day, who come furniſhed with victuals at their own expence, ſet cheerfully to work, and complete the edifice before night.

Aſcend a bank on the ſouth ſide of this valley, to a vaſt height above it: the ſcenery is great and enchanting: on one ſide is a view of the river *Eſk*, far beneath, running through a rocky channel, and bounded by immenſe precipices; in various places ſuddenly deepening to a vaſt profundity; while in other parts it glides over a bottom covered with moſſes, or colored ſtones, that reflect through the pure water teints glaucous, green, or ſapphirine: theſe various views are in moſt places fully open to ſight; in others ſuffer a partial interruption from the trees, that cloath the ſteep bank, or ſhoot out from the brinks and fiſſures of the precipices; the trees are in general oak, but often intermixed with the waving boughs of the weeping birch.

Two precipices are particularly diſtinguiſhed: one called *Carſidel*: the other *Gilnochie*'s garden: the laſt is ſaid to have been the retreat of a celebrated outlaw; but originally had evidently been a ſmall *Britiſh* fortreſs, guarded on one ſide by the ſteeps of the precipice, on the other by a deep entrenchment. CAR-SIDEL.

The ride was extremely diverſified through thick woods, or ſmall thickets, with ſudden tranſitions from the ſhade into rich and well huſbanded fields, bounded on every ſide with woods; with views of other woods ſtill riſing beyond. No wonder then that the inhabitants of theſe parts yet believe the fairies revel in theſe delightful ſcenes.

Croſs

Croſs the *Eſk*, through a ford with a bottom of ſolid rock; having on one ſide the water precipitating itſelf down a precipice forming a ſmall cataract, which would afford a ſcene not the moſt agreeable to a timid mind. The water too was of the moſt cryſtalline, or colorleſs clearneſs, no ſtream I have ever ſeen being comparable; ſo that perſons who ford this river are often led into diſtreſſes, by being deceived as to its depth, for the great tranſparency gives it an unreal ſhallowneſs.

This river is inhabited by trouts, parrs, loches, minnows, eels and lampries; and what is ſingular, the chub, which with us loves only the deep and ſtill waters bounded by clayey banks.

HOL-HOUSE. On the oppoſite eminence ſee *Hol-houſe*, a defenſible tower like that at *Kirk andrews*, and one of the ſeats of the famous *Johnny Armſtrong*, laird of *Gilnockie*, the moſt popular and potent thief of his time, and who laid the whole *Engliſh* borders under contribution, but never injured any of his own countrymen. He always was attended with twenty-four gentlemen well mounted: and when *James* V. went his progreſs in 1528, expreſsly to free the country from marauders of this kind, *Gilnockie* appeared before him with thirty-ſix perſons in his train*, moſt gorgeouſly appareled; and himſelf ſo richly dreſſed, that the king ſaid *what wants that knave that a king ſhould have?* his majeſty ordered him and his followers to immediate execution, in ſpite of the great offers *Gilnockie* made; who finding all application for favor vain, he according to the old ballad, boldly told the king,

JOHNNY ARMSTRONG.

* *Lindſey*, 147.

To

To ſeik hot water beneath cold yce,
Surely it is a great folie;
I haif aſked grace at a graceleſs face,
But there is nane for my men and me.

I ſaw a boy, a direct deſcendent of this unfortunate brave, who with his whole family are ſaid to be diſtinguiſhed for their honeſty and quiet diſpoſition, happily degenerating from their great anceſtor.

Continue my ride on a fine turnpike road, through beautiful woods, to Mr. *Maxwell's* of *Broomholme*, environed with a moſt magnificent theatre of trees, cloathing the lofty hills, and the whole ſurmounted by a barren mountain, by way of contraſt. BROOMHOLME.

The rent of the ground which Mr. *Maxwell* keeps in his own hands, and that of a farm now disjoined from it, was in the unſettled times of the beginning of the laſt century, only five pounds *Scotch*, or eight ſhillings and four pence *Engliſh*. At preſent Mr. *Maxwell*'s ſhare alone would take a hundred pounds *ſterling* annual rent. This is mentioned as an illuſtration of the happy change of times, and the increaſe of revenues by the ſecurity the owners now enjoy, by the improvements in agriculture, and the cheapneſs of money to what they were a century and a half ago. Indeed it ſhould be mentioned that the old rent was paid by a *Maxwell* to a *Maxwell*; and perhaps there might be ſome ſmall matter of favor from the chieftain to his kinſman; but even admitting ſome partiality, the riſe of income muſt be amazing.

The road continues equally beautiful, along a fertile glen, bounded by hills, and woods. Come in view of a bridge, with the pleaſing motion of a mill wheel ſeen in perſpective through

the middle arch: the river was here low, and the bed appeared roughened with tranſverſe waved rocks, extenſively ſpread, and ſharply broken.

LANGHOLME. The town of *Langholme* appears in a ſmall plain, with the entrance of three dales, and as many rivers, from which they take their names, entring into it, *viz. Wachopdale*, *Euſdale* and *Eſkdale*; the laſt extends thirty or forty miles in length, and the ſides as far as I could ſee, bounded by hills of ſmooth and verdant graſs, the ſweet food of

SHEEP. the ſheep, the great ſtaple of the country. To give an idea of the conſiderable traffic carried on in theſe animals, the reader may be told, that from twenty to thirty-ſix thouſand lambs are ſold in the ſeveral fairs that are held at *Langholme* in the year. To this muſt be added, the great profit made of the wool, ſold into *England* for our coarſer manufactures; of the ſheep themſelves ſent into the ſouth, and even of the cheeſe and butter made from the milk of the ewes *.

The truſtees for encouraging of improvements give annual *præmiums* to ſuch who produce the fineſt wool, or breed the beſt tups; a wiſe meaſure in countries emerging from ſloth and poverty.

The manufactures of *Langholme*, are ſtuffs, ſerges, black and white plaids, plains, &c. moſtly ſold into *England*.

The caſtle is no more than a ſquare tower, or border-houſe, once belonging to the *Armſtrongs*. In my walk to it was ſhown the place where ſeveral witches had ſuffered in the laſt century: this reminds me of a very ſingular belief that prevaled not many years ago in theſe

* For a fuller account of the management of the ſheep of this county, vide the Appendix.

parts:

parts: nothing leſs than that the midwives had power of transferring part of the primæval curſe beſtowed on our great firſt mother, from the good wife to her huſband. I ſaw the reputed offſpring of ſuch a labor; who kindly came into the world without giving her mother the leſt uneaſineſs, while the poor huſband was roaring with agony in his uncouth and unnatural pains.

The magiſtrates of this place are very attentive to the ſuppreſſion of all exceſſive exertions of that unruly member the tongue: the *Brank*, an inſtrument of puniſhment, is always in readineſs; and I was favored with the ſight; it is a ſort of head-piece, that opens and incloſes the head of the impatient, while an iron, ſharp as a chizzel, enters the mouth, and ſubdues the more dreadful weapon within. This had been uſed a month before, and as it cut the poor female till blood guſhed from each ſide of her mouth, it would be well that the judges in this caſe would, before they exert their power again, conſider not only the humanity, but the legality of this practice. A BRANK.

The learned Doctor *Plot* * has favored the world with a minute deſcription, and a figure of the inſtrument, and tells us, he looks on it 'as much to be preferred to the *ducking ſtool*, which 'not only endangers the health of the party, but alſo gives the 'tongue liberty 'twixt every dip; to neither of which this is at all 'lyable.'

Among the various cuſtoms now obſolete, the moſt curious was that of *Handfiſting*, in uſe about a century paſt. In the upper part of *Eſkdale*, at the confluence of the white and the black *Eſk*, was HANDFISTING.

* *Hiſt. Staffordſhire*, 389, *tab.* xxxii.

held an annual fair, where multitudes of each ſex repaired. The unmarried looked out for mates, made their engagement by joining hands, or by *handfiſting*, went off in pairs, cohabited till the next annual return of the fair, appeared there again, and then were at liberty to declare their approbation or diſlike of each other. If each party continued conſtant, the handfiſting was renewed for life: but if either party diſſented, the engagement was void, and both were at full liberty to make a new choice; but with this proviſo, that the inconſtant was to take the charge of the offspring of the year of probation. This cuſtom ſeemed to originate from the want of clergy in this county in the days of popery: this tract was the property of the abby of *Melroſs*, which through œconomy diſcontinued the vicars that were uſed to diſcharge here the clerical offices: inſtead, they only made annual viſitations for the purpoſes of marrying and baptiſing, and the perſon thus ſent, was called *Book in boſom*, probably from his carrying, by way of readineſs, the book in his breaſt; but even this being omitted, the inhabitants became neceſſitated at firſt to take this method, which they continued from habit to practiſe long after the reformation had furniſhed them with clergy.

Perſons of rank, in times long prior to thoſe, took the benefit of this cuſtom; for *Lindeſey* *, in his reign of *James* II. ſays, 'That 'James ſixth earl of *Murray* begat upon *Iſobel Innes*, daughter 'of the laird of *Innes*, *Alexander Dunbar*, a man of ſingular wit and 'courage. This *Iſabel* was but *handfiſt* with him, and deceaſed be-'fore the marriage; where-through this *Alexander* he was worthy

* P. 26, folio ed.

'of

'of a greater living, than he might ſucceed to by the laws and 'practiſes of this realm.'

Of the ſports of theſe parts, that of *Curling* is a favorite; and one unknown in *England:* it is an amuſement of the winter, and played on the ice, by ſliding from one mark to another, great ſtones of forty to ſeventy pounds weight, of a hemiſpherical form, with an iron or wooden handle at top. The object of the player is to lay his ſtone as near to the mark as poſſible, to guard that of his partner, which had been well laid before, or to ſtrike off that of his antagoniſt. CURLING.

Return and paſs the *march dike*, or the *Scotch* border, and continue at *Netherby* that night.

Paſs through *Longtown*, a place remarkable for the great trade carried on during the ſeaſon of cranberries; when for four or five markets, from twenty to twenty-five pounds worth, are ſold each day at three pence a quart, and ſent in ſmall barrels to *London*. JUNE 2.

Croſs the *Eſk*, on a bridge of five arches, a light ſtructure, as moſt of the bridges of this country are. Go through the lanes which had been rendered impaſſable, at the time of the eruption of the *Solway* moſs, which took its courſe this way to the *Eſk*. The road was at this time quite cleared; but the fields to the right were quite covered with the black flood.

The ſpace between the *Eſk* and the *Sark*, bounded on the third ſide by the *March dike*, which croſſes from one river to the other, ſeems properly to belong to *Scotland*; but having been diſputed by both crowns, was ſtyled the *debateable land*. But in the reign of our *James* I. Sir *Richard Graham* obtaining from the Earl of *Cumberland* DEBATEABLE LAND.

(to

(to whom it was granted by Queen *Elizabeth*) a leaſe of this tract, bought it from the needy monarch, and had intereſt enough to get it united to the county of *Cumberland*, it being indifferent to *James*, then in poſſeſſion of both kingdoms, to which of them it was annexed.

Ride by the ſide of the *Roman* road, that communicated between *Netherby* and the camp at *Burrens*. Croſs a ſmall bridge over the *Sark*, and again enter

SCOTLAND.

On the banks of this rivulet, the *Engliſh* under the command of the Earl of *Northumberland*, and *Magnus with a red main*, received a great defeat from the *Scots*, under *Douglas* duke of *Ormond*, and *Wallace* of *Craigie*. Numbers of the former were drowned in their flight in *Solway firth*; and lord *Piercy* taken priſoner, a misfortune owing to his filial piety, in helping his father to a horſe, to enable him * to eſcape.

SCOTCH MARRIAGES.

At a little diſtance from the bridge, ſtop at the little village of *Gratna*, the reſort of all amorous couples, whoſe union the prudence of parents or guardians prohibits: here the young pair may be inſtantly united by a fiſherman, a joiner, or a blackſmith, who marry from two guineas a job, to a dram of whiſky: but the price is generally adjuſted by the information of the poſtilions from *Carlile*, who are in pay of one or other of the above worthies; but even the

* Hiſt. of *Douglas's*, p. 179.

drivers,

drivers, in caſe of neceſſity, have been known to undertake the ſacerdotal office. If the purſuit of friends proves very hot; and there is not time for the ceremony, the frightened pair are adviſed to ſlip into bed; are ſhewn to the purſuers, who imagining that they are irrecoverably united, retire, and leave them to

conſummate their unfiniſhed loves.

This place is diſtinguiſhed from afar by a ſmall plantation of firs, the *Cyprian* grove of the place; a ſort of land-mark for fugitive lovers. As I had a great deſire to ſee the high-prieſt, by ſtratagem I ſucceeded: he appeared in form of a fiſherman, a ſtout fellow, in a blue coat, rolling round his ſolemn chops a quid of tobacco of no common ſize. One of our party was ſuppoſed to come to explore the coaſt: we queſtioned him about his price; which, after eyeing us attentively, he left to our honor. The church of *Scotland* does what it can to prevent theſe clandeſtine matches; but in vain, for thoſe infamous couplers deſpiſe the fulmination of the kirk, and excommunication is the only penalty it can inflict.

Continue my journey over a woodleſs flat tract, almoſt hedgeleſs, but productive of excellent oats and barley. Paſs by *Rig*, a little hamlet, a ſort of chapel of eaſe to *Gratna*, in the run-away nuptials. The performer here is an alehouſe-keeper.

On the left is *Solway-firth*, and a view of *Keſwick-fells*, between which and *Burnſwork* hill in *Scotland*, is a flat of forty miles, and of a great extent in length. The country grows now very uncultivated, and conſiſts of large commons. Reach

Annan, in *Annandale*, another diviſion of *Dumfrieſſhire*, a town of four or five hundred inhabitants, ſeated on the river of the ſame name. ANNAN.

Veſſels

Veſſels of about two hundred and fifty tuns can come within half a mile of the town, and of ſixty as high as the bridge. This place has ſome trade in wine: the annual exports are between twenty and thirty thouſand *Wincheſter* buſhels of corn.

The caſtle was entirely demoliſhed, by order of parliament, after the acceſſion of *James* VI. to the crown of *England*, and only the ditches remain. But *Annan* was in a manner ruined by *Wharton*, Lord Preſident of the marches, who, in the reign of *Edward* VI. overthrew the church, and burnt the town; the firſt having been fortified by the *Scots* *, under a *Lyon* of the houſe of *Glames*.

The *Bruces* were once Lords of this place, as appears by a ſtone at preſent in a wall of a gentleman's garden, taken from the ruins of the caſtle, and thus inſcribed, *Robert de Brus* Counte de *Carrick* et ſenteur du val de *Annand.* 1300.

After dinner make an excurſion of five miles to *Ruthwell*, paſſing over the *Annan* on a bridge of five arches, defended by a gateway. The country reſembles that I paſſed over in the morning, but at *Newby-Neck* obſerve the ground formed into eminences, ſo remarkably as to occaſion a belief of their being artificial, but are certainly nothing more than the freaks of nature.

ANTIENT OBELISK.

The church of *Ruthwell* contains the ruins of a moſt curious monument; an obeliſk once of a great height, now lying in three pieces, broken by an order of the general aſſembly in 1644, under pretence of its being an object of ſuperſtition among the vulgar. When entire it was probably about twenty feet high, excluſive of pedeſtal and capital; making allowances in the meaſurement of the

* *Ayſcough's* Hiſt. of the wars of *Scotl.* and *Engl.* 321.

preſent

preſent pieces for fragments chipped off, when it was deſtroyed: it originally conſiſted of two pieces; the loweſt, now in two, had been fifteen feet long; the upper had been placed on the other by means of a ſocket: the form was ſquare and taper, but the ſides of unequal breadth: the two oppoſite on one ſide at bottom were eighteen inches and a half, at top only fifteen; the narrower ſide ſixteen at bottom, eleven at top. Two of the narroweſt ſides are ornamented with vine-leaves, and animals intermixed with runic characters around the margin: on one of the other ſides is a very rude figure of our Saviour, with each foot on the head of ſome beaſts: above and each ſide him are inſcribed in *Saxon* letters, *Jeſus Chriſtus—judex equitatis, certo ſalvatoris mundi et an*—perhaps as Mr. *Gordon* * imagines, *Angelorum—Beſtiæ et Dracones cognoverant inde*——and laſtly are the words, *fregerunt panem.*

Beneath the two animals is a compartment with two figures, one bearded, the other not, and above is inſcribed, *Sanctus Paulus.*

On the adverſe ſide is our Saviour again, with *Mary Magdalene* waſhing his feet, and the box of ointment in his hand. The inſcriptions, as made out by Mr. *Gordon*, are, *Alabaſtrum unguenti*——*ejus Lachrymis cæpit rigare pedes, ejus capillis*——*capitis ſui terne-bat*——*et præteriens vidi.*

The different ſculptures were probably the work of different times and different nations; the firſt that of the chriſtian *Saxons*; the other of the *Danes*, who either found thoſe ſides plain; or defacing the antient carving, replaced it with ſome of their own. Tradition ſays, that the church was built over this obeliſk, long

* *Itin.* 161.

after its erection; and as it was reported to have been tranſported here by angels, it was probably ſo ſecured for the ſame reaſon as the *ſanta caſa* at *Loretto* was, leaſt it ſhould take another flight.

The pedeſtal lies buried beneath the floor of the church: I found ſome fragments of the capital, with letters ſimilar to the others; and on each oppoſite ſide an eagle, neatly cut in relief. There was alſo a piece of another, with *Saxon* letters round the lower part of a human figure, in long veſtments, with his foot on a pair of ſmall globes: this too ſeemed to have been the top of a croſs.

Scotland has had its vicar of *Bray*: for in this church-yard is an inſcription in memory of Mr. *Gawin Young*, and *Jean Stewart* his ſpouſe. He was ordained miniſter in 1617, when the church was preſbyterian: ſoon after, *James* VI. eſtabliſhed a moderate ſort of epiſcopacy. In 1638, the famous league and covenant took place: the biſhops were depoſed, and their power aboliſhed: preſbytery then flouriſhed in the fullneſs of acrimony. Sectaries of all ſorts invaded the church in *Cromwel*'s time, all equally hating, perſecuting, and being perſecuted in their turns. In 1660, on the reſtoration, epiſcopacy arrived at its plenitude of power; and preſbyterianiſm expelled; and that ſect which in their proſperity ſhewed no mercy, now met with retributory vengeance. Mr. *Young* maintained his poſt amidſt all theſe changes, and what is much to his honor, ſupported his character: was reſpected by all parties for his moderation and learning: lived a tranquil life, and died in peace, after enjoying his cure fifty-four years.

The

The epitaph on him, his wife and family, merits preſervation, if but to ſhew the number of his children:

Far from our own, amids our own we ly:
Of our dear Bairns, thirty and one us by.

anagram.

Gavinus junius
Unius agni uſui
Jean Steuart
a true ſaint
a true ſaint I live it, ſo I die it.
tho men ſaw no, my God did ſee it.

This pariſh extends along the *Solway* firth, which gains on the land continually, and much is annually waſhed away: the tides recede far, and leave a vaſt ſpace of ſands dry. The ſport of ſalmon-hunting is almoſt out of uſe, there being only one perſon on the coaſt who is expert enough to practice the diverſion: the ſportſman is mounted on a good horſe, and furniſhed with a long ſpear: he diſcovers the fiſh in the ſhallow channels formed by *Eſk*, purſues it full ſpeed, turns it like a gre-hound, and after a long chace ſeldom fails to transfix it. SALMON-CHACE.

The ſalt-makers of *Ruthwell* merit mention, as their method ſeems at preſent quite local. As ſoon as the warm and dry weather of *June* comes on, the ſun brings up and incruſts the ſurface of the ſand with ſalt: at that time they gather the ſand to the depth of an inch, carry it out of the reach of the tide, and lay it in round compact heaps, to prevent the ſalt from being waſhed away by the rains: they then make a pit eight feet long and three broad, and the ſame depth, and plaiſter the inſide with clay, that it may SALT-MAKERS.

hold water; at the bottom they place a layer of peat and turf, and fill the pit with the collected ſand: after that they pour water on it: this filters through the ſand, and carries the ſalt with it into a leſſer pit, made at the end of the great one: this they boil in ſmall lead pans, and procure a coarſe brown ſalt, very fit for the purpoſes of ſalting meat or fiſh. *James* VI. in a viſit he made to theſe parts, after his acceſſion to the crown of *England*, took notice of this operation, and for their induſtry exempted the poor ſalt-makers of *Ruthwell* from all duty on this commodity; which till the union, was in all the *Scotch* acts relating to the ſalt duties, excepted.

In this pariſh was lately diſcovered a ſingular road through a moraſs, made of wood, conſiſting of ſplit oak planks, eight feet long, faſtened down by long pins or ſtakes, driven through the boards into the earth. It was found out by digging of peat, and at that time lay ſix feet beneath the ſurface. It pointed towards the ſea, and in old times was the road to it; but no tradition remains of the place it came from.

Return through *Annan*, and after a ride over a naked tract, reach *Springkeld*, the ſeat of Sir *William Maxwell:* near the houſe is the ſite of *Bell-caſtle*, where the Duke of *Albany*, brother to *James* III, and the Earl of *Douglas* lodged the night before their defeat at *Kirkonnel*, a place almoſt contiguous. This illuſtrious pair had been exiled in *England*, and invaded their own country on a plundering ſcheme, in a manner unworthy of them. *Albany* eſcaped; *Douglas* was taken, and finiſhed his life in the convent of *Lindores* *.

* *Hume*'s Hiſt. of the *Douglas*'s, folio, p. 206.

In

In the burying-ground of *Kirkonnel* is the grave of the fair *Ellen Irvine*, and that of her lover: ſhe was daughter of the houſe of *Kirkonnel*; and was beloved by two gentlemen at the ſame time; the one vowed to ſacrifice the ſucceſsful rival to his reſentment; and watched an opportunity while the happy pair were ſitting on the banks of the *Kirtle*, that waſhes theſe grounds. *Ellen* perceived the deſperate lover on the oppoſite ſide, and fondly thinking to ſave her favorite, interpoſed; and receiving the wound intended for her beloved, fell and expired in his arms. He inſtantly revenged her death; then fled into *Spain*, and ſerved for ſome time againſt the infidels: on his return he viſited the grave of his unfortunate miſtreſs, ſtretched himſelf on it, and expiring on the ſpot, was interred by her ſide. A ſword and a croſs are engraven on the tomb-ſtone, with *hic jacet Adam Fleming:* the only memorial of this unhappy gentleman, except an antient ballad of no great merit, which records the tragical event *. ELLEN IRVINE.

Excepting a glen near *Springkeld*, moſt of this country is very naked. It is ſaid to have been cleared of the woods by act of parlement, in the time of *James* VI, in order to deſtroy the retreat of the moſs-troopers, a peſt this part of the country was infamous for: in fact the whole of the borders then was, as *Lindeſay* expreſſes, no other thing but *theft, reiff and ſlaughter*. They were poſſeſſed by a ſet of potent clans, all of *Saxon* deſcent; and, like true deſcendents of *Iſhmael*, their hands were againſt every man, and every man's hand againſt them. The *Johnſtons*, of

* Which happened either the latter end of the reign of *James* V. or the beginning of that of *Mary*.

Lough-

Lough-wood, in *Annandale*; their rivals the *Maxwels* of *Caerlavoroc*, the *Murrays* of *Cockpool*, *Glendonwyns* of *Glendonwin*, *Carruthers* of *Holmain*, *Irvines* of *Bonſhaw*, *Jardins* of *Applegarth*, and the *Elliots* of *Liddeſdale*, may be enumerated among the great families.

But beſides theſe were a ſet of clans and ſurnames on the whole border, and on the debateable ground, who, as my author * ſays, were not landed; many of them diſtinguiſhed by *noms de guerre*, in the manner as ſeveral of our unfortunate brave are at preſent, ſuch as *Tom Trotter* of the hill, the *Goodman Dickſon* of *Bucktrig*, *Ralph Burn of the Coit*, *George Hall*, called *Pat's Geordie* there, the *Lairds jok*, *Wanton Sym*, *Will of Powder-lanpat*, *Arthur fire the Braes*, *Gray Will*, *Will the Lord*, *Willie of Gratna hill*, *Richie Graham the Plump*, *John Skynbank*, *Priors John and his bairnes*, *Hector of the Harlaw*, *the griefes and cuts of Harlaw*; theſe and many more, merry men all, of *Robin Hood*'s fraternity, ſuperior to the little diſtinctions of *meum* and *tuum*.

JUNE 3. Viſit the *Roman* ſtation at *Burrens*, in the pariſh of *Middleby*, ſeated on a flat, bounded on one ſide by the ſmall water of *Mien*,

BURRENS CAMP. and on another by a ſmall *birn*. It was well defended by four ditches and five dikes; but much of both is carried away by the winter floods in the river that bounded on one ſide; a *hypocauſt* had been diſcovered here, inſcribed ſtones dug up, and coins found, ſome of them of the lower empire. Obſerved a place formed of ſquare ſtones, which I was told contained, at the time of the diſ-

* Taken from a fragment of a quarto book, printed in 1603, containing names of clans in every ſheriffdom, &c. &c.

covery,

covery, a quantity of grain: I was alſo informed, that there had been a large vault a hundred and twenty feet long, deſigned for a granary; but this has long ſince been deſtroyed for ſake of the materials. Mr. *Horſely* imagines this to have been the *blatum bulgium* of *Antonine*, being on the North ſide of the wall, with a military road between it and *Netherby*; and that it was the place where *Agricola* concluded his ſecond year's expedition. As that General was diſtinguiſhed for his judicious choice of ſpots of encampment, ſo long after, his ſucceſſors made uſe of this, as appears by a medal of *Conſtantius Chlorus* being found here, for that Emperor lived about two hundred and twenty years after *Agricola*.

The country now begins to grow very hilly; but uſefully ſo; the hills being verdant, and formed for excellent ſheep-walks: on the ſides of one called *Burnſwork*, about two miles from *Burrens*, are two beautiful camps, united to each other by a rampart, that winds along the ſide of the hill; one camp being on the S. Eaſt, the other on the N. Weſt: one has the *prætorium* yet viſible; and on the North ſide are three round *tumuli*, each joined to it by a dike, projecting to ſome diſtance from the ramparts; as if to protect the gate on that quarter, for each of theſe mounts had its little fort: the other camp had two of theſe mounts on one ſide and one on each end; but the veſtiges of theſe are very faint: both of theſe camps were ſurrounded with a deep ditch, and a ſtrong rampart both on the inſide and the outſide of the foſs; and on the very ſummit of the hill is a ſmall irregular intrenchment, intended as exploratory, for the view from thence is uninterrupted on every part. Theſe camps are very accurately planned by Mr. *Gordon*, tab. I. p. 16. Theſe alſo were the work of *Agricola*, and highly.

BURNSWORK CAMPS.

highly probable to be, as Mr. *Horſely* imagines, the Summer camp of that at *Burrens*.

The view from the ſummit is extremely extenſive: the town of *Lochmaban*, with its lake and ruined caſtle, built on a heart-ſhaped peninſula; *Queenſbury* hill, which gives title to the Duke; *Hartsfell*, and the *Loders*, which diſpute for height; yet a third, the *Driffels*, was this day patched with ſnow; and laſtly, *Ericſtone*, which foſters the *Annan*, the *Clyde* and the *Tweed*.

Deſcend and paſs through the ſmall town of *Ecclefechan* (*eccleſia Fechani*) noted for the great monthly markets for cattle.

Near this place, on the eſtate of Mr. *Irvine*, writer, was found an antiquity whoſe uſe is rather doubtful: the metal is gold; the length rather more than ſeven inches and a half; the weight 2 oz. and a half and 15 gs. It is round and very ſlender in the middle, at each end grows thicker, and of a conoid form, terminating with a flat circular plate: on the ſide of one end are ſtamped the words *Helenus fecit*; on the other is prick'd . . . . I I I M B. From the ſlenderneſs of the middle part, and the thickneſs of the ends, it might perhaps ſerve as a faſtening of a garment, by inſerting it through holes on each ſide, and then twiſting together this pliant metal.

Keep along the plain, arrive again on the banks of the *Annan*, and have a very elegant view of its wooded margent, the bridge, a light ſtructure with three arches, one of fifty-two feet, the others of twenty-five, with the turrets of *Hoddam* caſtle a little beyond, overtopping a very pretty grove.

HODDAM CASTLE. The caſtle conſiſts of a great ſquare tower, with three ſlender round turrets: the entry through a door protected by another of iron

iron bars; near it a ſquare hole, by way of dungeon, and a ſtair-caſe of ſtone, ſuited to the place: but inſtead of finding a captive damſel and a fierce warder, met with a courteous laird and his beauteous ſpouſe; and the dungeon not filled with piteous captives, but well ſtored with generous wines, not condemned to a long impriſonment.

This caſtle, or rather ſtrong border-houſe, was built by *John* Lord *Harries*, nick-named *John de Reeve*, a ſtrenuous ſupporter of *Mary Stuart*, who conveyed her ſafe from the battle of *Langſide* to his houſe of *Terrigles*, in *Galloway*, and from thence to the abby of *Dundrannan*, and then accompanied her in a ſmall veſſel in her fatal flight into *England*. Soon after, it was ſurrendered * to the regent *Murray*, who appointed the Laird of *Drumlanrig* Governor and Lord of the marches. Before the acceſſion of *James* VI, *Hoddam* was one of the places of defence on the borders; for 'the houſe of *Howdam* was to be keped with ane 'wiſe ſtout man, and to have with him four well-horſed men, 'and thir to have two ſtark footmen ſervants to keep their horſes, 'and the principal to have ane ſtout footman †.

In the walls about this houſe are preſerved altars and inſcriptions found in the ſtation at *Burrens*: as they do not appear to have fallen under the notice of the curious, an enumeration of them perhaps will not be unacceptable; therefore ſhall be added in the appendix.

Near *Hoddam*, on an eminence, is a ſquare building, called the *Tower of repentance*. On it is carved the word *repentance*, with a

* *Hollinſhed's* hiſt. Scotl. 393.

† Border laws, app. 197.

ſerpent

ſerpent at one end of the word, and a dove at the other, ſignifying remorſe and grace. It was built by a Lord *Harries*, as a ſort of atonement for putting to death ſome priſoners whom he had made under a promiſe of quarter.

Proceed over a country full of low hills, ſome parts under recent cultivation; others in a heathy ſtate of nature. Reach, in a wet cultivated and woody flat, the caſtle and houſe of *Comlongam*; the property of Lord *Stormount*, and the birth-place of that ornament of our iſland, Lord *Mansfield*.

The caſtle conſiſts of a great ſquare tower, now almoſt in ruins, though its walls of near thirteen feet in thickneſs might have promiſed to the architect a longer duration. Many ſmall rooms are gained out of the very thickneſs of the ſides; and at the bottom of one, after a deſcent of numbers of ſteps, is the noiſome dungeon, without light or even air-holes, except the trap-door in the floor, contrived for the lowering in of the captives. This fortreſs was founded by one of the anceſtors of the *Murrays*, Earls of *Annandale*; a title which failed in that name about the time of the reſtoration.

JUNE 4. Ride along the ſhore by the end of *Lockermoſs*, a moraſs of about ten miles in length, and three in breadth, with the little water of *Locker* running through it. This tract, from recent ſurvey, appears to have been overflowed by the ſea, which confirms the tradition relating to ſuch an event. This invaſion of the tides was certainly but temporary, for from the numbers of trees, roots, and other vegetable marks found there, it is evident that this moraſs was, in ſome very diſtant period, an extenſive foreſt. Near a place called *Kilblain* I met with one of the antient canoes of

of the primæval inhabitants of the country, when it was probable in the ſame ſtate of nature as *Virginia*, when firſt diſcovered by Captain *Philip Amidas*. The length of this little veſſel was eight feet eight, of the cavity ſix feet ſeven; the breadth two feet; depth eleven inches; and at one end were the remains of three pegs for the paddle: the hollow was made with fire, in the very manner that the *Indians* of *America* formed their canoes, according to the faithful repreſentation by *Thomas Harriot* *, in *De-Bry*'s publication of his drawings. Another of the ſame kind was found in 1736, with its paddle, in the ſame moraſs: the laſt was ſeven feet long, and dilated to a conſiderable breadth at one end; ſo that in early ages neceſſity dictated the ſame inventions to the moſt remote regions †. Theſe were long prior to our *vitilia navigia*; and were in uſe in ſeveral antient nations: the *Greeks* called them Μονοξυλα and σκαφη: ſome held three perſons, others only one ‡; and of this kind ſeems to have been that now mentioned. Thoſe uſed by the *Germans* ‖ were of a vaſt ſize, capable of holding thirty men; and the *Gauls* on the *Rhone* had the ſame ſpecies of boats, but were indifferent about their ſhape, and content if they would but float, and carry a large burden §.

At Mr. *Dickſon*'s, of *Lockerwood*, ſaw a curioſity of another

* A ſervant of Sir *Walter Raleigh*, ſent to *Virginia* to make drawings and obſervations.

† My ingenious friend Mr. *Stuart* tells me, that the *Greeks* ſtill make uſe of canoes of this kind, to croſs ſmall arms of the ſea; and that they ſtill ſtyle them Μονοξυλα, from being formed of one piece of wood.

‡ *Polyæni Stratagem.* Lib. v. c. 23. p. 509. *Velleius Paterculus*, lib. ii. c. 107.

‖ *Plinii* Hiſt. Nat. xvi. c. 40. § *Livii* lib. xxi. c. 26.

nature, found in the neighborhood: a round pot of mixed metal, not unlike a ſmall ſhallow mortar, with two rings on one ſide, and two handles on the other.

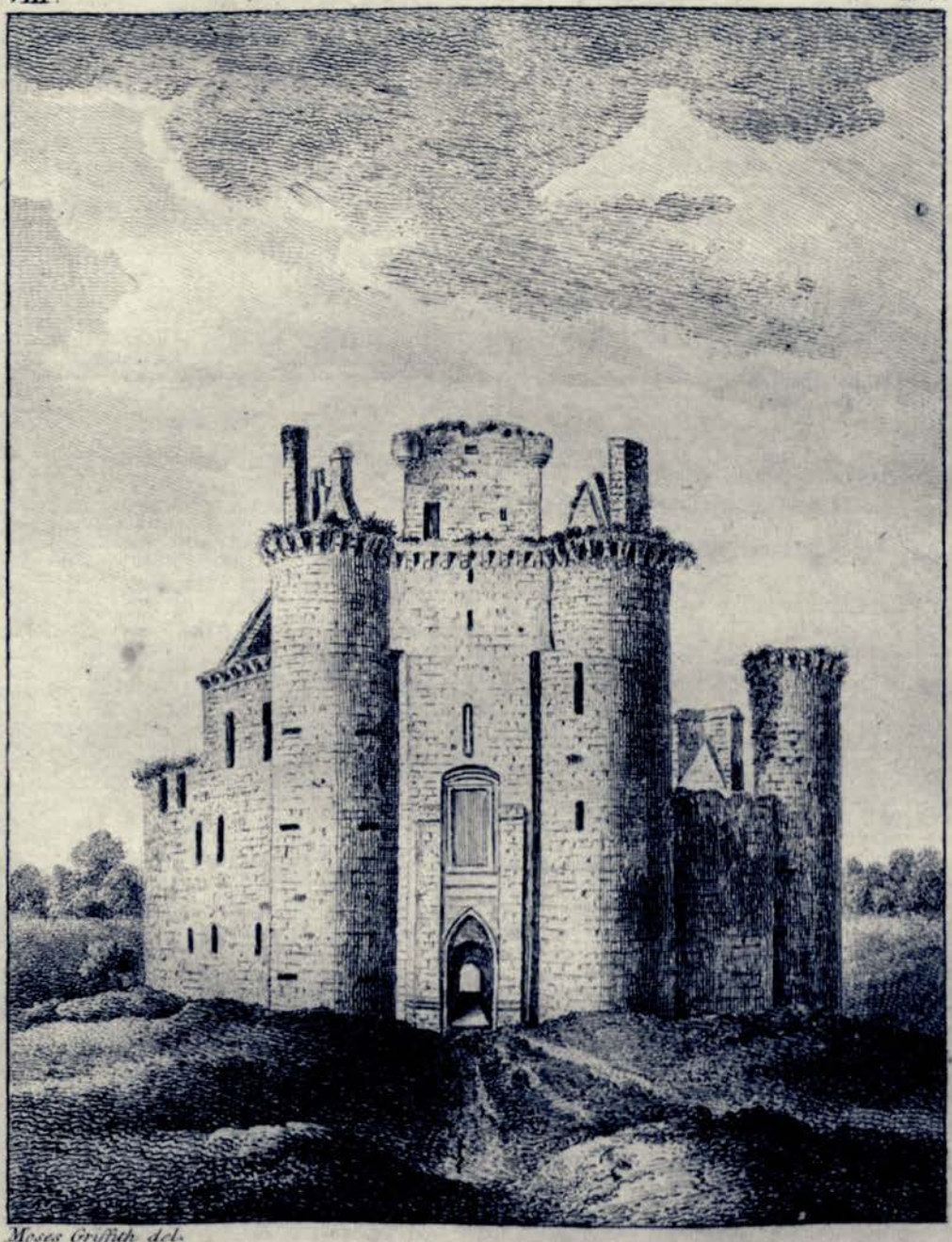
Over *Lockermoſs* is a road remarkable for its origin: a ſtranger, a great number of years ago, ſold ſome goods to certain merchants at *Dumfries* upon credit: he diſappeared, and neither he nor his heirs ever clamed the money: the merchants in expectation of the demand very honeſtly put out the ſum to intereſt, and after a lapſe of more than forty years, the town of *Dumfries* obtained a gift of it, and applied the ſame towards making this uſeful road. Another is now in execution by the military, which is alſo to paſs over *Lockermoſs*, and is intended to facilitate the communication between *North Britain* and *Ireland*, by way of *Port Patric*.

In this morning's ride, paſs by a ſquare incloſure of the ſize of half an acre, moated round. This was a place of refuge; for in family diſputes, ſuch was truly neceſſary, and here any perſon who came, remained in inviolable ſecurity.

See the iſle of *Caerlaveroc*, with a border houſe in the middle, built by a *Maxwell*. This place is far from the ſea; but ſtyled an iſle becauſe moated.

Viſit *Wardlaw*, a ſmall hill with a round *Britiſh* camp, ſurrounded with two foſſes on the top; and on the ſouth ſide the faint veſtiges of a *Roman* camp, now much ploughed up. The proſpect from this eminence is fine, of the firth, the diſcharge of the river *Nith* or *Nid*, the *Nobius* of *Ptolemy*; and a long extent of the hills of *Galloway*.

The



Moses Griffith del.

CAERLAVEROC CASTLE.

The *Roman* encampment on this hill might probably be the *Uxelum* of *Ptolemy*, eſpecially if we are to derive that word from the *Britiſh*, *Uchel*, high: for the ſite of the fortreſs of *Cærlaweroc*, is on ſuch a flat as by no means to admit of that epithet, or to be allowed to have been the antient *Uxelum* as Mr. *Horſely* conjectures.

The caſtle has undergone its different ſieges: the firſt that appears in hiſtory and the moſt celebrated was in the year 1300, when *Edward* I. ſat down before it in perſon. Enraged at the generous regard the *Scots* ſhewed for their liberty, and the unremitted efforts made by their hero *Wallace*, to free his country from a foreign yoke, the *Engliſh* monarch ſummoned his barons, and all the nobility who held of him by military tenure to attend with their forces at *Carlile*, on the feaſt of St. *John the Baptiſt*. On that occaſion, as the poet of the expedition relates, there appeared,

ſoiſſant et vint et ſept banieres *.

each of which, with the arms of the baron, are illuminated in a beautiful manner; and in the catalogue are the names † of the moſt puiſſant peers of this kingdom, with a little euloge on each: as a ſpecimen, is given that on *Robert Clifford*, in whom it may be ſuppoſed valour and beauty were combined:

* I am indebted to *Marmaduke Tunſtall*, Eſq; for the M. S. account of this ſiege, finely copied from the original, in the *Muſeum*; which appears to have been compoſed in very old and bad *French*, ſoon after the event it celebrates.

† *Appendix.*

Si Je eſtoie une pucellette,
Je le douroie cuer et cors,
Tant eſt de lui bons li recors.

The poet then deſcribes the caſtle and its ſituation with great exactneſs; and gives it the very ſame form and ſité it has at preſent: ſo that I cannot help thinking that it was never ſo entirely deſtroyed, but that ſome of the old towers yet remain.

Kaerlaverok caſteaus eſtoit
Si fort ki ſiege ne doubtoit;
Ainz ki li rois illicec veniſt,
Car rendre ni le conveniſt.
James mais kil fuſt a ſon droit,
Garniz quant beſogns en vendroit.
De gens de engins et de vitaille,
Com uns eſcus eſtoit de taille,
Car ni ot ke trois coſtez entour,
Et en cheſcune angle une tour.
Mes ki le une eſtoit *jumilee*,
Tant hauti et tant longue et tant lei,
Ke par deſouz eſtoit la porte
A Pont tournis, bien faite et forte,
Et autres defenſes aſſes, &c.

It is worth obſerving, that it was taken by force of engines, and the *Engliſh* as late as the time in queſtion uſed much the ſame method of attack as the *Greeks* and *Romans* did: for they drove the enemy from the walls by ſhowers of ſtones, flung from engines ſimilar to the *Catapultæ* of the antients; and they uſed alſo *arietes* or battering rams.

Entre

Entre les aſſaus eſmaia,
Ffrere Robert ki envoia
Meinte piere par *Robinet*;
Juq au ſoir des le matinet
Le jour devant ceſſe ne avoit,
De autre part ancore i *levoit*
Trois autres engins *moult plus grans*.
Et il penibles et *engrans*,
Ke le chaſtel du tout *confondi*
Tant il receut mo't *piere enfonde*.
Deſchocs et kang's ateint fent
A ſes coups rien ne ſe deffent.

On the ſurrender *Edward* behaved with more moderation than was uſual to him; for his laurels were wont to be blighted with deeds unworthy of his heroiſm: but in this caſe the poor reliques of the garriſon experienced his clemency,

Lors ſon iſſirent ce eſt la ſome
Ke de uns ke de autret ſoiſſant home
A grant merveille reſguardes
Mes tenus furent et guardez
Tant ke li Roys en ordena
Ki vie et membre leur donna
Et a chaſm robe nouuele
Lors fu joieuſe la nouuli.
A toute li oſt du chaſtel pris
Ki tant eſtoit de noble pris.

It appears that the king immediately mounted his colors on the caſtle; and appointed three barons of the firſt reputation to take charge of it.

Puis

Puis fiſt le Roy porter amont
Sa banniere et la ſeynt *Eymont*
La ſaint *George* et la ſaint *Edwart*
Et o celes par droit eſwart
La *Segrave* & le *Herifort*
Et cele au Seigneur di *Cliffort*
A ki le chaſteaus fut donnes.

Notwithſtanding the care *Edward* took to ſecure this place, it was retaken by the *Scots* the following year; but very ſoon after was repoſſeſſed * by the *Engliſh*, after a very long ſiege. It appears that the *Scots* again recovered it, for in one of the invaſions of the former, the gallant owner, Sir *Euſtace Maxwell* ſupported a ſiege in it of ſome weeks, and obliged the enemy to retire; but conſidering that it might fall into the hands of the *Engliſh*, and become noxious to his country, generouſly diſmantled it, and for that piece of diſintereſted ſervice was properly rewarded by his prince, who remitted to him and his heirs for ever, the annual pecuniary acknowlegements they paid to the crown for the caſtle and lands of *Caerlaveroc* †. It was again rebuilt; but in 1355 (being then in poſſeſſion of the *Engliſh*) was taken by *Roger Kirkpatric*, and leveled to the ground ‡. Notwithſtanding theſe repeated misfortunes, it was once more reſtored; and once more ruined, by the Earl of *Suſſex* in 1570 ‖. From this time the

* *Maitland's* Hiſt. Scot. II. 460.

† *Crawford's* Peerage of *Scotland*, 370.

‡ *Major* de geſtis *Scotorum*, 248. more probably rendered defenceleſs.

‖ *Camden's* annals in *Kennet*, II. 429. It appears to me that the preſent are the antient towers, ſo exactly do they anſwer to the old poetic deſcription; but that the owners, till the year 1638, neglected it as a fortreſs, yet inhabited it as a manſion.

Lords

Lords of the place ſeem for ſome interval to have been diſcouraged from any attempt towards reſtoring a fortreſs ſo diſtinguiſhed by its misfortunes; for *Camden* in 1607, ſpeaks of it as only a weak houſe belonging to the barons of *Maxwell:* yet once more *Robert* firſt Earl of *Nithſdale*, in 1638, ventured to re-eſtabliſh the ſtrong hold of the family: ſtill it was ill-fated; for in the courſe of *Cromwel's* uſurpation, it was ſurrendered on terms ill preſerved; and a receit was given for the furniture by one *Finch*; in which among other particulars is mention of eighty beds, a proof of the hoſpitality or the ſplendor of the place. The form of the preſent caſtle is triangular; at two of the corners had been a round tower, but one is now demoliſhed; and on each ſide the gateway, which forms the third angle, are two rounders. Over the arch is the creſt of the *Maxwells* (placed there when the caſtle was laſt repair'd) with the date, and this motto, *I bid ye fair*, meaning *Wardlaw*, the hill where the gibbet ſtood; for in feudal times, it ſeems to have been much in uſe.

The caſtle yard is triangular: one ſide which ſeems to have been the reſidence of the family, is very elegantly built; has three ſtories, with very handſome window caſes: on the pediment of the lower are coats of arms; over the ſecond legendary tales; over the third, I think *Ovidian* fables, all neatly cut in ſtone. The oppoſite ſide is plain. In front is a handſome door caſe, leading to the great hall, which is ninety-one feet by twenty-ſix. The whole internal length of that ſide a hundred and twenty-three.

The *Maxwells*, Lords of *Caerlaverock*, are of great antiquity: but their hiſtory mixed with all the misfortune and all the diſ-

grace ſo frequent in ill-governed times. They and the *Johnſtons* had perpetual feuds: in 1593 the clans had a conflict at the *Holyneſs of Dryſe*; the chieftain of the *Maxwells*, and many of his ſons, were ſlain. *John*, a ſurviving ſon, takes his revenge: a meeting between him and *Johnſton*, a predeceſſor of the Marquiſs of *Annandale*, was appointed in order to compromiſe all differences: both met, attended only by a ſingle friend to each; the friends quarrel; the Laird of *Lockerwood* goes to part them, but is ſhot through the back by the other chieftain; who deſervedly met his fate on the ſcaffold a few years after. His forfeiture was taken off, and his brother not only reſtored but created Earl of *Nithſdale*: in 1715 the title was loſt by the conviction of the Earl of that day; who eſcaped out of the tower the night before execution, by the diſguiſe of a female dreſs. The eſtate by virtue of entail was preſerved to the heirs.

Continue my ride along the coaſt to the mouth of the *Nith*, which empties itſelf into the vaſt eſtuary, where the tide flows in ſo faſt on the level ſands that a man well mounted would find difficulty to eſcape, if ſurpriſed by it. The view of the oppoſite ſide of *Creffel*, and the other *Galloway* hills, is very beautiful, and the coaſt appeared well wooded. In a bottom lies *Newby* abby, founded by *Devorgilla*, daughter to *Alan*, Lord of *Galloway*, and wife to *John Baliol*, Lord of *Caſtle-Bernard*, who died and was buried here: his lady embalmed his heart, and placed it in a caſe of ivory, bound with ſilver, near the high altar; on which account the abby is oftener called *Sweet-heart* and *Suavi-cordium*.

NEWBY ABBY.

Paſs by *Port-Kepel*, the firth gradually contracting itſelf; and to this place veſſels of two hundred tuns may come. The country

try on both ſides the river is extremely beautiful; the banks decorated with numerous groves and *villas*, richly cultivated and well incloſed. The farmers ſhew no want of induſtry: they import, as far as from *Whitehaven*, lime for manure, to the annual amount of twenty-five hundred pounds, paying at the rate of ſixpence for the *Wincheſter* buſhel: they are alſo ſo happy as to have great quantities of ſhell marl in the neighboring moraſſes; and are now well rewarded for the uſe of it: much wheat and barley are at preſent the fruits of their labor, inſtead of a very paltry oat; and good hay inſtead of ruſhes now cloath their meadows. Reach

Dumfries, a very neat and well-built town, ſeated on the *Nith*, and containing about five thouſand ſouls. It was once poſſeſſed of a large ſhare of the tobacco trade, but at preſent has ſcarcely any commerce. The great weekly markets for black cattle are of much advantage to the place; and vaſt droves from *Galloway* and the ſhire of *Air* paſs through in the way to the fairs in *Norfolk* and *Suffolk*. DUMFRIES.

The two churches are remarkably neat, and have handſome galleries, ſupported by pillars. In the church-yard of St. *Michael* are ſeveral monuments in form of pyramids, very ornamental, and on ſome grave-ſtones are inſcriptions in memory of the martyrs of the country, or the poor victims to the violence of the apoſtate Archbiſhop *Sharp*, or the bigotry of *James* II, before and after his acceſſion. Powers were given to an inhuman ſet of miſcreants to deſtroy upon ſuſpicion of diſaffection; or for even declining to give anſwers declarative of their political principles: and ſuch who refuſed (before two witneſſes) were inſtantly put

to death. Many poor peaſants were ſhot on moors, on the ſhores, or whereſoever their enemies met with them: perhaps enthuſiaſm might poſſeſs the ſufferers; but an infernal ſpirit had poſſeſſion of their perſecutors. The memory of theſe flagitious deeds are preſerved on many of the wild moors by inſcribed grave-ſtones, much to the ſame effect as the following in the church-yard in this city:

On *John Grierſon*, who ſuffered *Jan.* 2, 1667.

Underneath this ſtone doth lie
Duſt ſacrificed to tyranny:
Yet precious in *Immanuel*'s ſight,
Since martyr'd for his kingly right;
When he condemns theſe helliſh drudges
By ſufferage, Saints ſhall be their judges.

Another on *James Kirke*, ſhot on the ſands of *Dumfries*, ſhall conclude this dreadful ſubject:

By bloody *Bruce* and wretched *Wright*
I loſt my life in great deſpight.
Shot dead without due time to try
And fit me for eternity.
A witneſs of Prelatic rage
As ever was in any age.

This place like moſt other conſiderable town in *Scotland*, has its ſeceders chapel: theſe are the rigid preſbyterians who poſſeſs their religion in all its original ſourneſs: think their church in danger becauſe their miniſters degenerate into moderation, and wear a gown; or vindicate patronage. To avoid theſe horrid innovations, they ſeparate themſelves from their imaginary falſe brethren;

brethren; renew a ſolemn league and covenant, and preſerve to the beſt of their power all the rags and rents bequeathed to them by *John Knox*, which the more ſenſible preachers of this day are ſtriving to darn and patch.

Here I firſt found on this ſide the *Tweed*, my good old mother church become a mere conventicler, and her chaplain ſupported by a few of her children, diſpoſed to ſtick to her in all conditions.

Enquired for the convent of *Dominicans*, and the church in which *Robert Bruce* and his aſſociates ſlew *John Cummin*, Lord of *Badenock*, and owner of great part of the lordſhip of *Galloway*. *Cummin* had betrayed to *Edward* I. the generous deſign of *Bruce* to relieve his country from ſlavery: in reſentment *Bruce* ſtabbed him; on retiring was aſked by his friends, whether he was ſure of his blow, but anſwering with ſome degree of uncertainty, one of them, *Roger Kirkpatric*, replied, I *mak ſicker*, returned into the church and completed the deed. In memory, the family aſſumed a bloody dagger for a creſt; and thoſe words as the motto. The church thus defiled with blood was pulled down; and another built in a different place, and dedicated to St. *Michael*, the tutelar ſaint of the town. *Robert Bruce* alſo built a chapel here, as ſoon as he got full poſſeſſion of the kingdom, in which prayers were to be daily offered for the repoſe of the ſoul of Sir *Chriſtopher Seton*, who was moſt barbarouſly executed by *Edward* I. for his attachment to *Bruce*, and for his defence of his country.

Dumfries was continually ſubject to the inroads of the *Engliſh*; and was frequently ruined by them. To prevent their invaſions a great ditch and mound, called *Warders dikes*, were formed from

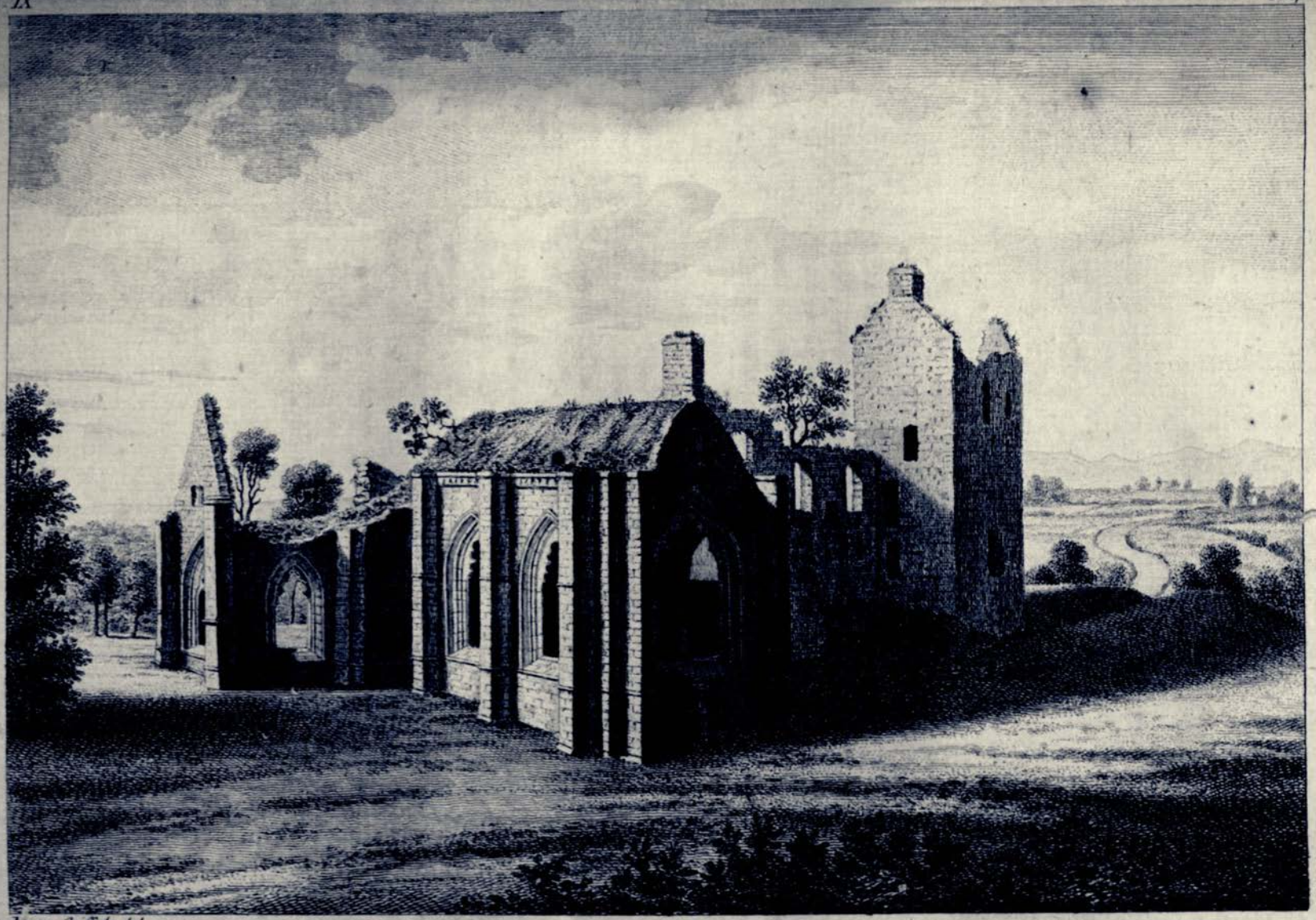
from the *Nith* to *Lockermoſs*, where watch and ward were conſtantly kept; and when an enemy appeared the cry was a *Loreburn*, a *Loreburn*. The meaning is no further known than that it was a word of alarm for the inhabitants to take to their arms: and the ſame word as a memento of vigilance is inſcribed on a ring of ſilver round the ebony ſtaff given into the hands of the provoſt as a badge of office on the day of annual election.

On moſt of the eminences of theſe parts, beacons were likewiſe eſtabliſhed for alarming the country on any eruption of their ſouthern neighbors: and the inhabitants able to bear arms were bound, on the firing of theſe ſignals, to repair inſtantly to the warden of the marches, and not to depart till the enemy was driven out of the country; and this under pain of high treaſon.

This regulation was eſtabliſhed in the days of *Archibald the grim*, Earl of *Douglas*, and afterwards renewed with much ſolemnity by *William* Earl of *Douglas*, who aſſembled the lords, freeholders, and principal borderers at the college of *Lincluden*, and cauſed them there to ſwear on the holy evangeliſts, that they ſhould truly obſerve the ſtatutes, ordinances and uſages of the marches, as they were ordained in the time of the ſaid *Archibald*.

JUNE 5. Had a beautiful view of an artificial water-fall juſt in front of a bridge, originally built by *Devorgilla*, who gave the cuſtoms ariſing from it to the *Franciſcan* convent at *Dumfries*. It conſiſts of nine arches, and connects this county and that of *Galloway*.

Croſs it; paſs through a ſmall town at its foot, and walk up *Gorbelly* hill, remarkable for the fine circumambient proſpect of the charming windings of the *Nith* towards the ſea, the town of *Dumfries*,



Moses Griffith del.

LINCLUDEN-ABBY.

Dumfries, *Terregles* a houſe of the *Maxwells*, and a rich vale towards the north.

Viſit the abby of *Lincluden*, about half a mile diſtant, ſeated on the water of the *Cluden*, which is another boundary of *Galloway* on that ſide.* This religious houſe is ſeated on a pleaſant bank, and in a rich country: and was founded and filled with *Benedictine* nuns, in the time of *Malcolm* IV. * by *Uthred*, father to *Roland*, Lord of *Galloway*. Theſe were expelled by the Earl of *Douglas* (known by the titles of *Archibald* the black, or *grim*, and the terrible) probably, as *Major* inſinuates, on account of the impurity of their lives†, for the Earl was a man in piety ſingular through his life, and moſt religious according to thoſe times. He fixed in their places a provoſtry, with twelve beadſmen, and changed the name to that of the college.

LINCLUDEN ABBY.

Part of the houſe and chancel, and ſome of the South wall of the church, are the ſole remains of this antient ſtructure: in the chancel is the elegant tomb of *Margaret*, daughter of *Robert* III, and wife of *Archibald* Earl of *Douglas*, firſt Duke of *Terouan*, and ſon of *Archibald* the grim. Her effigy at full length, lay on the ſtone, her head reſting on two cuſhions; but the figure is now mutilated; and her bones, till lately, were ſcattered about in a moſt indecent manner by ſome wretches who broke open the repoſitory in ſearch of treaſure. The tomb is in form of an arch, with all parts moſt beautifully carved: on the middle of the arch is the heart, the *Douglas*'s arms, guarded by three chalices, ſet

* *Hope*'s minor practics. 511. *Malcolm* died 1165.

† *Major* de geſt. *Scot.* 283. *Archibald* died A. D. 1400.

croſſways,

croſſways, with a ſtar near each, and certain letters I could not read. On the wall is inſcribed,

A L'aide de Dieu.

and at ſome diſtance beneath,

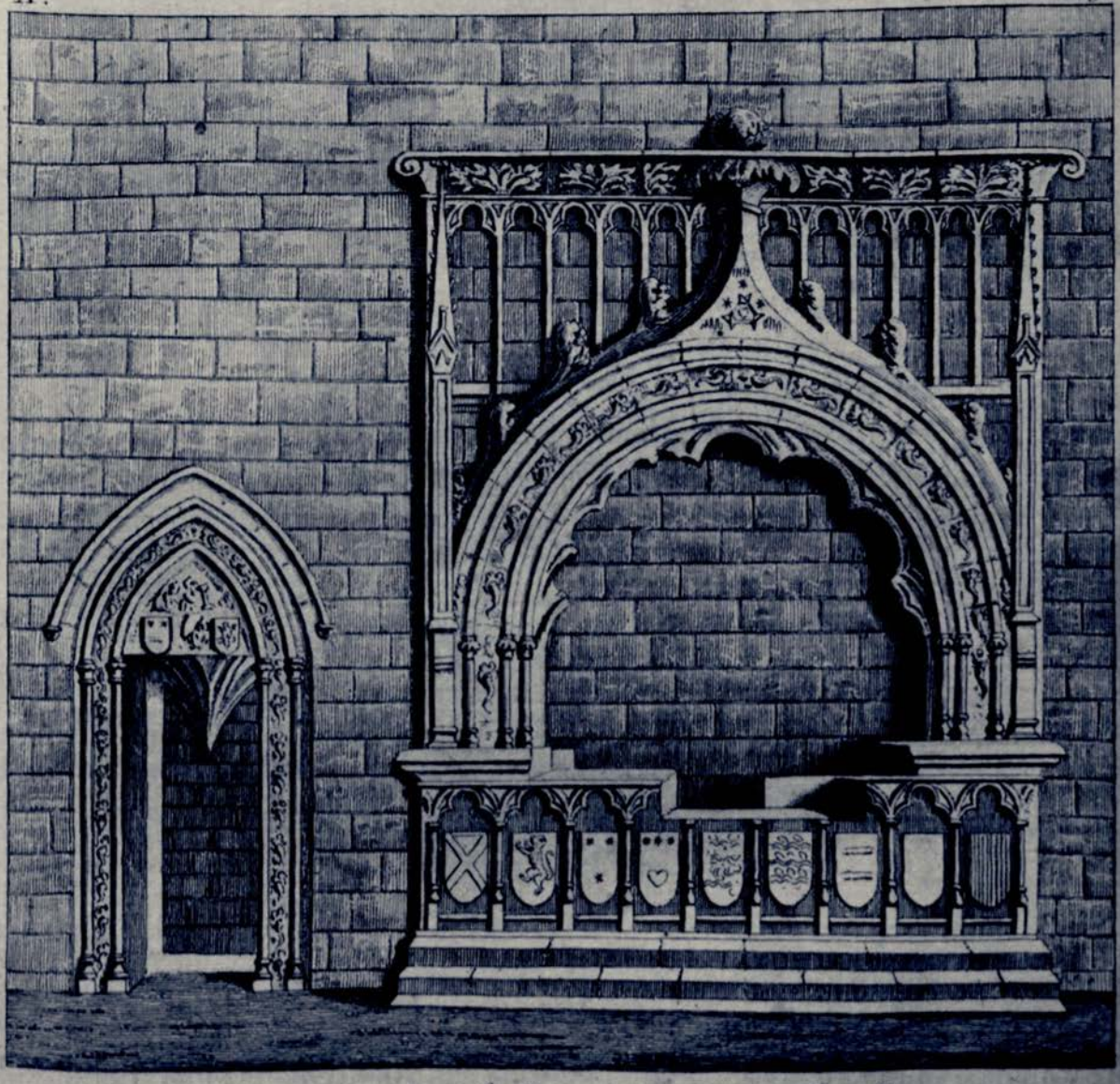
Hic jacet D-na *Margareta* regis *Scotiæ* filia, quōdam comitiſſa de *Douglas* Dna *Gallovidiæ* et vallis *annandiæ*.

In the front of the tomb are nine ſhields, containing as many arms: in one are the three ſtars, the original coat of this great houſe, for the heart was not added till the good Sir *James* was employed in carrying that of *Robert Bruce* to the holy land: beſides theſe, are the arms after that event; and alſo their arms as Lords of *Annandale*, *Galloway* and *Liddeſdale*. Near the tomb is a door-caſe, richly ornamented with carving; and on the top the heart and chalices, as in the former.

In other parts of the remains of the church are the arms of the *Douglaſſes*, or Dukes of *Terouan*, Earls of *Angus*, of *Ormond*, and of *Murray*: here are beſides the arms of *John Stewart*, Earl of *Athol*, with the motto, *firth, fortune, and fil the fetters.*

Beneath one of the windows are two rows of figures; the upper of angels, the lower of a corps and other figures, all much defaced, but ſeemingly deſigned to expreſs the preparations for the interment of our Saviour.

Behind the houſe are veſtiges of a flower-garden, with the parterres and ſcrolls very viſible; and near that a great artificial mount, with a ſpiral walk to the top, which is hollowed, and has a turf ſeat around to command the beautiful views; ſo that the provoſt and his beadſmen



Countess of Galloway's Tomb.

beadſmen ſeem to have conſulted the luxuries as well as neceſſaries of life.

Return to *Dumfries*, where Mr. *Hill*, ſurgeon, favored me with the ſight of the head of an old lady, excellently painted, about forty years ago, by Mr. *John Patoun*, ſon to a miniſter in this town. After painting three years in *Scotland*, about the year 1730 he went to *London*, where he read lectures on the theory of his art: at length was tempted to make a voyage to *Jamaica*, where he died in a few weeks, leaving behind him the character of a good man, and able artiſt.

Before we left the town, we were honored with its freedom, beſtowed on us in the politeſt manner by the magiſtrates.

Continue my journey due North through the beautiful *Nithſdale*, or vale of *Nith*, the river meandring with bold curvatures along rich meadows; and the country, for ſome ſpace, adorned with groves and gentlemen's ſeats. At a few miles diſtance from *Dumfries*, leave on the left, *Bardanna* and *Keir*, conjectured by Mr. *Horſely* to have been the *Carbantorigum* of *Ptolemy*. Travel over ſmall hills, either covered with corn, or with herds of cattle, flocks of black-faced ſheep, attended by little paſtors, wrapped in their maides *, and ſetting the ſeaſons at defiance. The river ſtill keeps its beauty, wandring along a verdant bottom, with banks on each ſide cloathed with wood; and the more diſtant view hilly. Ride through a tract covered with broom, an indication of barrenneſs; and arrive in ſight of *Drumlanrig*, a houſe of the Duke of *Queenſbury*, magnificently ſeated on the ſide of a hill, an immenſe maſs, em- JUNE 6. DRUMLANRIG.

* A ſort of long cloak.

 boſomed

boſomed in trees. Croſs a handſome bridge of two arches, of a vaſt height above the *Nith*, which fills the bottom of a deep and wooded glen; and, after a long aſcent through a fine and well-planted park, arrive at the houſe:

A ſquare building, extending an hundred and forty-five feet in front, with a ſquare tower at each corner, and three ſmall turrets on each: over the entrance is a cupolo, whoſe top is in ſhape of a vaſt ducal coronet: within is a court, and at each angle a round tower, each containing a ſtair-caſe: every where is a wearyſome profuſion of hearts carved in ſtone, the *Douglas* arms: every window, from the bottom to the third ſtory, is well ſecured with iron bars; the two principal doors have their grated guards; and the cruel dungeon was not forgot; ſo that the whole has the appearance of a magnificent ſtate priſon. Yet this pile roſe in compoſed times; it was built by *William* Duke of *Queenſbury*, begun in 1679, and completed in 1689. His Grace ſeemed to have regretted the expence; for report ſays, that he denounced, in a writing on the bundle of accounts, a bitter curſe on any of his poſterity who offered to inſpect them.

The apartments are numerous: the gallery is a hundred and eight feet long, with a fire-place at each end: it is ornamented with much of *Gibbon*'s carving, and ſome good portraits; obſerved among them

The firſt Dutcheſs of *Somerſet*, half length, no cap, with a ſmall love-lock.

William Duke of *Queenſbury*, diſtinguiſhed in the reigns of *Charles* and *James* II, by many court favors, by his ſervices to thoſe monarchs, by his too grateful return in aſſiſting in the cruel perſecutions.

tions of his countrymen averſe to the teſt, and by his honorable diſgrace, the moment *James* found him demur to a requeſt ſubverſive, if complied with, of the religion and liberties of *Great-Britain.*

John Earl of *Traquair*, Lord High Treaſurer of *Scotland* in the turbulent reign of *Charles* I, a prudent friend of the indiſcreet *Laud*, and like him a zealous churchman; but unlike him, waited for a proper ſeaſon for bringing his project to bear, inſtead of precipitating matters like the unfortunate prelate. A faithful ſervant to the crown; yet, from his wiſe advice brought under the ſcandal of duplicity. Was cleared early from the ſuſpicion by the noble hiſtorian; and ſoon after more indiſputably by his impeachment, and by his conviction by the popular party; by his impriſonment; by his taking arms in the royal cauſe on his releaſe; by his ſecond confinement; by the ſequeſtration of his eſtates: and finally by the diſtreſsful poverty he endured till death, he gave full but unfortunate teſtimony of untainted loyalty.

John Earl *Rothes*, Chancellor of *Scotland*, in his gown, with the ſeals by him. He was in power during the cruel perſecutions of the covenanters in *Ch.* II. time; and diſcharging his truſt to the ſatisfaction of the court, was created Duke of *Rothes*, a title that died with him.

A head of the Duke of *Perth*, in a buſhy wig: a poſt-abdication Duke, a converted favorite of *James* II. and Chancellor of *Scotland* at the time of the revolution, when he retired into *France.*

George Douglas, Earl of *Dunbarton*, in armour; a great wig and cravat. Inſtructed in the art of war in the armies of *Louis* XIV.

was General of the forces in *Scotland* under *James* II. diſperſed the army of the unfortunate *Argyle*. A gallant officer, who, when *James* was at *Saluſbury*, generouſly offered to attack the Prince of *Orange* with his ſingle regiment of the *Scottiſh Royal*, not with the hope of victory, but of giving him ſuch a check as his ſovereign might take advantage of: *James*, with equal generoſity, would not permit the ſacrifice of ſo many brave men. *Dunbarton* adhered to his king in all fortunes, and on the abdication partook of his exile.

General *James Douglas*, who in 1691 died at *Namur*.

Earl of *Clarendon*, ſon of the Chancellor, half-length, in his robes.

A good portrait of a *Tripoli* Ambaſſadour.

In the gardens, which are moſt expenſively cut out of a rock, is a bird cherry, of a great ſize, not leſs than ſeven feet eight inches in girth; and among ſeveral fine ſilver firs, one thirteen feet and a half in circumference.

JUNE 6. In my walks about the park ſee the white breed of wild cattle, derived from the native race of the country; and ſtill retain the primæval ſavageneſs and ferocity of their anceſtors: were more ſhy than any deer; ran away on the appearance of any of the human ſpecies, and even ſet off at full gallop on the leſt noiſe; ſo that I was under the neceſſity of going very ſoftly under the ſhelter of trees or buſhes to get a near view of them: during ſummer they keep apart from all other cattle, but in ſevere weather hunger will compel them to viſit the out-houſes in ſearch of food. The keepers are obliged to ſhoot them, if any are wanted: if the beaſt is not killed on the ſpot it runs at the perſon who gave the wound, and who.

who is forced, in order to ſave himſelf, to fly for ſafety to the intervention of ſome tree.

Theſe cattle are of a middle ſize, have very long legs, and the cows are fine horned: the orbits of the eyes and the tips of the noſes are black: but the bulls have loſt the manes attributed to them by *Boethius*.

Ride to *Morton* caſtle, about four miles diſtant, ſeated on a ſteep projection, in a lofty ſituation, near the *Anchenlec* hills. This was originally the ſeat of *Dunenald*, predeceſſor of *Thomas Randolph*, afterwards created Earl of *Murray* by *Robert Bruce*, when that caſtle and that of *Auchencaſs*, near *Moffat*, was diſpoſed of to *Douglas* of *Morton*, predeceſſor of the Earls of *Morton*: but at the time that title was conferred, the caſtle and lands of *Morton* being ſettled on a ſon of a ſecond marriage of that family, the parlement, on a proteſtation on his part, declared, that the beſtowing that title ſhould not prejudice his right to the caſtle and lands, but that it was taken from a place called *Morton* in *Weſt-Lothian*.

At preſent remains only one front, with a number of ſmall windows, each to be aſcended on the inſide by a flight of ſteps: at each end is alſo a rounded tower. I find little of its hiſtory, any farther than that it was among the caſtles demoliſhed by *David* II *, on his return from *England*, probably in compliance with a private agreement made with *Edward* III.

Two miles North from *Morton* ſtood the caſtle of *Duriſdeer*, demoliſhed at the ſame time with the former. In the church of

* *Guthrie*, III. 70.

Duriſdeer,

Duriſdeer is the mauſoleum of the family of *Drumlanrig*: over the door of the vault are four ſpiral pillars ſupporting a canopy, all of marble: and againſt the wall is a vaſt monument in memory of *James* Duke of *Queenſbury*: his grace lies reclined on his arm, with the collar of S. S. round his neck. The Dutcheſs, in her robes, recumbent; four angels hold a ſcrol above, with this inſcription:

Hic
in eodem tumulo
cum Chariſſimis conjugis cineribus
miſci voluit ſuis
Jacobus Dux *Queenſburiæ* et *Doveruı*;
Qui
ad tot et tanta honoris
Et negotiorum faſtigia
Quæ nullus antea ſubditus
attegit, evectus, *Londini*
fato ceſſit ſexta die
Julii anno CHRISTI Redemptoris
1711.

And beneath is an affectionate and elegant epitaph on his Dutcheſs, who died two years before his Grace.

JUNE 7. Viſit *Tibbir* caſtle, about a mile below *Drumlanrig*, placed on a ſmall hill above the little ſtream, the *Tibber*. Nothing remains but the foundations overgrown with ſhrubs: It is ſuppoſed to have been a *Roman* fort, but that in after-times the *Scots* profiting of the ſituation, and what had been done before, built on the place a ſmall caſtle; which tradition ſays, was ſurprized by a ſtratagem in time of *William Wallace* *.

* *Gordon's Itin.* 19.

This

The beauties of *Drumlanrig* are not confined to the higheſt part of the grounds; the walks, for a very conſiderable way, by the ſides of the *Nith*, abound with moſt picturesque and various ſcenery: below the bridge the ſides are prettily wooded, but not remarkably lofty; above, the views become wildly magnificent: the river runs through a deep and rocky channel, bounded by vaſt wooded cliffs, that riſe ſuddenly from its margin; and the proſpect down from the ſummit is of a terrific depth, encreaſed by the rolling of the black waters beneath: two views are particularly fine; one of quick repeated, but extenſive, meanders amidſt broken ſharp-pointed rocks, which often divide the river into ſeveral channels, interrupted by ſhort and foaming rapids, colored with a moory teint. The other is of a long ſtrait, narrowed by the ſides, precipitous and wooded, approaching each other equidiſtant, horrible from the blackneſs and fury of the river, and the fiery red and black colors of the rocks, that have all the appearance of having ſuſtained a change by the rage of another element.

Croſs the bridge again, and continue my journey Northward for ſix or ſeven miles, on an excellent road, which I was inform'd was the ſame for above twenty miles farther, and made at the ſole expence of the preſent Duke of *Queenſbury*: his Grace is in all reſpects a warm friend to his country, and by *præmia* promotes the manufactures of woollen ſtuffs, and a very ſtrong ſort of woollen ſtockings; and by theſe methods will preſerve on his lands a uſeful and induſtrious population, that will be enabled to eat their own bread, and not oppreſs their brethren, or be forced into exile, as is the caſe in many other parts of *N. Britain*.

The

The ride was, for the moſt part, above the *Nith*; that in many places appeared in ſingular forms: the moſt ſtriking was a place called *Hell's Cawdron*, a ſudden turn, where the water eddies in a large hole, of a vaſt depth and blackneſs, overhung, and darkened by trees. On the oppoſite ſide is the appearance of a *Britiſh* entrenchment; and near *Duriſdeer* is ſaid to be a ſmall *Roman* fortreſs: the *Roman* road runs by it, and is continued from thence by the *Well-path*, through *Crawford* moor, to *Elven-foot*, has been lately repaired, and is much preferable to the other through the mountains, which would never have been thought of but for the mines in the *lead hills*.

The river aſſumes a milder courſe; the banks bordered with fields, and thoſe oppoſite, well wooded. On an eminence is the houſe of *Eliock*, environed with trees, once one of the poſſeſſions of *Crichton*, father to the ADMIRABLE; and before, at ſome diſtance, is the town of *Sanquhar*, with the ruins of the caſtle, the antient ſeat of the Lords *Crichton*. The pariſh is remarkable for the manufacture of woollen ſtockings, and the abundance of its coal.

Quit *Nithſdale*, and turn ſuddenly to the right; paſs through the glen of *Lochburn* between vaſt mountains, one ſide wooded to a great height, the other naked, but finely graſſed, and the bottom waſhed by the *Menoch*, a pretty ſtream; the glen grows very narrow, the mountains encreaſe in height, and the aſcent long and laborious. Ride by *Wanlock-head* in the pariſh of *Sanquhar*, the property of the Duke of *Queenſbury*; ſometimes rich in lead ore. Croſs a ſmall dike at the top of the mountain, enter

LANERK-

LANERKSHIRE, or CLYDESDALE;

and continue all night at the little village of *Leadhills*, in the pariſh of *Crawford*: the place conſiſts of numbers of mean houſes, inhabited by about fifteen hundred ſouls, ſupported by the mines; for five hundred are employed in the rich *Sous terrains* of this tract. Nothing can equal the barren and gloomy appearance of the country round: neither tree nor ſhrub, nor verdure, nor picturesque rock, appear to amuſe the eye: the ſpectator muſt plunge into the bowels of theſe mountains for entertainment; or pleaſe himſelf with the idea of the good that is done by the well-beſtowed treaſures drawn from theſe inexhauſtible mines, that are ſtill rich, baffling the efforts of two centuries. The ſpace that has yielded ore is little more than a mile ſquare, and is a flat or paſs among the mountains: the veins of lead run North and South; vary, as in other places, in their depth, and are from two or four feet thick: ſome have been found filled with ore within two fathoms of the ſurface; others ſink to the depth of ninety fathom.

The ore yields in general about ſeventy pounds of lead from a hundred and twelve of ore; but affords very little ſilver: the varieties are the common plated ore, vulgarly called *Potter*'s: the ſmall or ſteel-grained ore; and the curious white ores, lamellated and fibrous, ſo much ſearched after for the cabinets of the curious. The laſt yields from fifty-eight to ſixty-eight pounds from the hundred, but the working of this ſpecies is much more pernicious to the health of the workmen than the common.

The ores are ſmelted in heaths, blown by a great bellows, and fluxed with lime. The lead is ſent to *Leith* in ſmall carts, that carry about ſeven hundred weight, and exported free from duty.

The miners and ſmelters are ſubject here, as in other places, to the lead diſtemper, or *mill-reek*, as it is called here; which brings on palſies, and ſometimes madneſs, terminating in death in about ten days. Yet about two years ago died, at this place, a perſon of primæval longevity: one *John Taylor*, miner, who worked at his buſineſs till he was a hundred and twelve: he did not marry till he was ſixty, and had nine children; he ſaw to the laſt without ſpectacles; had excellent teeth till within ſix years before his death, having left off tobacco, to which he attributed their preſervation: at length, in 1770, yielded to fate, after having completed his hundred and thirty-ſecond year.

Native gold has been frequently found in this tract, in the gravel beneath the peat, from which it was waſhed by rains, and collected in the gullies by perſons who at different times have employed themſelves in ſearch of this precious metal: but of late years theſe adventurers have ſcarce been able to procure a livelyhood. I find in a little book, printed in 1710, called *Miſcellanea Scotica* *, that in old times much gold was collected in different parts of *Scotland*. In the reign of *James* IV, the *Scots* did ſeparate the gold from the ſand by waſhing. In the following, the *Germans* found gold there, which afforded the king great ſums: three hundred men were employed for ſeveral Summers,

* For a further account of gold found in *Scotland*, ſee p. 414 of the 2d part of this Tour.

and

and about 100,000 *l.* ſterling procured. They did not diſpoſe of it in *Scotland*, but carried it into *Germany*. The ſame writer ſays, that the Laird of *Marcheſton* got gold in *Pentland* hills; that ſome was found in *Langham* waters, fourteen miles from *Leadhill* houſe; in *Meggot* waters, twelve miles; and *Phinland*, ſixteen miles. He adds, that pieces of gold, mixed with ſpar and other ſubſtances, that weighed thirty ounces were found; but the largeſt piece I have heard of does not exceed an ounce and a half, and is in the poſſeſſion of Lord *Hopetoun*, the owner of theſe mines.

Continue my journey through dreary glens or melancholy hills, yet not without ſeeing numbers of ſheep. Near the ſmall village of *Crawford John*, procured a guide over five miles of almoſt pathleſs moors, and deſcend into *Douglaſdale*, watered by the river that gives the name; a valley diſtinguiſhed by the reſidence of the family of *Douglas*, a race of turbulent heroes, celebrated throughout *Europe* for deeds of arms; the glory, yet the ſcourge of their country; the terror of their princes; the pride of the Northern annals of chivalry.

They derive their name from *Sholto Du glaſſe*, or the black and grey warrior (as their hiſtory * relates) a hero in the reign of *Solvathius*, King of *Scotland*, who lived in the eighth century: with more certainty, a ſucceſſor of his, of the name of *William*, went into *Italy* in queſt of adventures, and from him deſcended the family of the *Scoti* of *Placentia* †, that flouriſhed in the laſt age, and may to this time continue there. But the *Douglaſſes* firſt began to riſe into power in the days of the good Sir *James*,

* *Hume's* hiſt. of the houſes of *Douglas*, 5.

† *Idem.* p. 5.

who died in 1330. During a century and a half their greatneſs knew no bounds; and their arrogance was equally unlimited: that high ſpirit, which was wont to be exerted againſt the enemies of their country, now degenerated into faction, ſedition and treaſon: they emulated the royal authority; they went abroad with a train of two thouſand armed men; created knights, had their counſellors, eſtabliſhed ranks, and conſtituted a * parlement: it is certain that they might almoſt have formed a houſe of peers out of their own family; for at the ſame time there were not fewer than ſix Earls of the name of *Douglas* †. They gave ſhelter to the moſt barbarous *banditti*, and protected them in the greateſt crimes; for, as honeſt *Lindeſay* expreſſes, 'Oppreſſion, raviſhing 'of women, ſacrilege, and all other kinds of miſchief, were but 'a dalliance: ſo it was thought leiſome to a depender on a '*Douglas* to ſlay or murder, for ſo fearful was their name, and 'terrible to every innocent man, that when a miſchievous limmer 'was apprehended, if he alledged that he murdered and ſlew at 'a *Douglas*'s command, no man durſt preſent him to juſtice ‡.

DOUGLAS CASTLE. *Douglas* caſtle, the reſidence of theſe *Reguli*, ſeems to have been proſtrated almoſt as frequently as its maſters: the ruin that is ſeen there at preſent is the remains of the laſt old caſtle, for many have been built on the ſame ſite. The preſent is an imperfect pile, begun by the late Duke: in the front are three round towers; beneath the baſe of one lies the noble founder, and the tears of the country painted above. He was interred

* *Buchanan, rerum Scot.* lib. xi. ſect. 9.
† *Camden Br.* II. 1211. ‡ p. 26.

there

there by his own directions, through the vain fear of mingling his aſhes with thoſe of an injured dead.

The windows are gothic: the apartments are fitting up with great elegance, which ſhew that the ſtorms of ambition have been laid, and that a long calm of eaſe and content is intended to ſucceed.

The inſcription on the foundation ſtone of the preſent caſtle deſerves preſervation, as it gives a little of the hiſtory:

Hoc latus
Hujus munitiſſimi Prædii
Familiæ de DOUGLAS
Ter ſolo æquati
Et ſemel atque iterum inſtaurati
Imperantibus
EDWARDO primo *Angliæ*
Et apud *Scotos* ROBERTO
primum ſic dicto
Tandem ſurgere cæpit
Novis munitionibus firmatum
Juſſu et ſumptibus
Sereniſſimi et potentiſſimi *Archibaldi*
Ducis de DOUGLAS, &c. &c.
Principis familiæ ejus nominis
In *Scotiâ* antiquiſſimæ
Et maxime notabilis
Anno CHRISTI
MDCCLVII.

Near the caſtle are ſeveral very antient aſh trees, whoſe branches groaned under the weight of executions when the family knew no law but its will.

In

TOMBS OF THE DOUGLASSES.

In the church were depoſited the remains of ſeveral of this great name. Firſt appears the effigies of good Sir *James*, the moſt diſtinguiſhed of the houſe, the favorite of *Robert Bruce*, and the knight appointed as moſt worthy to carry his maſter's heart to be interred beneath the high altar in the temple of *Jeruſalem*. He ſet out, attended with a train of two hundred knights and gentlemen, having the gold box, containing the royal heart, ſuſpended from his neck. He firſt put into the port of *Sluys*, on the coaſt of *Flanders*, where he ſtayed for twelve days, living on board in regal pomp (for he did not deign to land) and all his veſſels were of gold *. Here he was informed, that *Alphonſo*, King of *Spain*, was engaged in war with the *Saracen* King of *Grenada*: not to loſe this bleſſed opportunity of fighting againſt the enemies of the croſs, he and his knights ſailed inſtantly for *Valentia*, was moſt honorably received by the *Spaniſh* monarch, luckily found him on the point of giving battle; engaged with great valour, was ſurrounded by the infidels, ſlain in the fight, and the heart of *Robert Bruce*, which was happily reſcued, inſtead of viſiting the *Holy Land*, was carried to the convent of *Melros*, and the body of Sir *James* to this church; where his figure lies croſs-legged, his holineſs having decreed that ſervices againſt the infidels in *Spain* ſhould have equal merit with thoſe performed in *Paleſtine*.

Near him, beneath a magnificent tomb, lies *Archibald* firſt Earl of *Douglaſs*, and ſecond Duke of *Terouan*, in *France*; his father, ſlain at the battle of *Verneuil*, being honored by the *French* King with that title. He lies in his ducal robes and coronet.

* *Froiſſart*, lib. I. c. 21.

This

Tomb of the first Earl of Pembroke.

This Earl lived quite independent of his Prince, *James* I, and through reſentment to the miniſter, permitted the neighboring thieves of *Annandale* to lay waſte the country, when his power, perhaps equal to the regal, might have ſuppreſſed their barbarity. He died in 1438.

The *Douglaſſes* and *Percies* were rivals in deeds of arms; and fortune, as uſual, ſmiled or frowned alternately on each of theſe potent families.

James the fat, ſeventh Earl of *Douglas*, next appears in effigy on another tomb: a peaceable chieftain, who ſeems to have been in too good caſe to give any diſturbance to the common-wealth. He died in 1443; and his lady, *Beatrix de Sinclair*, lies by him. Their offspring is alſo enumerated in the inſcription.

Ride for ſome time in *Douglaſdale*, a tract deficient in wood, but of great fertility: the ſoil fine, and of an uncommon depth; yielding fine barley and oats, moſt ſlovenly kept, and full of weeds: the country full of gentle riſings. Arrive in a flat extent of ground, deſcend to the river *Clyde*, croſs a bridge of three arches, aſcend a ſteep road, and reach

LANERK: a town that gives name to the county. Here the gallant *Wallace* made his firſt effort to redeem his country from the tyranny of the *Engliſh*; taking the place and ſlaying the governor, a man of rank *. The caſtle ſtood on a mount on the S. ſide of the town; and not far to the Eaſt, is a ruined church, perhaps belonging to the convent of *Franciſcans*, founded by *Robert Bruce*, in 1314. LANERK.

* *Buchanan*, lib. viii. c. 18.

Not

FALLS OF THE CLYDE.

Not very far from *Lanerk* are the celebrated falls of the *Clyde:* the moſt diſtant are about a half hour's ride, at a place called

CORY-LIN.

Cory-Lin; and are ſeen to moſt advantage from a ruinous pavillion in a gentleman's garden, placed in a lofty ſituation. The cataract is full in view, ſeen over the tops of trees and buſhes, precipitating itſelf, for an amazing way, from rock to rock, with ſhort interruptions, forming a rude ſlope of furious foam. The ſides are bounded by vaſt rocks, cloathed on their tops with trees: on the ſummit and very verge of one is a ruined tower, and in front a wood, over-topt by a verdant hill.

A path conducts the traveller down to the beginning of the fall, into which projects a high rock, in floods inſulated by the waters, and from the top is a tremendous view of the furious ſtream. In the clifts of this ſavage retreat the brave *Wallace* is ſaid to have concealed himſelf, meditating revenge for his injur'd country.

On regaining the top the walk is formed near the verge of the rocks, which on both ſides are perfectly mural and equidiſtant, except where they over-hang; the river is pept up between them at a diſtance far beneath; not running, but rather ſliding along a ſtoney bottom ſloping the whole way. The ſummits of the rock are wooded; the ſides ſmooth and naked; the ſtrata narrow and regular, forming a ſtupendous natural maſonry. After a walk of above half a mile on the edge of this great chaſm, on

BONITON.

a ſudden appears the great and bold fall of *Boniton*, in a foaming ſheet, far-projecting into a hollow, in which the water ſhews a violent agitation, and a far extending miſt ariſes from the ſurface. Above that is a ſecond great fall; two leſſer ſucceed: beyond

yond them the river winds, grows more tranquil, and is ſeen for a conſiderable way, bounded on one ſide by wooded banks, on the other by rich and ſwelling fields.

Return the ſame way to *Lanerk:* much barley, oats, peas and potatoes are raiſed about the town, and ſome wheat: the manure moſt in uſe is a white marle, full of ſhells, found about four feet below the peat, in a ſtratum five feet and a half thick: it takes effect after the firſt year, and produces vaſt crops. Numbers of horſes are bred here, which at two years old are ſent to the marſhes of *Airſhire*, where they are kept till they are fit for uſe.

JUNE 9.

Again paſs over the bridge of *Lanerk*, in order to viſit the great fall of *Stone-biers*, about a mile from the town: this has more of the horrible in it than either of the other two, and is ſeen with more difficulty: it conſiſts of two precipitous cataracts falling one above the other into a vaſt chaſm, bounded by lofty rocks, forming an amazing theatre to the view of thoſe who take the pains to deſcend to the bottom. Between this and *Cory-Lin* is another fall called *Dundoffiin*; but being ſatiated for this time with the noiſe of waters, we declined the ſight of it.

STONE-BIERS.

Return over the bridge, and walk to *Cartland-crags:* a zig-zag den of great extent, bounded by rocks of a very uncommon height, and almoſt entirely cloathed with trees. It is a place of laborious acceſs from above, ſo difficult is it amidſt the ſhade of trees to find a way free from precipice. The bottom is watered by the river *Mouſe*; and the ſides, at every ſhort turn, finely varied with the different appearance of rock, wood and precipice. Emerge into the open ſpace; remount our horſes, and ride for ſome miles along a rich vale, with the *Clyde* paſſing along the bottom:

CARTLAND-CRAGS.

tom: all parts are rich in corn, meadows, orchards and groves. Croſs the *Nathan*. At *Nathan* foot, gain the heights, which are far leſs fertile; and, after going over the river *Avon*, reach the town of *Hamilton*.

HAMILTON. The original name of this place, or the lands about it, was *Cadzow*, or *Cadyow*, a barony granted to an anceſtor of the noble owner on the following occaſion: In the time of *Edw.* II, lived Sir *Gilbert de Hamilton*, or *Hampton* *, an *Engliſhman* of rank; who, happening at court to ſpeak in praiſe of *Robert Bruce*, received on the occaſion an inſult from *John de Spenſer*, Chamberlain to the King; whom he fought and ſlew: dreading the reſentment of that potent family †, he fled to the *Scottiſh* monarch, who received him with open arms, and eſtabliſhed him at the place the family now poſſeſſes: whoſe name in after-times was changed from that of *Cadzow* to *Hamilton*; and in 1445 the lands were erected into a lordſhip, and the then owner, Sir *James*, ſat in parlement as Lord *Hamilton*.

The ſame nobleman founded the collegiate church at *Hamilton* in 1451, for a provoſt and ſeveral prebendaries. The endowment was ratified at *Rome* by the Pope's bull, which he went in perſon to procure ‡.

The old caſtle of *Hamilton*, being poſſeſſed by certain of the name who had been guilty of the deaths of the Earls of *Lenox* and *Murray*, was on the 19th of *May* 1579 ſurrendered; and by the order of the king and council, entirely demoliſhed ||.

* In *Leiceſterſhire*, vide *Burton's* Hiſt. of that county, p. 126.
† *Buchanan*, viii. c. 49. ‡ *Crawford's* Peerage, 119.
|| *Moyſes*, 34.

Hamilton

Hamilton houſe, or palace, is at the end of the town: a large diſagreeable pile, with two deep wings at right angles with the centre: the gallery is of great extent, furniſhed (as well as ſome other rooms) with moſt excellent paintings:

PICTURES.

That of *Daniel* in the lions den, by *Rubens*, is a great performance: the fear and devotion of the prophet is finely expreſs'd by the uplifted face and eyes, his claſped hands, his ſwelling muſcles, and the violent extenſion of one foot: a lion looks fiercely at him, with open mouth, and ſeems only reſtrained by the ALMIGHTY POWER from making him fall a victim to his hunger: and the deliverance of *Daniel* is more fully marked by the number of human bones ſcattered over the floor, as if to ſhew the inſtant fate of others, in whoſe favor the DEITY did not interfere.

The marriage feaſt, by *Paul Veroneſe*, is a fine piece; and the obſtinacy and reſiſtance of the intruder, who came without the wedding garment, is ſtrongly expreſſed.

The treaty of peace between *England* and *Spain*, in the reign of *James* I, by *Juan de Pantoxa*, is a good hiſtorical picture. There are ſix envoys on the part of the *Spaniards*, and five on that of the *Engliſh*, with the names inſcribed over each: the *Engliſh* are the Earls of *Dorſet*, *Nottingham*, *Devonſhire*, *Northampton*, and *Robert Cecil*.

Earls of *Lauderdale* and *Lanerk* ſettling the covenant; both in black, with faces full of puritanical ſolemnity.

James, Marquis of *Hamilton*, and Earl of *Cambridge*, in black, by *Vanſomer*. This nobleman was high in favor with *James* VI. Knight of the Garter, Lord High Steward of the Houſhold, and

Lord High Commiſſioner of the Parlement; and ſo much in the eſteem and affection of his maſter as to excite the jealouſy of *Buckingham*. He died in 1625, at the early age of thirty-three. Such ſymptoms * attended his death, that the public attributed it to poiſon, and aſcribed the infamy to the Duke.

His ſon *James*, Duke of *Hamilton*, with a blue ribband and white rod. A principal leader of the preſbyterian party in the time of *Charles* I, dark, uncommunicative, cunning. He managed the truſt repoſed in him in ſuch a manner as to make his politics ſuſpected by each faction: and notwithſtanding he was brought up in the ſchool of *Guſtavus Adolphus* in a military capacity, his conduct was ſtill more contemptible: he ruined the army he faintly led into *England*, rather to make his royal maſter ſubſervient to the deſign of the *Scots*, than to do his majeſty any real ſervice. Was ſhamefully taken, and ended his days upon a ſcaffold.

Next to his is the portrait of his brother, and ſucceſſor to the title, *William* Earl of *Lanerk*; who behaved at the battle of *Worceſter* with genuine heroiſm, was mortally wounded, and died with every ſentiment of calmneſs and piety; regretting the enthuſiaſm of his younger days, and his late appearance in the royal cauſe.

James Duke of *Hamilton*, who fell in the duel with Lord *Mohun*. The firſt a leader of the tory party in the reign of Queen *Anne*; the laſt a ſtrong whig: each combattant fell; whether the Duke died by the hands of an aſſaſſin ſecond, or whether he fell by thoſe of his antagoniſt, the violence of party leaves no room to determine.

* *Wilſon*, 285.

Next

Next appears a full length, the fineſt portrait in this kingdom: a nobleman in red ſilk jacket and trowſers; his hair ſhort and grey; a gun in his hand, attended by an *Indian* boy, and with *Indian* ſcenery around: the figure ſeems perfectly to ſtart from the canvas, and the action of his countenance, looking up, has matchleſs ſpirit. It is called the portrait of *William* Earl of *Denbigh*, miſcalled Governor of *Barbaboes*. His daughter married the firſt duke of *Hamilton*, which ſtrengthens the opinion of its being that of her father. The painter ſeems to have been *Rubens*: but from what circumſtance of his lordſhip's life he placed him in an *Indian* foreſt, is not known.

The old Duke of *Chatelherault*, in black, with the order, I think, of St. *Michael*, pendent from his neck; which he accepted with the title, and a penſion, from *Francis* I, of *France*, at the time he was Earl of *Arran*, and Regent of *Scotland*. He was declared next in ſucceſſion to the crown, in caſe of failure of heirs in *Mary Stuart*: a rank that his feeble and unſteady conduct would have diſabled him from filling with dignity.

A head of *Catherine Parr*, on wood; by *Holbein*.

Another, ſaid to have been that of *Anne Bullen*: very handſome; dreſſed in a ruff and kerchief, edged with ermine, and in a purple gown: over her face a veil, ſo tranſparent as not to conceal

The bloom of young deſire and purple light of love.

Maria Dei Gratia Scotorum Regina. 1586. *æt.* 43. A half length: a ſtiff figure, in a great ruff, auburne locks, oval but pretty full face, of much larger and plainer features than that at caſtle *Braan*; a natural alteration, from the increaſe of her cruel uſage, and of her

her ill health: yet ſtill preſerves a likeneſs to that portrait. I was told here that ſhe ſent this picture, together with a ring, a little before her execution, to the repreſentative of the *Hamilton* family, as an acknowlegement of gratitude for their ſufferings in her cauſe.

Earl *Morton*, Regent of *Scotland:* a nobleman of vaſt but abuſed abilities; rapacious, licentious, unprincipled; reſtrained by no conſideration from gaining his point; intrepid till the laſt hour of his being, when he fell on the ſcaffold with thoſe penitential horrors * that the enormous wickedneſs of his paſt life did naturally inſpire.

The rough reformer, *John Knox*; a ſevere reprover of the former. The Earl, at the funeral of *Knox*, in a few words delivered this honorable teſtimony of his ſpirit: "There lies he who never feared the "face of man."

Alexander Henderſon: a vain, inſolent and buſy miniſter during the troubles of *Charles* I. who was deputed by his brethren to perſuade his Majeſty to extirpate epiſcopacy out of *Scotland:* but the King, an equal bigot, and better caſuiſt, ſilenced his arguments; and *Henderſon*, chagrined with his ill ſucceſs, retired, and died of a broken heart.

A head of *Hobbs* (as a contraſt to the two former) with ſhort thin grey hair.

Lord *Belhaven*, author of the famous ſpeech againſt the union.

Philip II. a full length, with a ſtrange figure of Fame bowing at his feet, with a label, and this motto, *Pro merente adſto.*

* *Spotſwood*, 314. Lives of the *Douglaſſes*, 356.

Two

Two half-lengths, in black, one with a fiddle in his hand, the other in a groteſque attitude, both with the ſame countenances, good, but ſwarthy; miſtakenly called *David Rizzo*'s, but I could not learn that there was any portrait of that unfortunate man.

Irreſiſtible beauty brings up the rear, in form of Miſs *Mary Scott*, a full length, in white ſattin; a moſt elegant figure: and thus concludes the liſt with what is more powerful than all that has preceded; than the arms of the warrior, the art of the politician, the admonitions of the churchman, or the wiſdom of the philoſopher.

About a mile from the houſe, on an eminence, above a deep wooded glen, with the *Avon* at the bottom, is *Chatelherault*, ſo called from the eſtate the family once poſſeſſed in *France:* is an elegant banqueting-houſe, with a dog-kennel, gardens, &c. and commands a fine view. The park is now much incloſed; but I am told there are ſtill in it a few of the wild cattle of the ſame kind with thoſe I ſaw at *Drumlanrig*.

Continue my journey: croſs the *Clyde* at *Bothwell* bridge, noted for the defeat of a ſmall army of enthuſiaſts, in 1679, near the place, by the Duke of *Monmouth*, who diſtinguiſhed himſelf that day more by his humanity, than his conduct; but it is probable he diſliked a ſervice againſt men to whoſe religious principles he had no averſion: he might likewiſe aim at future popularity in the country. BOTHWELL BRIDGE.

Bothwell church was collegiate, founded by *Archibald* the grim, Earl of *Douglas*, in 1398, for a provoſt and eight prebendaries. The outſide is ſaid to be incruſted with a thin coat of ſtone, but I confeſs it eſcaped my notice. In it are interred the founder and his lady, daughter CHURCH.

daughter of *Andrew Murray*, ſon to King *David Bruce*, with whom he got the lordſhip of *Bothwell*.

CASTLE. The caſtle, now in ruins, is beautifully ſeated on the banks of the *Clyde*: tradition and hiſtory are ſilent about the founder. It is ſaid to have been a principal reſidence of the *Douglaſſes*; and while *Edward* I. was in poſſeſſion of *Scotland*, was the chief ſtation of his governor; and after the battle of *Bannock-bourne*, was the priſon of ſome of the *Engliſh* nobility taken in that fatal field. *Major* * ſays, that in 1337 it was taken by the partizans of *David Bruce*, and *levelled to the ground*. That ſeems a favorite phraſe of the hiſtorian; for to me it appears to be in the ſame ſtate with that of *Caerlaverock*, and was only diſmantled; for in both, ſome of the remaining towers have all the marks of the early ſtyle of building.

On the South ſide of the *Clyde*, oppoſite to the caſtle, are the remains of *Blantyre*, a priory of *canons regular*, founded before the year 1296; mention being made in that year of *Frere William Priour de Blantyr* †.

The country from *Bothwell* bridge is open, very fertile, compoſed of gentle riſings, diverſified with large plantations. Reach

GLASGOW. GLASGOW; the beſt built of any ſecond-rate city I ever ſaw: the houſes of ſtone, and in general well built, and many in a good taſte, plain and unaffected. The principal ſtreet runs Eaſt and Weſt, is near a mile and a half long, but unfortunately not ſtrait; yet the view from the croſs, where the two other great ſtreets fall into this, TOLBOOTH. has an air of vaſt magnificence. The *Tolbooth* is large and handſome, with this apt motto on the front:

* P. 232. † *Keith*, 239.

Hæc

Hæc domus odit, amat, punit, conſervat, honorat,
nequitiam, pacem, crimina, jura, probos.

Next to that is the exchange: within is a ſpacious room, with full-length portraits of all our monarchs ſince *James* I, and an excellent one, by *Ramſay*, of *Archibald*, Duke of *Argyle*, in his robes as Lord of Seſſions. Before the exchange is a large equeſtrian ſtatue of King *William*. This is the fineſt and broadeſt part of the ſtreet: many of the houſes are built over *arcades*, but too narrow to be walked in with any conveniency. Numbers of other neat ſtreets croſs this at right angles.

The market-places are great ornaments to the city, the fronts being done in very fine taſte, and the gates adorned with columns of one or other of the orders. Some of theſe markets are for meal, greens, fiſh or fleſh: there are two for the laſt which have conduits of water out of ſeveral of the pillars, ſo that they are conſtantly kept ſweet and neat. Before theſe buildings were conſtructed, moſt of thoſe articles were ſold in the public ſtreets; and even after the market-places were built, the magiſtrates with great difficulty compelled the people to take advantage of ſuch cleanly innovations. MARKET-PLACES.

Near the meal-market is the public granary, to be filled on any apprehenſion of ſcarcity.

The guard-houſe is in the great ſtreet; where the inhabitants mount guard, and regularly do duty. An excellent police is obſerved here; and proper officers attend the markets to prevent abuſes.

The police of *Glaſgow* conſiſts of three bodies; the magiſtrates with the town-council, the merchants houſe, and the trades houſe. POLICE.

MAGISTRATES. The lord provoſt, three bailies, a dean of guild, a deacon convener, a treaſurer, and twenty-five council-men, compoſe the firſt. It muſt be obſerved that the dean of guild is choſen annually, and can continue in office but two years. The ſecond conſiſts of thirty-ſix merchants, annually elected, with the provoſt and three bailies, by virtue of their office, which make the whole body forty. The dean of guild is head of this houſe, who, in conjunction with his council, four merchants, and four tradeſmen (of which the preceding dean is to be one) holds a court every *Thurſday*, where the parties only are admitted to plead, all lawyers being excluded. He and his council have power to judge and decree in all actions reſpecting trade between merchant and merchant; and thoſe who refuſe to ſubmit to their deciſions are liable to a fine of five pounds. The ſame officer and his council, with the maſter of work, can determine all diſputes about boundaries, and no proceedings in building ſhall be ſtopped, except by him; but the plaintiff muſt lodge a ſufficient ſum in his hands to ſatisfy the defendant, in caſe the firſt ſhould lay a groundleſs complaint: and, to prevent delay, the dean and his aſſiſtants are to meet on the ſpot within twenty-four hours; and to prevent frivolous diſputes, ſhould the plaintiff be found not to have been aggrieved, he is fined in twenty ſhillings, and the damage ſuſtained by the delay: but again, ſhould he imagine himſelf wronged by the deciſion, he has power (after lodging forty ſhillings in the hands of the dean) of appealing to the great council of the city; and in caſe they alſo decide againſt him, the ſum is forfeited and applied as the dean ſhall think fit. The ſame magiſtrate is alſo to ſee that no encroachments are made on the public ſtreets: he can order any old houſes to be pulled down that appear dangerous;

MERCHANTS HOUSE.

DEAN OF GUILD.

and,

and, I think, has alſo power in ſome places, of diſpoſing of, to the beſt bidder, the ground of any houſes which the owner ſuffers to lie in ruins for three years, without attempting to rebuild. Beſides theſe affairs, he ſuperintends the weights and meaſures; puniſhes and fines tranſgreſſors; fines all unqualified perſons who uſurp the privileges of freemen; admits burgeſſes: the fines to aliens is 100 *l. Scotch:* and finally he and his council may levy a tax on the guild-brethren (not exceeding the above-mentioned ſum at a time) for the maintenance of the wives and children of decayed brethren: the money to be diſtributed at the diſcretion of the dean, his council and the deacon convener.

TRADES-HOUSE.

The third body is the trades-houſe: this conſiſts of fifty-ſix, of which the deacon convener is the head: there are fourteen incorporated trades, each of which has a deacon, who has a right to nominate a certain number of his trade, ſo as to form the houſe: theſe manage a large ſtock, maintain a great number of poor, and determine diſputes between the trades. In this place may be mentioned, that the merchants hoſpital, founded by the merchants of *Glaſgow* in 1601, has a large capital to ſupport the poor: that the town's hoſpital contains four hundred indigent, and is ſupported by the magiſtrates and town-council, the merchants houſe, the trades houſe, and the kirk ſeſſions. *Hutchinſon*'s hoſpital, founded in 1642 by two brothers of that name, has a fund of twelve thouſand pounds: the town-council a revenue of ſix thouſand pounds per annum.

BRIDGES.

The old bridge over the *Clyde* conſiſts of eight arches, and was built by *William Rea*, biſhop of this ſee, about four hundred years ago.

ago. A new one has been lately added of ſeven arches, with circular holes between each to carry off the ſuperfluous waters in the great floods. This bridge deviates from the original plan, which was very elegant, and free from certain defects that diſgrace the preſent.

CLYDE. The city of *Glaſgow*, till very lately, was perfectly tantalized with its river: the water was ſhallow, the channel much too wide for the uſual quantity of water that flowed down, and the navigation interrupted by twelve remarkable ſhoals. The ſecond inconveniency continually increaſed by the wearing away of the banks, cauſed by the prevalency of the South-Weſt winds that blow here, and often with much violence, during more than half the year: thus what is got in breadth, is loſt in depth; and ſhoals are formed by the loſs of water in the more contracted bed. Spring-tides do not flow above three feet, or neap tides above one, at *Broomy-law-quay*, cloſe to the town; ſo that in dry ſeaſons lighters are detained there for ſeveral weeks, or are prevented from arriving there, to the great detriment of the city.

To remedy this evil, the city called in ſeveral engineers: at length the plan propoſed by my old friend, Mr. *John Golburne*, of *Cheſter*, that honeſt and able engineer, was accepted, and he entered into contract with the magiſtrates of *Glaſgow* to deepen the channel to ſeven feet at the quay, even at neap-tides. He has made conſiderable progreſs in the work, and has given the ſtipulated depth to within four miles of the place. For a preſent relief he has deepened the intermediate ſhoals, and particularly he has given at leſt four feet of water immediately below the quay, in a ſhoal called the *Hurſt*, which was above a quarter of a mile long, and had over it only eighteen inches

inches of water. Before this improvement lighters of only thirty tuns burden could reach the quay: at preſent veſſels of ſeventy come there with eaſe.

Near the bridge is the large alms-houſe, a vaſt nailery, a ſtone-ware manufactory, and a great porter brewery, which ſupplies ſome part of *Ireland* *: beſides theſe are manufactures of linnens, cambricks, lawns, fuſtians, tapes, and ſtriped linnens; ſugar-houſes and glaſs-houſes, great roperies; vaſt manufactures of ſhoes, boots and ſaddles, and all ſorts of horſe furniture: alſo vaſt tanneries carried on under a company who have 60,000 *l.* capital, chiefly for the uſe of the coloniſts, whoſe bark is found unfit for tanning. The magazine of ſaddles, and other works reſpecting that buſineſs, is an amazing ſight: all theſe are deſtined for *America*, no port equalling this for the conveniency of ſituation, and ſpeedily ſupplying that market. Within ſight, on the *Renfrew* ſide, are collieries, and much coal is exported into *Ireland*, and into *America*.

The great import of this city is tobacco: the following ſtate of that trade, for the three laſt years, exhibits its vaſt extent and importance: TOBACCO TRADE.

* *Dublin* is extremely capable of ſupplying *Ireland* with this liquor, but as I am credibly informed, is almoſt prohibited the attempt by a hard and unpolitical tax.

From

	1769.	1770.
From *Virginia*,	25457 hogſheads.	29815
Maryland,	9641	8242
Carolina,	460	913
Total,	35558	38970

So that it appears the increaſe of importation from *Virginia*, in 1770, was 4358 hogſh. and from *Carolina*, 453, and that it decreaſed in *Maryland*, 1399. But what is remarkable, that in the ſame year not any part of this vaſt ſtock remained unſold; the whole being diſpoſed of in the following proportions:

	hogſh.		hogſh.
To *Ireland*,	3310	*Bremen*,	1303
France,	15706	*Spain*, &c.	885
Holland,	10637	*Norway*,	557
Dunkirk,	2907	*Denmark*,	200
Hamburgh,	2416	*America*,	16
Total exported	- - - -		37938

Which, with 1032, ſold inland, balances the account.

In the laſt year 1771, the commerce ſtill improved, for from

	hogſh.
Virginia,	35493
Maryland,	12580
Carolina,	993
Total,	49016

The

The exports alſo increaſed, but not in the ſame proportion with thoſe of laſt year:

Ireland took	3509 hogſh.	*Bremen*,	1176
France,	16098	*Norway*,	665
Holland,	14546	*Denmark*,	390
Dunkirk,	5309	*Spain*, &c.	297
Hamburg,	2788	*Barbadoes*,	21
	Total,		44799
	Sold inland,		1142
			45941
So that this year it appears that there is unſold,			3075
To balance the great ſum of,			49016

But this encouraging inference may be drawn: that, notwithſtanding all our ſquabbles with the colonies, thoſe of the firſt importance improve in their commerce with their mother country: receive alſo an equal return in the manufactures of *Great-Britain*, which they wiſely diſpenſe to thoſe whom unavailing aſſociations of prohibition bind from an open traffick with us.

The origin of foreign trade in this great city is extremely worthy of attention. A merchant, of the name of *Walter Gibſon*, by an adventure firſt laid the foundation of its wealth: about the year 1668 he cured and exported in a *Dutch* veſſel, 300 laſts of herrings, each containing ſix barrels, which he ſent to St. *Martin*'s, in *France*, where he got a barrel of brandy and a crown for each: the ſhip returning, laden with brandy and ſalt, the cargo was

was ſold for a great ſum: he then launched farther into buſineſs, bought the veſſel, and two large ſhips beſides, with which he traded to different parts of *Europe*, and to *Virginia*: he alſo firſt imported iron to *Glaſgow*, for before that time it was received from *Sterling* and *Burrowſtoneſs*, in exchange for dyed ſtuffs: and even the wine uſed in this city was brought from *Edinburgh*. Yet I find no ſtatue, no grateful inſcription, to preſerve the memory of *Walter Gibſon!*

Glaſgow, till long after the reformation, was confined to the ridge that extends from the high-church, or cathedral, and the houſes treſpaſſed but little on the ground on each ſide. This place (whoſe inhabitants at this time are computed to be forty thouſand) was ſo inconſiderable, in 1357, as not to be admitted into the number of the cautionary towns aſſigned to *Edw.* III. for the payment of the ranſome of *David* II*. But the revenue of the archbiſhop was, at the reformation, little leſs than a thouſand pounds ſterling per annum, beſides ſeveral emoluments in corn of different kinds. Religion was, before that period, the commerce of our chief cities; in the ſame manner as commerce is their religion in the preſent age.

THE SEE. Some writers attribute the foundation of this ſee to St. *Kentigern*, in 560, and make him the firſt biſhop: others will give him no other rank than that of a ſimple ſaint. It is with more certainty known, that the cathedral was founded or refounded, in 1136, by *John*, governor to *David* I, and who was the firſt certain biſhop of the place; for it was not erected into an archbiſhoprick till 1500, when *Robert Blacader* had firſt the title.

* *Anderſon's* Dict. Commerce, I.

This

CATHEDRAL.

This fine church was devoted to deſtruction by the wretched miniſters of 1578, who aſſembled, by beat of drum, a multitude to effect the demolition: but the trades of the city taking arms, declared that they would bury under the ruins the firſt perſon who attempted the ſacrilege; and to this ſenſible zeal are we indebted for ſo great an ornament to the place. It is at preſent divided into three places for divine ſervice; two above, one beneath, and deep under ground, where the congregation may truly ſay, *clamavi ex profundis*. The roof of this is fine, of ſtone, and ſupported by pillars, but much hurt by the crowding of the pews.

In the church yard is an epitaph on a jolly phyſician, whoſe practice ſhould be recommended to all ſuch harbingers of death, who by their terrific faces ſcare the poor patient prematurely into the regions of eternity:

Stay, paſſenger, and view this ſtone,
For under it lies ſuch a one
Who cured many while he lived;
So gratious he no man grieved:
Yea when his phyſick's force oft' failed,
His pleaſant purpoſe then prevailed;
For of his God he got the grace
To live in mirth, and die in peace:
Heaven has his ſoule, his corps this ſtone;
Sigh, paſſenger, and then be gone.
Doctor Peter Low, 1612.

Beſides this church are the *College Church*, *Ramſhorn*, *Trone*, St. *Andrews* and *Wint*. The *Engliſh* chapel, college chapel, a highland church, three ſeceding meeting-houſes, a *Moravian*, an independent,

dependent, a methodiſt, an anabaptiſt, a barony church, and one in the ſuburbs of the *Gorbels.*

But the moſt beautiful is that of St. *Andrew's*, or the *New-Church*, whoſe front graced with an elegant portico, does the city great credit, if it had not been disfigured by a ſlender ſquare tower, with a pepper-box top; and in general the ſteeples in *Glaſgow* are in a remarkably bad taſte, being in fact no favorite part of architecture with the church of *Scotland.* The inſide of that juſt mentioned is finiſhed not only with neatneſs but with elegance; is ſupported by pillars, and very prettily ſtuccoed. It is one of the very few exceptions to the ſlovenly and indecent manner in which the houſes of GOD, in *Scotland*, are kept: reformation, in matters of religion, ſeldom obſerves mediocrity; here it was at firſt outrageous, for a place commonly neat was deemed to ſavor of popery: but to avoid the imputation of that extreme, they ran into another; for in many parts of *North-Britain* our LORD ſeems ſtill to be worſhipped in a ſtable, and often in a very wretched one: many of the churches are thatched with heath, and in ſome places are in ſuch bad repair as to be half open at top; ſo that the people appear to worſhip as the *Druids* did of old, in open temples. It is but common juſtice to ſay, that this is no fault of the clergy, or of the people, but entirely of the landed intereſt; who having, at the reformation, ſhared in the plunder of the church, were burthened with the building and repairing of the houſes of worſhip. It is too frequently the caſe, that the gentlemen cannot be induced to undertake the moſt common repairs, without being threatened with a proceſs before the lords of ſeſſions,

or

or perhaps having the proceſs actually made, which is attended with odium, trouble and expence to the poor incumbents.

CASTLE. Near the cathedral is the ruin of the caſtle, or the biſhop's palace, the great tower was built by *John Cameron*, prelate in 1426. *Buchanan* * relates an abſurd tale, that this biſhop was ſummoned to the great tribunal by a loud preternatural voice; that he aſſembled his ſervants, when to their great terror the call was repeated; and the biſhop died in great agonies. His offence is concealed from us, for he appears to have been a good and an able man.

Archbiſhop *Bethune* ſurrounded the palace with a fine wall, and made a baſtion over one corner, and a tower over another. This caſtle was beſieged in 1544, by the regent *Arran*, in the civil diſputes at that time; who took it, and hanged eighteen of the garriſon, placed there by *Lenox*, a favorer of the reformation.

RELIGIOUS HOUSES. In *Glaſgow* were two religious houſes and an hoſpital. One of *Dominicans*, founded by the biſhop and chapter in 1270, and another of *Obſervantines* in 1476, by *John Laing*, biſhop of *Glaſgow*, and *Thomas Forſyth*, rector of the college.

UNIVERSITY. The univerſity was founded in 1450, by *James* II. Pope *Nicholas* V. gave the *Bull*, but biſhop *Turnbull* ſupplied the money. It conſiſts of one college, a large building with a handſome front to the ſtreet, reſembling ſome of the old colleges in *Oxford*. *Charles* I. ſubſcribed 200 l. towards this work, but was prevented from paying it by the enſuing troubles; but *Cromwel* afterwards fulfilled the deſign of the royal donor. Here are about four hun-

* Lib. xi. c. 25.

dred ſtudents who lodge in the town, but the profeſſors have good houſes in the college, where young gentlemen may be boarded, and placed more immediately under the profeſſors eye, than thoſe that live in private houſes. An inconveniency that calls loudly for reformation.

LIBRARY. The library is a very handſome room, with a gallery, ſupported by pillars; and is well furniſhed with books. That beneficent nobleman, the firſt Duke of *Chandos*, when he viſited the college, gave 500 *l.* towards building this apartment.

ZACH. BOYD'S BIBLE. In poſſeſſion of the college is a very ſingular verſion of the bible, by the Rev. *Zachary Boyd*, a worthy, learned and pious divine of this city, who lived about a century and a half ago, and dying, bequeathed to this ſeminary of knowledge his fortune, and all his manuſcripts, but not on condition of printing his poem as is vulgarly imagined. It is probable that he adapted his verſe to the intellects of his hearers, the only excuſe for the variety of groſs imagery, of which part of the ſoliloquy of *Jonas* in the fiſh's belly, will be thought a ſufficient ſpecimen:

What houſe is this? here's neither coal nor candle;
Where I no thing but guts of fiſhes handle.
I and my table are both here within,
Where day ne'er dawn'd, where ſun did never ſhine.
The like of this on earth man never ſaw,
A living man within a monſter's maw!
Burryed under mountains, which are high and ſteep!
Plunged under waters hundred fathoms deep!
Not ſo was *Noah* in his houſe of tree,
For through a window he the light did ſee:

He

He ſailed above the higheſt waves: a wonder,
I and my boat are all the waters under?
He and his ark might go and alſo come;
But I ſit ſtill in ſuch a ſtrait'ned room
As is moſt uncouth; head and feet together,
Among ſuch greaſe as would a thouſand ſmother;
Where I intombed in melancholy ſink,
Choaked, ſuffocate with excremental ſtink!

ACADEMY.

Meſſrs. *Robert* and *Andrew Foulis*, printers and bookſellers to the univerſity, have inſtituted an academy for painting and engraving; and, like good citizens, zealous to promote the welfare and honor of their native place, have, at vaſt expence, formed a moſt numerous collection of paintings from abroad, in order to form the taſte of their *eleves*.

PRINTING.

The printing is a conſiderable branch of buſineſs, and has long been celebrated for the beauty of the types, and the correctneſs of the editions.

ROMAN SCULPTURES.

Here are preſerved, in caſes, numbers of monumental, and other ſtones, taken out of the wall on the *Roman* ſtations in this part of the kingdom: ſome are well cut and ornamented: moſt of them were done to perpetuate the memory of the *vexillatio*, or party, who performed ſuch or ſuch works; others in memory of officers who died in the country. Many of theſe ſculptures were engraven at the expence of the univerſity; whoſe principal did me the honor of preſenting me with a ſet.

The 1ſt plate is very beautiful: a victory, reclined on a globe, with a palm in one hand, a garland in the other; a pediment above, ſupported by two fluted pilaſters, with *Corinthian* capitals: beneath is a boar, a common animal in ſculptures found in

in *Britain*, probably becauſe they were in plenty in our foreſts. Both theſe are in honor of the Emperor *Antoninus Pius*.

None is more inſtructive than that engraven in plate III, on which appears a Victory about to crown a *Roman* horſeman, armed with a ſpear and ſhield. Beneath him are two *Caledonian* captives, naked, and bound, with their little daggers, like the modern dirks, by them. On another compartment of the ſtone is an eagle and ſea-goat, to denote ſome victory gained in the courſe of their work near the ſea: for it was devoted by a party of the *Legio ſecunda Auguſta*, on building a certain portion of the wall.

The XVIth is monumental: the figure is very elegant, repreſenting one gracefully recumbent, dreſſed in a looſe robe: beneath is a wheel, denoting, that at the time of his death he was engaged with a party on the road: and by him is an animal, reſembling the *Muſimon* or *Siberian* goat.

In this ſtreet is the houſe where *Henry Darnly* lodged, confined by a dangerous illneſs, ſuſpected to ariſe from poiſon, adminiſtered at the inſtigation of *Bothwel*. Here the unhappy prince received a viſit from *Mary Stuart*, and took the fatal reſolution of removing to *Edinburgh*. This ſudden return of her affection, her blandiſhments to enveigle him from his father and friends, and his conſequential murder, are circumſtances unfavorable to the memory of this unfortunate princeſs.

JUNE 11. Take boat at the quay; and after a paſſage of four miles down the *Clyde*, reach the little flying houſe of Mr. *Golborne*, now fixed on the Northern bank, commanding a moſt elegant view of part of the county of *Renfrew*, the oppoſite ſhore. After breakfaſt ſurvey the machines for deepening the river, which were then at work:

work: they are called ploughs, are large hollow caſes, the back is of caſt iron, the two ends of wood; the other ſide open. Theſe are drawn croſs the river by means of capſtons, placed on long wooden frames or flats; and oppoſite to each other near the banks of the river. Are drawn over empty, returned with the iron ſide downwards, which ſcrapes the bottom, and brings up at every return half a ton of gravel, depoſiting it on the bank: and thus twelve hundred tuns are cleared every day. Where the river is too wide, the ſhores are contracted by jetties.

Proceed down the river: on the left the water of *Inchinnan* opens to view; the proſpect up the moſt elegant and the ſofteſt of any in *North Britain*: the expanſe is wide and gentle; the one bank bare, the other adorned with a ſmall open grove. A little iſle tufted with trees divides the water; beyond the fine bridge of *Inchinnan* receiving the united rivers of the white and black *Cart*, and the town and ſpire of *Paiſly*, backed by a long and fertile range of riſing land, cloſe the ſcene.

On the right is a chain of low hills, *Camſey* fells, running N. W. and S. E. diverging N. E. and advancing to the water ſide, terminating with the rock of *Dunbuc*, that almoſt reaches to the *Clyde*.

Paſs under *Kirkpatric*, where the river is about a quarter of a mile broad: at this place is a conſiderable manufacture of all ſorts of huſbandry tools, began about four years ago: but it is far more celebrated for being the ſuppoſed termination of the *Roman* wall, or *Graham*'s dike, built under the auſpices of *Antoninus Pius*. Not the leſt relique is to be ſeen here at preſent: but about a mile and a half to the eaſtward on a riſing ground above KIRKPATRIC.

above the bridge of the burn of *Dalmure*, near the village of *Duntocher*, are the veſtiges of a fort and watch-tower, with a very deep foſs. The houſes in the village appear to have been formed out of the ruins, for many of the ſtones are ſmoothed on the ſide; and on one are the letters N. E. R. O, very legible. This wall was guarded with ſmall forts from end to end, that is to ſay from near *Kirkpatric* to within two miles of *Abercorn*, or, as *Bede* calls it, the monaſtery of *Abercurnig*, on the *Firth* of *Forth*, a ſpace of thirty-ſix miles eight hundred and eighty-ſeven paces: of theſe forts ten are planned by the ingenious Mr. *Gordon*; and numbers of the inſcriptions found in them, engraven. This great work was performed by the ſoldiery under *Lollius Urbicus*, Lieutenant of *Antoninus*, in purſuance of the plan before pointed out by the great *Agricola*, who garriſoned the whole ſpace between the two firths, removing, as it was, the barbarians into another iſland *.

Ireland will ſcarce forgive me if I am ſilent about the birth-place of its tutelar ſaint. He firſt drew breath at *Kirkpatric*, and derived his name from his father, a noble *Roman* (a *Patrician*) who fled hither in the time of perſecution. St. *Patric* took on himſelf the charge of *Ireland*; founded there 365 churches, ordained 365 biſhops, 3000 prieſts, converted 12000 perſons in one diſtrict, baptized ſeven kings at once, eſtabliſhed a purgatory, and with his ſtaff at once expelled every reptile that ſtung or croaked.

DUNGLAS. Somewhat lower, on the ſame ſide, *Dunglas* projects into the

* *Tacitus.*

water,

water, and forms a round bay. On the point is a ruined fort, perhaps on the ſite of a *Roman*; for probably the wall might have ended here, as at this very place, the water is deep, and at all times unfordable by foot or horſe. The fort was blown up in 1640, as ſome ſay, by the deſperate treachery of an *Engliſh* boy, page to the Earl of *Haddington*, who, with numbers of people of rank, were miſerably deſtroyed *. Below this the river widens, and begins to have the appearance of an æſtuary: the ſcene varies into other beauties; the hills are rocky, but cloathed at the bottom by ranges of woods, and numbers of pretty *villas* grace the country. *Dunbuc* makes now a conſiderable figure: the plain of *Dunbarton* opens; the vaſt and ſtrange bicapitated rock, with the fortreſs, appears full in front; the town and its ſpire beyond; the fine river *Leven* on one ſide, and the vaſt mountains above *Loch-lomond*, and the great baſe and ſoaring top of *Ben-lomond* cloſe the view.

The *Roman* fleet in all probability, had its ſtation under *Dunbarton*: the *Glota*, or *Clyde*, has there ſufficient depth of water; the place was convenient and ſecure; near the end of the wall; and covered by the fort at *Dunglas*: the *Pharos* on the top of the great rock is another ſtrong proof that the *Romans* made it their harbour, for the water beyond is impaſſable for ſhips, or any veſſels of large burden.

After a long conteſt with a violent adverſe wind, and very turbulent water, paſs under, on the S. ſhore, *Newark*; a caſtellated houſe, with round towers. Viſit *Port-Glaſgow*, a conſiderable town, with a great pier, and numbers of large ſhips: dependent on *Glaſgow*, a PORT-GLASGOW.

* *Whitelock*, 35 *Crawford's* Peerage, 182.

creation of that city, ſince the year 1668, when it was purchaſed from Sir *Patrick Maxwell* of *Newark*, houſes built, a harbour formed, and the cuſtom-houſe for the *Clyde* eſtabliſhed.

GREENOCK. Proceed two miles lower to *Greenock*, antiently called the bay of St. *Lawrence*; a place ſtill more conſiderable for its ſhipping than the former; and, like the other, a port of *Glaſgow*, twenty-two miles diſtant from it. The *Firth* here expands into a fine baſon four miles wide, and is land-locked on all ſides. Dine here, contract for a veſſel for my intended voyage, and return to *Glaſgow* at night.

JUNE 12. Croſs the new bridge, at whoſe foot on that ſide is *Gorbel*, a ſort of ſuburbs to *Glaſgow*. The county of *Lanerk* ſtill extends three miles down the river; but after a ſhort ride, I enter the ſhire of

RENFREW.

Leave, on the left, the hill of *Langſide*, noted for the battle in 1568; which decided the fortune of *Mary Stuart*, and precipitated her into that fatal ſtep of deſerting her country, and flinging herſelf into an eighteen years captivity, terminating in the loſs of her head, the diſgrace of the annals of her glorious rival.

CRUICKSTON CASTLE. Ride through a fine country to *Cruickſton* caſtle, ſeated on the ſummit of a little hill; now a mere fragment, only a part of a ſquare tower remaining of a place of much magnificence, when in its full glory. The ſituation is delicious, commanding a view of a well-cultivated tract, divided into a multitude of fertile little hills.

This was originally the property of the *Crocs*, a potent people in

in this county; but in the reign of *Malcolm* II, was conveyed, by the marriage of the heireſs, daughter of *Robert de Croc*, into the family of *Stuarts*, in after-times Earls and Dukes of *Lenox*, who had great poſſeſſions in theſe parts. To this place *Henry Darnly* retired with his enamoured Queen, *Cruickſton* being then, as *Cliefden* in the time of *Villiers*,

The ſeat of wantonneſs and love.

Here fame ſays that *Mary* firſt reſigned herſelf to the arms of her beloved, beneath a great yew, ſtill exiſting: but no loves would ſmile on joys commenced beneath the ſhade of this funereal tree; the hour was unpropitious,

Ille dies primus Lethi, primuſque malorum, cauſa fuit.

It was even ſaid * that *Mary*, unconſcious of events, ſtruck a coin on the occaſion, with the figure of the fatal tree, honored with a crown, and diſtinguiſhed by the motto, *Dat gloria vires*. But I have opportunity of contradicting this opinion from an examination of the coins themſelves, whoſe dates are 1565, 1566, and 1567 †. The tree is evidently a palm, circumſcribed, *Exurgat* DEUS, *diſſipentur inimici ejus*. Pendent from the boughs, is the motto above cited, which is part of the following lines taken from *Propertius*, alluding to a ſnail climbing up the body of the tree, a modeſt compariſon of the honors that *Henry Darnly* received by the union with his royal ſpouſe.

* Biſhop *Nicholſon's Scottiſh* library. 323.

† See alſo *Anderſon's* Coins, tab. 165.

Magnum iter aſcendo, ſed dat *mihi gloria vires*,
Non juvat ex facili, lata corona jugo.
Lib. iv. El. 2.

PAISLEY. Viſit *Paiſley*, a conſiderable but irregularly built town; at the diſtance of two miles from *Cruickſton*, ſix miles Weſt of *Glaſgow*, two miles S. Weſt of *Renfrew*, and fourteen S. Eaſt of *Greenock*. It was erected into a burgh of barony in the year 1488, and the affairs of the community are managed by three bailies, of which the eldeſt is commonly in the commiſſion of the peace, a treaſurer, a town-clerk, and ſeventeen counſellors, who are annually elected upon the firſt *Monday* after *Michaelmas*. It ſtands on both ſides the river *Cart*, over which it has three ſtone bridges, each of two arches: the river runs from South to North, and empties itſelf into the *Clyde*, about three miles below the town: at ſpring-tides veſſels of forty tuns burthen come up to the quay; and, as the magiſtrates are now clearing and deepening the river, it is hoped ſtill larger may hereafter get up. The communication by water is of great importance to the inhabitants, for ſending their goods and manufactures to *Port-Glaſgow* and *Greenock*, and, if they chuſe it, to *Glaſgow*; and beſides, was the grand canal finiſhed, they will have an eaſy communication with the *Firth* of *Forth*, as the canal joins the *Clyde* about three or four miles North of *Paiſley*.

Notwithſtanding its antiquity this town was of little conſequence till within theſe laſt fifty years; before that period ſcarce any other manufacture was carried on but coarſe linnen checks, and a kind of ſtriped cloth called *Bengals*; both which have long been given up here: while theſe were the only manufacture, the inhabitants ſeem to have had no turn for enlarging their trade, for their goods were expoſed

expoſed to ſale in the weekly market, and chiefly bought up by dealers from *Glaſgow:* ſome of them, however, who travelled into *England* to ſell *Scots* manufactures, pick'd up a more general knowlege of trade, and having ſaved a little money, ſettled at home, and thought of eſtabliſhing other branches; to which they were the more encouraged, as their acquaintance in *England* was like to be of great uſe to them.

About 50 years ago the making of white ſtitching threads was firſt introduced into the Weſt country by a private gentlewoman, Mrs. *Millar*, of *Bargarran*, who, very much to her own honor, imported a twiſt-mill, and other neceſſary apparatus, from *Holland*, and carried on a ſmall manufacture in her own family: this branch, now of ſuch general importance to *Scotland*, was ſoon after eſtabliſhed in *Paiſley*; where it has ever ſince been on the increaſe, and has now diffuſed itſelf over all parts of the kingdom. In other places girls are bred to it: here they may be rather ſaid to be born to it: as almoſt every family makes ſome threads, or have made formerly. It is generally computed, that, in the town and neighborhood, white threads are annually made to the amount of from 40 to 50000*l.*

The manufacture of lawns, under various denominations, is alſo carried on here to a conſiderable amount, and to as great perfection as in any part of *Europe*. Vaſt quantities of foreign yarn are annually imported from *France*, *Germany*, &c. for this branch, as only the lower priced kinds can be made of our home manufactured yarn. It is thought the lawn branch here amounts to about 70000 *l.* annually. The ſilk gauze has alſo been eſtabliſhed here, and brought to the utmoſt perfection: it is wrought to an amazing variety of patterns; for ſuch is the ingenuity of our weavers, that

that nothing in their branch is too hard for them. It is commonly reckoned that this branch amounts to about 60000 *l.* annually.

A manufacture of ribbons has, within theſe twelve months, been eſtabliſhed here, and both flowered and plain are made, in every reſpect as good as in any place of *England*. In theſe different branches a great number of people are employed, many of them boys and girls, who muſt otherwiſe have been idle for ſome years. It muſt be extremely agreeable to every man who wiſhes well to his country, to ſee, in the ſummer ſeaſon, both ſides of the river, and a great many other fields about town, covered with cloth and threads; and to hear, at all ſeaſons, as he paſſes along the ſtreets, the induſtrious and agreeable noiſe of weavers looms and twiſt-mills. The late unfortunate ſtagnation of trade has been felt here, as well as in moſt other parts of the iſland; but it is hoped, if things were a little more ſettled, trade will revive, and the induſtrious artificers be again all employed.

Beſides theſe general manufactures, ſeveral others of a more local kind are carried on here: there is a very conſiderable one of hard-ſoap and tallow-candles, both of which are eſteemed excellent of their kinds, as the gentlemen concerned ſpared no expence to bring their manufacture to perfection: their candles, eſpecially their moulded ones are reckoned the beſt and moſt elegant that have been made in *Scotland*, and great quantities of them are ſent to *England* and to the *Weſt Indies*. They are made after the *Kenſington* manner, and with this view they had a man from *London*, at very high wages. There are alſo two tanning works in town, and a copperas work in the neighborhood.

Before

Before the year 1735 the whole people in the pariſh, town and country, ſaid their prayers in one church, and the reverend and learned Mr. *Robert Millar* diſcharged the whole duties of the paſtoral office for many years without an aſſiſtant: but ſince that period the town has increaſed ſo much, that beſides the old church there are now two large ones, and two ſeceding meeting-houſes. The church firſt built, called the *Laigh*, or low-church, is in form of a *Greek* croſs, very well laid out, and contains a great number of people: the other, called the high-church, is a very fine building, and, as it ſtands on the top of a hill, its lofty ſtone ſpire is ſeen at a vaſt diſtance: the church is an oblong ſquare, of eighty-two feet by ſixty-two, within the walls, built of free-ſtone, well ſmoothed, having ruſtic corners, and an elegant ſtone-cornice at top: tho' the area is ſo large, it has no pillars; and the ſeats and lofts are ſo well laid out, that, tho' the church contains about three thouſand people, every one of them ſees the miniſter: in the conſtruction of the roof, (which is a pavillion, cover'd with ſlate, having a platform covered with lead on the top) there is ſomething very curious; it is admired by every man of taſte, and, with the whole building, was planned and conducted by the late very ingenious *Baillie Whyte*, of this place. The town-houſe is a very handſome building of cut-ſtone, with a tall ſpire, and a clock: part of it is let for an inn, the reſt is uſed as a priſon, and court-rooms; for here the ſheriff-courts of the county are held. The fleſh-market has a genteel front, of cut ſtone, and is one of the neateſt and moſt commodious of the kind in *Britain*: butchers meat, butter, cheeſe, fiſh, wool, and ſeveral other articles, are ſold here by what they call the tron-pound of 22 *Engliſh* ounces

ounces and a half. The poor-houſe is a large building, very well laid out, and ſtands oppoſite to the quay, in a fine free air: it is ſupported by a ſmall tax, impoſed upon the inhabitants quarterly. There are at preſent in the houſe above ſixty, of which number about thirty-ſix are boys and girls, who are carefully educated, and the boys put out to buſineſs at the expence of the houſe. Beſides theſe, many out-penſioners have weekly ſupplies. Moſt of the mechanics and artificers in town, and ſeveral others, that fall not under theſe denominations, have formed themſelves into ſocieties, and have eſtabliſhed funds for the aid of their diſtreſs'd members: theſe funds are generally well managed, and of very great benefit to individuals.

The old part of the town runs from Eaſt to Weſt upon the South ſlope of a ridge of hills, from which there is a pleaſant and very extenſive proſpect of the city of *Glaſgow*, and the adjacent country on all ſides, but to the Southward, where the view terminates on a ridge of green hills, about two miles diſtant. Including the late buildings and ſuburbs, it is about an *Engliſh* mile long, and much about the ſame breadth. So late as the year 1746, by a very accurate ſurvey, it was found to contain ſcarce four thouſand inhabitants; but it is now thought to have no fewer than from ten to twelve thouſand, all ages included. The Earl of *Abercorn*'s burial place is by much the greateſt curioſity in *Paiſley*: it is an old *Gothic* chapel, without pulpit or pew, or any ornament whatever; but has the fineſt echo perhaps in the world: when the end-door (the only one it has) is ſhut, the noiſe is equal to a loud and not very diſtant clap of thunder; if you ſtrike a ſingle note of muſic, you hear the ſound gradually aſcending, till it dies away,

as

as if at an immenſe diſtance, and all the while diffuſing itſelf through the circumambient air: if a good voice ſings, or a muſical inſtrument is well played upon, the effect is inexpreſſibly agreeable. In this chapel is the monument of *Marjory Bruce*: ſhe lies recumbent, with her hands cloſed, in the attitude of prayer: above was once a rich arch, with ſculptures of the arms, &c. Her ſtory is ſingular: ſhe was daughter of *Robert Bruce*, and wife of *Walter*, Great Steward of *Scotland*, and mother of *Robert* the IId. In the year 1317, when ſhe was big with child, ſhe broke her neck in hunting near this place: the *Ceſarian* operation was inſtantly performed, and the child taken out alive; but the operator chancing to hurt one eye with his inſtrument, occaſioned the blemiſh that gave him afterwards the epithet of *Blear-eye*; and the monument is alſo ſtyled that of Queen *Bleary*. In the ſame chapel were interred *Elizabeth Muir* and *Euphemia Roſs*, both conſorts to the ſame monarch: the firſt died before his acceſſion.

About half a mile S. Weſt of *Paiſley* lies *Maxwelton*: a very neat little village, erected ſince the year 1746, where the manufactures of ſilk gauze are carried on to a conſiderable extent.

There is ſcarce a veſtige remaining of the monaſtery, founded in 1160 by *Walter* ſon of *Allan*, 'Dapiſer Regis *Scotiæ* pro anima 'quondam regis *David* et anima *Henrici* regis *Angliæ* et anima co-'mitis *Henrici* et pro ſalute corporis et animæ regis *Malcolmi* et pro 'animabus omnium parentum meorum, et benefactorum nec non 'et mei ipſius ſalute, &c.' The monks, who were inſtructed with this weighty charge, were firſt of the order of *Cluniacs*, afterwards changed to *Ciſtercians*; and laſtly, the firſt order was again reſtored.

The garden wall, a very noble and extenſive one of cut ſtone, conveys ſome idea of the antient grandeur of the place: by a rude inſcription, ſtill extant, on the N. Weſt corner, it appears to have been built by *George Shaw*, the abbot, in the year 1484, the ſame gentleman who four years after procured a charter for the town of *Paiſley*. The inſcription is too ſingular to be omitted:

Thy callit the abbot *George* of *Shaw*,
About my abby gart make this waw
An hundred four hundredth zear
Eighty-four the date but weir.
Pray for his ſalvation
That laid this noble fundation.

As the Great Stewards of *Scotland* were their patrons and benefactors, they enjoyed ample privileges, and very conſiderable revenues; they were the patrons of no fewer than thirty-one pariſhes, in different parts of the kingdom. The monks of this abby wrote a chronicle of *Scots* affairs, called the black book of *Paiſley*, an authentic copy of which is ſaid to have been burnt in the abby of *Holyroodhouſe*, during *Cromwel*'s uſurpation: another copy taken from Mr. *Robert Spottiſwood*'s library, was carried to *England* by General *Lambert*. The chartulary of the monaſtery is ſaid to be ſtill extant; the account of the charters, bulls of confirmation, donations, &c. is brought down to the year 1548. *John Hamilton*, the laſt abbot, was natural brother to the Duke of *Hamilton*, and, upon his promotion to the ſee of St. *Andrews*, in 1546, reſigned the abbacy of *Paiſley* in favor of Lord *Claud Hamilton*, third ſon of that Duke; which reſignation was afterwards

wards confirmed by Pope *Julius* III, in the year 1553. This Lord *Claud Hamilton*, titular abbot of *Paiſley*, upon the diſſolution of the monaſteries obtained from King *James* the VIth, a charter, erecting the lands belonging to the abbacy into a temporal lordſhip: this charter is dated at *Edinburgh*, *July* 29, 1587. He was, by the ſame prince, created a peer, in 1591, by the title of Lord *Paiſley*, and died in 1621. In 1604 his eldeſt ſon had been created Lord *Abercorn*, and in 1606 was raiſed to the dignity of an earl. The family is now repreſented by the Right Hon. *James* Earl of *Abercorn*, Baron *Hamilton* of *Straban*, in *Ireland*, &c. The lordſhip of *Paiſley* was diſpoſed of to the Earl of *Angus*, in the year 1652, and by him to *William* Lord *Cochran*, afterwards Earl of *Dundonald*, in 1653, in which family it continued till the year 1764, when the preſent Earl of *Abercorn* re-purchaſed the paternal inheritance of his family. The abby-church, when entire, has been a grand building, in form of a croſs; the great North window is a noble ruin, the arch very lofty, the middle pillar wonderfully light, and ſtill entire: only the chancel now remains, which is divided into a middle and two ſide-iſles; all very lofty pillars, with gothic arches; above theſe is another range of pillars, much larger, being the ſegment of a circle, and above a row of arched niches, from end to end; over which the roof ends in a ſharp point. The outſide of the building is decorated with a profuſion of ornaments, eſpecially the great Weſt and North doors, than which ſcarce any thing lighter or richer can be imagined.

But notwithſtanding popery and epiſcopacy were expelled this country, yet ſuperſtition and credulity kept full poſſeſſion in theſe

parts. In 1697 twenty poor wretches were condemned for the imaginary crime of witchcraft, and five actually ſuffered at the ſtake on *June* 10th in the ſame year *. One young and handſome; to whom is attributed the heroic reply mentioned in my former volume †. So deep was the folly of exceſs in belief rooted here, that full credit ſeems to have been given to an account that one of the condemned (a wizzard) was ſtrangled in his chair by the devil, I ſuppoſe leaſt he ſhould make a confeſſion to the detriment of the ſervice.

The veſtiges of the *Roman* camp at *Paiſley*, are at preſent almoſt annihilated. Of the outworks mentioned by *Camden*, there are no traces of any excepting one, for at a place called *Caſtle Head*, are ſtill left a few marks, but nothing entire. There had been a military road leading to the camp, which is ſuppoſed to have been the *vanduara* of *Ptolemy*.

Continue my journey towards *Renfrew*. On the road ſee a mount or tumulus, with a foſs round the baſe, and a ſingle ſtone erected on the top. Near this place was defeated and ſlain *Sumèrled* Thane of *Argyle*, who in 1159, with a great army of banditti, collected from *Ireland* ‡ and other parts, landed in the bay of St.

* Narrative of the diabolical practices of above twenty wizzards, &c. printed 1697.

† The girl at *Warbois* made a reply equally great. Her perſecutors had only one circumſtance againſt her, that of concealing herſelf: for when the mob came to ſeize her mother, ſhe hid herſelf in the coal-hole. On her tryal the by-ſtanders pitying her youth and innocence, adviſed her to plead her belly. She replied with the utmoſt ſpirit, that *notwithſtanding they had power to put her to death; they never ſhould make her deſtroy her reputation by ſo infamous a plea.*

‡ *Major*, 133.

Laurence.

Laurence, and led them in rebellion againſt *Malcolm* IV. That this mount was raiſed in memory of ſo ſignal an event is not improbable, eſpecially as we are told by a moſt reſpectable writer *, that his troops retired unmoleſted; therefore might have leiſure to fling up this uſual tribute to the honor of their leader.

Reach *Renfrew* the county town, now an inconſiderable place. RENFREW. *Robert* the IId. had a palace here, which ſtood on a piece of ground of about half an acre, ſtill called the *Caſtle hill*; but nothing remains but the ditch which ſurrounded it. This monarch firſt made *Renfrew* an independent ſheriffdom, for before it was joined to that of *Lanerk*.

Paſs by the tower of *Inch*, or iſle ſo called, from its once having been, as tradition ſays, ſurrounded by the *Clyde*. Mr. *Crawford*, in his hiſtory of the county informs us, it had been the property of the barons *Roſs* of *Haulkhead*.

All the land in theſe parts excellent, but moſt ill and ſlovenly dreſſed. Croſs the *Clyde*, paſs by *Partic*, a village where the bakers of *Glaſgow* have very conſiderable mills on the water of *Kelvin*, and a great tract of land, at preſent valued at ten thouſand pounds; originally granted to them by the regent *Murray*, in reward for their ſervices in ſupplying his army with bread previous to the deciſive battle of *Langſide*. Return again to *Glaſgow*.

Set out in company with Mr. *Golborne*, for *Loch-lomond*. Paſs JUNE 13. for a few miles over a pleaſant country, hilly, well cultivated, and often prettily planted, and thick ſet with neat *villas*. Go over the ſite of the *Roman* wall, near *Bemulie*, where had been a con-

* Rev. Dr. *John Macpherſon*.

ſiderable

ſiderable fort, whoſe plan is engraven by Mr. *Gordon.* Croſs the *Kelvin*, and enter the ſhire

of LENOX, or Sheriffdom of DUNBARTON.

See on the right *Mugdoc* caſtle, a ſquare tower, the antient ſeat of the *Grahams:* and near it is a mount, probably the work of the *Romans*, for they penetrated on this ſide as far as the banks of *Loch Lomond*, a gold coin of *Nero* and another of *Trajan* having been found in the pariſh of *Drummond.* The country now grows high, moory, black, and dreary. Paſs over *Fenwick* bridge, flung over a dark and rocky glen, ſhaded with trees, impending over a violent torrent. Leave at ſome diſtance on the right the ſmall houſe of *Moſs*, immortalized by the birth of the great *Buchanan.* Croſs a handſome bridge over the water of *Enneric*, and breakfaſt at the village of *Drummin* or *Drummond* with the rev. Mr. *Macfarlane*, the miniſter of the place. The pariſh, which takes its name from *Druim*, a back, from the ridges that run along it; is in extent nine miles by ſeven; and ſome years ago contained about a thouſand eight hundred ſouls; but the number is much reduced by the unfeeling practice of melting ſeveral leſſer farms into a greater. Arrive once more within ſight of the charming *Loch Lomond.*

LOCH-LOMOND.

Approach its ſhores, go through the narrow paſs of *Bualmacha*, where the *Grampian* hills finiſh in the lake. Many of the iſles run in a line with, and ſeem to have been a continuation of them; appearing like ſo many fragments rent from them by ſome violent convulſion. Arrive in a beautiful bay: the *braes* of the hills on the

the right are lofty: ſome filled with ſmall pebbles; others have a ferruginous look. The iſlands are mountanous and exhibit variety of charms. *Inch-Calloch*, or the iſle of nuns, has on it the remains of a church, is finely wooded; and is ſaid to have been the ſeat of the fair recluſes. *Inch-Murrin*, or the iſle of St. *Murrinus*, is two miles long, is a deer park, and has on it the ruins of a houſe once belonging to the family of *Lenox*. On this iſland *John Colquhoun*, Laird of *Luſs*, with ſeveral of his followers, were barbarouſly murdered by a party of iſlanders, who, under conduct of *Lauchlan Maclean*, and *Murdoc Gibſon*, in 1439, carried fire and ſword through this part of *N. Britain*.

Various other iſlands grace this fine expanſe: *Inch-Lonaig* of great extent is blackened with the deep green of yews. The oſprey inhabits a ruined caſtle on *Inch Galbraith*: and ſeveral little low and naked iſles ſerve to diverſify the ſcene. From this ſpot the boundaries of the water are magnificent and diſtinct: the wooded ſide of the weſtern, and the ſoaring head of *Ben-lomond* on the eaſtern, form a view that is almoſt unequaled.

The top of this great mountain is compoſed of a micaceous ſlate, mixed with quartz. The *ſibbaldia procumbens*, a plant unknown in *England*, grows on the upper parts. *Ptarmigans* inhabit its ſummit; and roes the woods near its baſe, the moſt ſouthern reſort of thoſe animals in our iſland. BEN-LOMOND.

The height of *Ben-lomond* from the ſurface of the lake is three thouſand two hundred and forty feet: the proſpect from the ſummit of vaſt extent: the whole extent of *Loch-lomond* with its wooded iſles appears juſt beneath. *Loch-loung*, *Loch-kettering*, *Loch-earn* and the river

river *Clyde* form the principal waters. The mountains of *Arran* appear very diſtinct, and to the North *Alps* upon *Alps* fill up the amazing view.

BUCHANAN. Return the ſame way, and viſit *Buchanan*, the ſeat of the Duke of *Montroſe*, in a low and moſt diſadvantageous ſituation, within a mile of the lake, without the leſt view of ſo delicious a water. This had been the ſeat of the *Buchanans* for ſix or ſeven ages, till it was purchaſed by the family of *Montroſe*, ſometime in the laſt century. Trees grow well about the houſe; and the country yields a good deal of barley and oats, ſome potatoes, but very little wheat.

MARQUISS OF MONTROSE. His grace has in his poſſeſſion a portrait of his heroic anceſtor *James* Marquiſs of *Montroſe*: his ſix victories, great as they were, do him leſs honor than his magnanimity at the hour of his death: he aſcended the gibbet with a dignity and fortitude that cauſed the ignominy of his puniſhment to vaniſh: he fell with a gallant contempt of the cruelleſt inſults; with that intrepid piety that blunted the malice of his enemies, and left them filled with the confuſion natural to little minds, diſappointed in the ſtrained contrivances of mean revenge.

It is amuſing to read the weak effects of fear, envy and rancour in the reports of the times: 'The witches (ſaid the wretched covenanters) were conſulted at his birth; it was predicted that the boy 'would trouble *Scotland*; and while he was a ſucking child (add 'they) he eat a venemous toad.'*

Walk in the afternoon over the neighboring environs. See the

* Staggering ſtate of *Scots* ſtateſmen, p. 14.

Water

water of *Enneric* that diſcharges itſelf here into the lake. Salmon in their annual migration paſs up the *Leven*, traverſe the lake, and ſeek this river to depoſit their ſpawn.

LOCH-LOMOND. ITS INCREASE.

The ſurface of *Loch-Lomond* has for ſeveral years paſt been obſerved gradually to increaſe and invade the adjacent ſhore: and there is reaſon to ſuppoſe that churches, houſes, and other buildings have been loſt in the water. Near *Luſs* is a large heap of ſtones at a diſtance from the ſhore, known by the name of the old church; and about a mile to the South of that, in the middle of a large bay, between *Camſtraddan* and the iſle *Inch-lavenack*, is another heap, ſaid to have been the ruins of a houſe. To confirm this, it is evident by a paſſage in *Camden's Atlas Britannica*, that an iſland, exiſting in his time, is now loſt, for he ſpeaks of the iſle of *Camſtraddan*, placed between the lands of the ſame name and *Inch-lavanack*, in which, adds he, *was an houſe and orchard.* Beſides this proof, large trees with their branches ſtill adhering are frequently found in the mud near the ſhore, overwhelmed in former times by the increaſe of water. This is ſuppoſed to be occaſioned by the vaſt quantities of ſtone and gravel that is continually brought down by the mountain rivers, and by the falls of the banks of the *Leven:* the firſt filling the bed of the lake; the laſt impeding its diſcharge through the bed of the river.

PROJECT TO LOWER THE SURFACE.

Mr. *Golborne*, at the requeſt of the ſeveral proprietors, has made a voyage and ſurvey of the lake, in order to plan ſome relief from the incroachment of the water. He propoſes to form a conſtant navigation down the *Leven*, by deepening the channel, and cutting through the neck of two great curvatures, which will not only enable the inhabitants of the environs of *Loch-Lomond*, to

convey their ſlate, timber, bark, &c. to the market; but alſo by lowering the ſurface of the lake, recover ſome thouſands of acres now covered with water.

The tide flows up the *Leven* two miles and a quarter. From thence as far as the lake is a rapid current, the fall being nineteen feet in five miles: the water is alſo full of ſhoals, ſo that in dry ſeaſons it becomes unnavigable; and even at beſt the veſſels are drawn up by a number of horſes.

I muſt not leave the pariſh of *Drummond* without ſaying, that the celebrated *Napier* of *Merchiſton*, author of the logarithms, was born at *Garlies*, within its precincts.

JUNE 14 & 15. Still at *Glaſgow*: am honored with the freedom of the city.

JUNE 16. Set out for *Greenock*, paſs again through *Renfrew*: the country very fine, the lanes for ſome ſpace well planted on both ſides. Ride over *Inchinnan* bridge, near which *Matthew* Earl of *Lenox*, in 1506, built a magnificent palace: get upon ſome high grounds, and, above the ſeat of Lord *Glencairn*, have a fine view of the *Clyde*, *Dunbarton*, and all the Northern ſhore. Reach *Greenock*: after dinner take boat and croſs into the ſhire of LENOX, and land where the pariſh of *Roſneath* juts out, and narrows the bay to the breadth of three miles, forming in that part a ſort of ſtrait: the proſpect in the middle of this paſſage uncommonly fine; a contraſt of fertility and ſavage views: to the Eaſt were the rich ſhores of the ſhires of *Renfrew* and *Lenox*, the pretty ſeats on the banks, and the wooded peninſula of *Ardmore*; and to the Weſt

ROSENEATH. appears the craggy tops of the hills of *Argyleſhire*. Viſit *Roſeneath* houſe; a neat ſeat of the Duke of *Argyle*, dated 1634: the grounds well planted, the trees thriving: in one part of the walks

walks am ſhewn a precipitous rock, to which I was informed that the hero *Wallace* was purſued, and obliged to leap down to avoid captivity: his horſe periſhed; the hero eſcaped unhurt. This country was the ſeat of the *Mac-Aulays*, who ſtruggled long with the *Campbels* in defence of their rights, but their genius proved the weaker.

Croſs over the mouth of *Loch-gair*, which runs to the N. ſix or ſeven miles up the country, the end overhung with lofty ragged mountains. Viſit *Airden-capel*, a new houſe of Lord *Frederic Campbell*, ſituate on an eminence, commanding a moſt beautiful view of the *Renfrew* ſhore, and the proſpect of the ports of *Port-Glaſgow* and *Greenock*, continually animated with the movement of ſhips, and the buſy haunt of commerce. *Ardin-capel* was antiently poſſeſſed by a family of the ſame name; but in the time of *James* III. it was changed to that of *Mac-Aulay*, from the word *Aulay* happening to be the chriſtian name of the owner. ARDIN-CAPEL.

VOYAGE.

Go on board the *Lady Frederic Campbell*, a cutter of ninety tuns, Mr. *Archibald Thompſon* maſter. Sail at half an hour paſt two in the afternoon; paſs, on the left, the village and little bay of *Gourock*, a place of ſailors and fiſhermen; on the right, the point of *Roſeneath*, in *Lenox*; between which, and that of *Strone*, in *Cowal*, a portion of *Argyleſhire*, opens *Loch-Loung*, or the loch of ſhips, which runs North many miles up the country. This is the *Skipafiord* of the *Norwegians*, having in their tongue, the ſame ſignification. To this place, in 1263, *Haco*, King of *Norway*, detached, JUNE 17. L. LOUNG.

tached, with ſixty ſhips, ſome of his officers, who landed and deſtroyed all the country round *Loch-Lomond* *. Immediately beyond the point of *Strone* the land is again divided by the *Holy-Loch*, or *Loch-Seant*, extending Weſtward. On its Northern ſhore is *Kilmun*, once the ſeat of a collegiate church, founded by Sir *Duncan Campbel*, in 1442, and ſince that time the burial-place of the houſe of *Argyle*.

KILMUN.

Steer South, conveyed rather by the force of the tide than wind: the channel ſtrait, and ſo narrow as to make every object diſtinct. On the Eaſtern ſhore is the ſquare tower of *Leven*, and a little farther projects the point of *Cloch*. Almoſt oppoſite, on the Weſtern ſide, are the ruins of the caſtle of *Dunoon*: this fortreſs was poſſeſſed by the *Engliſh* in 1334, but was taken in behalf of *David Bruce*, by Sir *Colin Campbel*, of *Lochow*, who put the garriſon to the ſword: in reward he was made hereditary governor, and had the grant of certain lands towards its ſupport.

CASTLE OF DUNOON.

The view down the *Firth* now appears extremely great: the ſhire of *Renfrew* bounds one ſide; the hills of *Cowal*, ſloping to the water edge, and varied with woods and corn lands, grace the other: in front are the greater and the leſſer *Cumrays*, the firſt once remarkable for its church, dedicated to St. *Columba*†, and at preſent for the quarries of beautiful free-ſtone; the laſt for the abundance of rabbets: the iſle of *Bute*, with its fertile ſhore, lies oblique, and the ſtupendous mountains of *Arran*, ſoar at ſome diſtance far, far above.

ISLES OF CUMRAY.

* Univerſas villas in circuitu Lacus *Lokulofrii* vaſtarunt. *Torfæus*. hiſt. *Orcad*. 167.

† Dean of the iſles, 6.

Am

R. Mazell sculp

ROTHESAY CASTLE.

Am carried by the point and caſtle of *Towart*, the flat Southern extremity of *Cowal*, leaving on the Eaſt the ſhire of *Air*. *Towart* is the property of the *Lamonds*, who, during the civil wars, ſiding with *Montroſe*, were beſieged in it, and on the ſurrender, put to the ſword*. At a diſtance is pointed out to me, in that county, the ſite of *Largs*, diſtinguiſhed in the *Scottiſh* annals for the final defeat of the *Norwegians*, in 1263, which put an end to their invaſions, and reſtored to *Scotland* the poſſeſſion of the *Hebrides*. BATTLE OF LARGS.

Steer towards the coaſt of *Bute*, and in the evening land at the little point of *Squolog*, and walk up to *Mount-Stewart*, the ſeat of the Earl of *Bute*; a modern houſe, with a handſome front and wings: the ſituation very fine, on an eminence in the midſt of a wood, where trees grow with as much vigor as in the more Southern parts, and extend far beneath on each ſide; and Throſtles, and other birds of ſong, fill the groves with their melody. ISLE OF BUTE.

The iſle of *Bute* is about twenty meaſured miles long; the breadth unequal, perhaps the greateſt is five miles; the number of acres about twenty thouſand; of inhabitants about four thouſand: here are two pariſhes, *Kingarth* and *Rotheſay*; at the laſt only the *Erſe* language is uſed. It muſt be obſerved alſo, that in the laſt church were buried two of the *biſhops of the iſles* †, but whether it was at times the reſidence of the prelates does not appear.

The country riſes into ſmall hills, is in no part mountanous, but is higheſt at the South end. The ſtrata of ſtone along the ſhore from *Rotheſay* bay to *Cil-chattan*, is a red grit, mixed with

* *Buchanan's* Clans, part I. 152. † *Keith*, 180.

pebbles;

pebbles; from the firſt, tranſverſe to *Scalpay* bay, is a bed of ſlate, which ſeems to be a continuation of that ſpecies of ſtone, riſing near *Stonehive*, on the Eaſtern ſide of *Scotland*, and continued, with ſome interruptions, to this iſland; but is of a bad kind, both at its origin and termination. In the South end is ſome limeſtone: ſome ſpotted ſtone, not unlike *lava*, is found near the South end.

QUADRUPEDS. The quadrupeds of this iſland are hares, polecats, weeſels, otters, ſeals, and as a compliment to the ſoil, moles. Among the birds, grous and partridge are found here.

CULTIVATION. The cultivation of an extenſive tract on this eaſtern ſide is very conſiderable. In the article of incloſure, it has the ſtart of the more ſouthern counties of this part of the kingdom: the hedges are tall, thick and vigorous: the white thorns and wicken trees now in full flower; and about two thouſand acres have been thus improved. The manures are coral and ſea ſhells, ſea weeds and lime. I obſerved in many places whole ſtrata of corals and ſhells of a vaſt thickneſs, at preſent half a mile from the ſea, ſuch loſſes has that element ſuſtained in theſe parts. The iſland is deſtitute of coal, but ſtill much lime is burnt here, not only for private uſe, but for exportation at a cheap rate to the ports of *Greenock* and *Port-Glaſgow*.

The produce of the iſland is barley oats and potatoes. The barley yields nine from one: the oats four. Turneps and artificial graſſes have been lately introduced with good ſucceſs: ſo that the inhabitants may have fat mutton throughout the year. A great

FARMS. number of cattle are alſo reared here. The higheſt farm here is ſixty pounds a year, excepting a ſingle ſheep farm which rents for two

two hundred; but the medium is about twenty-five. Arable land is ſet at nine or ten ſhillings an acre; the price of laborers is eightpence a day. Rents are at preſent moſtly paid in money: the rent roll of the iſland is about four thouſand pounds a year. Lord *Bute* poſſeſſes much the greater ſhare; and two or three private gentlemen own the reſt.

The air is in general temperate: no miſts or thick rolling fogs from the ſea, called in the North a *harle*, ever infeſt this iſland. Snow is ſcarcely ever known to lie here; and even that of laſt winter, ſo remarkable for its depth and duration in other places, was in this iſland ſcarce two inches deep. The evils of this place are winds and rains, the laſt coming in deluges from the Weſt.

When the preſent Earl of *Bute* came to his eſtate, the farms were poſſeſſed by a ſet of men, who carried on at the ſame time, the profeſſion of huſbandry and fiſhing to the manifeſt injury of both. His lordſhip drew a line between theſe incongruent employs, and obliged each to carry on the buſineſs he preferred, diſtinct from the other: yet in juſtice to the old farmers, notice muſt be taken of their ſkill in ploughing even in their rudeſt days, for the ridges were ſtrait, and the ground laid out in a manner that did them much credit. But this new arrangement, with the example given by his lordſhip of incloſing; by the incouragement of burning lime for ſome; and by tranſporting *gratis* to the neareſt market the produce of all, has given to this iſland its preſent flouriſhing aſpect.

This iſle with that of *Arran*, the greater and the leſſer *Cumbray*, and *Inch-marnoc*, form a county under the name of *Bute*. This ſhire and that of *Cathneſs* ſend a member to parlement alternately.

Civil cauſes are determined here as in other counties of this part of GOVERNMENT.

of the kingdom, by the ſheriff-depute, who is always reſident: he is the judge in ſmaller matters, and has a ſalary of about a hundred and fifty pounds a year. Juſtices of peace have the ſame powers here, and over the whole county, as in other places: but in *North-Britain* no other qualification is required, after nomination, than taking out their commiſſions, and giving the uſual oaths.

Criminals are lodged in the county jail at *Rotheſay*, but are removed for trial to *Inveraray*; where the judges of the court of juſticiary meet twice a year for the determining of criminal cauſes of a certain diſtrict.

The Earl of *Bute* is admiral of the county by commiſſion from his majeſty, but no way dependent on the lord high admiral of *Scotland*; ſo that if any maritime caſe occurs within this juriſdiction (even crimes of as high a nature as murder or piracy) his lordſhip, by virtue of the powers as admiral, is ſufficient judge, or he may delegate his authority to any deputies.

JUNE 18. Viſit the South part of the iſland: ride to the hill of *Cil-chattan*, a round eminence, from whence is a vaſt view of all around, inſular and mainland. Obſerve, on the face of the hills, that the rocks dip almoſt perpendicularly, and form long columnar ſtacks, ſome oppoſing to us their ſides, others their angles: are hard and cherty, but not *baſaltic*; a term I apply to the jointed columns reſembling thoſe of *the giant's cauſeway*.

Deſcend to the ruin of old *Kin-garth* church. Two cemeteries belong to it, a higher and a lower: the laſt was allotted for the interment of females alone; becauſe, in old times, certain women being employed to carry a quantity of holy earth, brought from *Rome*,

Rome, loſt ſome by the way, and ſo incurred this penalty for their negligence; that of being buried ſeparated from the other ſex.

Near this place is a circular incloſure called the *Devil's Cauldron*: it is made of ſtone, of excellent maſonry, but without mortar, having the inſide faced in the moſt ſmooth and regular manner. The walls at preſent are only ſeven feet ſix inches high, but are ten feet in thickneſs: on one ſide is an entrance, wide at the beginning, but grows gradually narrower as it approaches the area, which is thirty feet diameter.

Mr. *Gordon* has engraven, in *tab.* iii, a building ſimilar to this, near the courſe of the wall, called *Cairn-ſual*, and ſtyles it a *caſtellum*. This, I preſume, could never have been deſigned as a place of defence, as it is ſituated beneath a precipice, from whoſe ſummit the inmates might inſtantly have been oppreſſed by ſtones, or miſſile weapons: perhaps it was a ſanctuary; for the name of the church, *Kin-garth* implies, *Kin*, chief or head, *Garth** a ſanctuary; the common word for places of refuge, *Girth* being corrupted from it.

The South end of *Bute* is more hilly than the reſt, and divided from the other part by a low ſandy plain, called *Langal-chorid*, on which are three great upright ſtones, the remains of a *Druidical* circle, originally compoſed of twelve.

Return over a coarſe country, and paſs by lands, lately incloſed with hedges, growing in a very proſperous manner. Paſs by *Loch-aſcog*, a ſmall piece of water; and ſoon after by *Loch-fad*, about a mile and three quarters long, narrow, rocky on one ſide, prettily wooded on the other. The other lochs are *Loch-Quyen*, and *Loch-Greenan*; and each has its river. Reach *Rotheſay*, the

* *Garth* originally means no more than yard or incloſure.

ROTHESAY. capital; a ſmall but well-built town, of ſmall houſes, and about two hundred families; and within theſe few years much improved. The females ſpin yarn; the men ſupport themſelves by fiſhing. The town has a good pier, and lies at the bottom of a fine bay, whoſe mouth exactly opens oppoſite to that of *Loch-Streven*, in *Cowal:* here is a fine depth of water, a ſecure retreat; and a ready navigation down the *Firth* for an export trade: magazines for goods for foreign parts might moſt advantageouſly be eſtabliſhed here.

CASTLE. The caſtle has been built at different times; the preſent entrance by *Robert* III. the reſt is quite round, with round towers at the ſides and is of unknown antiquity. *Huſbec* *, grandſon of *Somerled*, was killed in the attack of a caſtle in *Bute*, perhaps of this. *Haco* † took the caſtle and whole iſland in the year 1263. It was ſeized by *Edward Baliol*, in 1334, ‡ when poſſeſſed by the high ſteward of *Scotland*, a friend of the *Bruces*, and heir to the crown. In the year following, the whole iſland, as well as that of *Arran*, was ravaged by the *Engliſh*, under the command of Lord *Darcy*, Lord Juſtice of *Ireland*. Soon after, the natives of *Arran* and *Bute* aroſe §, and, unarmed, made an attack with ſtones on *Alan Lile*, the *Engliſh* governor, put his party to flight, and recovered the fortreſs. It became in after-times a royal reſidence: *Robert* III. ‖ lived there for a conſiderable time; much attention was beſtowed on it, for in the reign of *James* V. we find, that one of the articles of accuſation againſt Sir *James Hamilton*, was his not accounting for three thouſand crowns,

* *Torfæus.* † *Buchanan.* ‡ *Boethius*, 317.
§ *Major*, 229. ‖ *Boethius*, 339.

deſtined.

deſtined *to reform the caſtle and palace of Roſay.* * In 1544, the Earl of *Lenox*, aſſiſted by the *Engliſh*, made himſelf maſter of the place: and in the beginning of the laſt century (on what occaſion I do not recollect) it was burnt by the Marquiſs of *Argyle*.

Bute is ſaid to derive its name from *Bothe*, a cell, St. *Brandan* having once made it the place of his retreat; and for the ſame reaſon, the natives of this iſle, and alſo of *Arran*, have been ſometimes ſtyled *Brandani*. It was from very early times, part of the patrimony of the *Stuarts*: large poſſeſſions in it were granted to Sir *John Stuart*, natural ſon of *Robert* II. by one of his miſtreſſes, but whether by his beloved *More* or *Moreham*, or his beloved *Mariota de Cardny*, is what I cannot determine. †

Continue our ride along a hilly country, open, and under tillage: paſt on the right, the caſtle and bay of *Cames*, long the property of the *Bannentynes*: turn to the Weſt, deſcend to the ſhore, and find our boat ready to convey us to the veſſel, which lay at anchor a mile diſtant, under *Inch-marnoc*.

INCH-MARNOC.

An iſland ſo called from St. *Marnoc*, where appear the ruins of a chapel, and where (according to *Fordun* ‡) had been a cell of monks. The extent of this little iſle is about a mile, has a hundred and twenty acres of arable land, forty of bruſh-wood, near three hundred of moor, and has vaſt ſtrata of coral and ſhells on the Weſt ſide. It is inhabited by a gentleman on half-pay, who, with his family, occupies the place under Lord *Bute*.

* *Lindeſay*, 165.

† Vide Sir *James Dalrymple's* Collections. *Edinburgh* 1705, p. p. xxxviii. lxxxiii.

‡ Lib. ii. c. 10.

JUNE 19. Weigh anchor at three o'clock in the morning: am teized with calms, but amuſed with a fine view of the circumambient land: the peninſula of *Cantyre*, here lofty, ſloping, and rocky, divided by dingles, filled with woods, which reach the water-edge, and expand on both ſides of the hollows: *Inch-marnoc* and *Bute* lie to the Eaſt; the mountanous *Arran* to the South; *Loch-fine*, the *Sinus Lelalonnius* of *Ptolemy*, opened on the North, between the point of *Skipniſh* in *Cantyre*, and that of *Lamond* in *Cowal*, and ſhewed a vaſt expanſe of water wildly bounded: numbers of herring-buſſes were now in motion, to arrive in time at *Campbeltown*, to receive the benefit of the bounty, and animated the ſcene.

Turn Northward, leave the point of *Skipniſh* to the S. Weſt, and with difficulty get through a ſtrait of about a hundred yards wide, with ſunk rocks on both ſides, into the ſafe and pretty harbour of the Eaſtern *Loch-Tarbat*, of capacity ſufficient for a number of ſhips, and of a fine depth of water. The ſcenery was pictureſque; rocky little iſlands lie acroſs one part, ſo as to form a double port; at the bottom extends a ſmall village; on the *Cantyre* ſide is a ſquare tower, with veſtiges of other ruins, built by the family of *Argyle* to ſecure their Northern dominions from the inroads of the inhabitants of the peninſula: on the Northern ſide of the entrance of the harbour the rocks are of a moſt groteſque form: vaſt fragments piled on each other; the faces contorted and undulated in ſuch figures as if created by fuſion of matter after ſome intenſe heat; yet did not appear to me a *lava*, or under any ſuſpicion of having been the recrement of a *vulcano*.

LOCH-TARBAT.

Land at the village, where a great quantity of whiſky is diſtilled.

Viſit

Viſit the narrow neck of land which joins *Cantyre* to South *Knapdale:* it is ſcarcely a mile wide, is partly moraſſy, partly interſected by ſtrata of rocks, that are dipping continuations from the adjacent mountains of each diſtrict. There have been plans for cutting a canal through this iſthmus to facilitate the navigation between the Weſtern ocean and the ports of the *Clyde*, and to take away the neceſſity of ſailing through the turbulent tides of the *Mull* of *Cantyre:* it is ſuppoſed to be practicable, but at vaſt expence; at an expence beyond the power of *North Britain* to effect, except it could realize thoſe ſums which the wiſhes of a few of its ſons had attained in idea. While I meditate on the project, and in imagination ſee the wealth of the *Antilles* ſail before me, the illuſion burſts, the ſhores are covered with wracked fortunes; real diſtreſs ſucceeds the ideal riches of *Alnaſchar*, and diſpels at once the beautiful viſion of *Aaron Hill* *, and the much-affected traveller. PROPOSED CANAL.

Aſcend a ſmall hill, and from the top have a view of the Weſtern *Loch-Tarbat*, that winds along for about twelve miles, and is one continued harbour, for it has eight fathom water not very remote from this extremity, and opens to the ſea on the Weſt coaſt, at *Aird-Patric:* the boundaries are hilly, varied with woods and tracts of heath; the country yields much potatoes and ſome corn: but the land is ſo interrupted with rocks, that the natives, inſtead of the plough, are obliged to make uſe of the ſpade.

The time of the tides vary greatly at the terminations of each

* Vide Tour of 1769, 1ſt ed. p. 215. 2d ed. p. 228.

of

of theſe harbours: at this the flood had advanced in the Eaſt loch full three quarters; in the other only one hour. According to ſome remarks Mr. *James Watts*, of *Glaſgow*, favored me with, the ſpring-tides in *Eaſt-Tarbat* flow ten feet, ſix inches; in *Weſt Tarbat*, only four feet, ſix inches, or, in very extraordinary tides, two feet higher. The tides in the Weſt loch are moſt irregular; ſometimes neither ebb nor flow; at other times ebb and flow twice in a tide, and the quantity of the falſe ebb is about one foot. The mean height of the firth of *Clyde* is greater than that of *Weſt-Tarbat*.

It is not very long ſince veſſels of nine or ten tuns were drawn by horſes out of the Weſt loch into that of the Eaſt, to avoid the dangers of the *Mull* of *Cantyre*, ſo dreaded and ſo little known was the navigation round that promontory. It is the opinion of many that theſe little iſthmus's, ſo frequently ſtyled *Tarbat* in *N. Britain*, took their name from the above circumſtance; *Tarruing* ſignifying to draw, and *Bata*, a boat. This too might be called, by way of pre-eminence, *the Tarbat*, from a very ſingular circumſtance related by *Torfæus* *. When *Magnus* the *barefooted*, King of *Norway*, obtained from *Donald-bane* of *Scotland* the ceſſion of the Weſtern iſles, or all thoſe places that could be ſurrounded in a boat, he added to them the peninſula of *Cantyre* by this fraud: he placed himſelf in the ſtern of a boat, held the rudder, was drawn over this narrow tract, and by this ſpecies of navigation wreſted the country from his brother monarch.

* *Hiſt. Orcad.* 73.

In

In the afternoon attempt to turn out, but am driven back by an adverſe gale.

Get out early in the morning into the ſame expanſe as before: land on *Inch-Bui*, or the yellow iſle; an entire rock, covered with the *Lichen parietinus*. Sail by *Inch ſkaite*; amuſed by the ſporting of ſeals. Hail a ſmall fiſhing-boat, in order to purchaſe ſome of its cargo: am anſwered by the owner, that he would not ſell any, but that part was at my ſervice; a piece of generoſity of greater merit, as in this ſcarce ſeaſon the ſubſtance of the whole family depended on the good fortune of the day. Thus in theſe parts hoſpitality is found even among the moſt indigent. JUNE 20.

Moſt of the morning was paſſed in a dead calm: in the afternoon ſucceeded briſk gales, but from points not the moſt favorable, which occaſioned frequent tacks in ſight of port: in one broke our top-ſail yard. During theſe variations of our courſe, had good opportunity of obſerving the compoſition of the iſle of *Arran*: a ſeries of vaſt mountains, running in ridges acroſs the whole; their tops broken, ſerrated, or ſpiring; the ſummit of *Goatfield* riſing far above the reſt, and the ſides of all ſloping towards the water edge: a ſcene, at this diſtance, of ſavage ſterility.

Another calm within two miles of land: take to the boat, and approach *Loch-Ranza*, a fine bay, at the N. end of

The iſle of ARRAN,

where I land in the evening. The approach was magnificent: a fine bay in front, about a mile deep, having a ruined caſtle near the lower end, on a low far projecting neck of land, that forms another

another harbour, with a narrow paſſage; but within has three fathom of water, even at the loweſt ebb. Beyond is a little plain watered by a ſtream: and inhabited by the people of a ſmall village. The whole is environed with a theatre of mountains; and in the back ground the ſerrated crags of *Grianan-Athol* ſoar above.

CASTLE. Viſit the caſtle, which conſiſts of two ſquare parts united, built of red grit ſtone: in one room is a chimney piece, and fire place large enough to have roaſted an ox: but now ſtrewed with the ſhells of limpets, the hard fare of the poor people who occaſionally take refuge here.

This fortreſs was founded by one of the *Scottiſh* monarchs, and is of ſome antiquity, for *Fordun*, who wrote about the year 1380, ſpeaks of this and *Brodie*, as royal caſtles.

The village of *Ranza* and a ſmall church lie a little farther in the plain. The laſt was founded and endowed by *Anne* Dutcheſs of *Hamilton*, in aid of the church of *Kilbride*; one of the two pariſhes this great iſland is divided into.

BASKING SHARK. Am informed of a baſking ſhark that had been harpooned ſome days before, and lay on the ſhore, on the oppoſite ſide of the bay. Croſs over to take a view of a fiſh ſo rarely to be met with in other parts of *Great Britain*; and find it a monſter, notwithſtanding it was much inferior in ſize to others that are ſometimes taken; for there have been inſtances of their being from thirty-ſix to forty feet in length.

This was twenty-ſeven feet four inches long. The tail conſiſted of two unequal lobes: the upper five feet long: the lower three. The circumference of the body great: the ſkin cinereous; and

Maria Griffiths del. P. C. Canot sculp.

LOCH RANZA BAY.

And the manner of taking the basking Shark.

and rough. The upper jaw much longer than the lower. The teeth minute, diſpoſed in numbers along the jaws. The eyes placed at only fourteen inches diſtance from the tip of the noſe. The apertures to the gills very long, and furniſhed with ſtrainers of the ſubſtance of whalebone.

Theſe fiſh are called in the *Erſe*, *Cairban*; by the *Scotch*, *Sail-fiſh*, from the appearance of the dorſal fins above water. They inhabit moſt parts of the weſtern coaſts of the northern ſeas: *Linnæus* ſays within the *arctic* circle: they are found lower, on the coaſt of *Norway*, about the *Orkney* iſles, the *Hebrides*; and on the coaſt of *Ireland* in the bay of *Baliſhannon*, and on the *Welſh* coaſts about *Angleſea*. They appear in the *Firth* in *June* in ſmall ſhoals of ſeven or eight, continue there till the end of *July* and then diſappear. They are moſt inoffenſive fiſh; feed either on exanguious marine animals, or an *algæ*, nothing being ever found in their ſtomachs except ſome diſſolved greeniſh matter.

They ſwim very deliberately with their two dorſal fins above water, and ſeem quieſcent as if aſleep. They are very tame or very ſtupid; and permi he near approach of man: will ſuffer a boat to follow them without accelerating their motion, till it comes almoſt within contact, when a harpooner ſtrikes his weapon into the fiſh as near the gills as poſſible: but they are often ſo inſenſible as not to move until the united ſtrength of two men has forced in the harpoon deeper: as ſoon as they perceive themſelves wounded, they fling up their tail and plunge headlong to the bottom, and frequently coil the rope round them in their agonies, attempting to diſengage themſelves from the weapon by rolling on the ground,

for it is often found greatly bent. As ſoon as they diſcover that their efforts are in vain, they ſwim away with amazing rapidity, and with ſuch violence that a veſſel of 70 tuns, has been towed by them againſt a freſh gale: they ſometimes run off with 200 fathoms of line, and with two harpoons in them; and will find employ to the fiſhers for twelve and ſometimes twenty-four hours before they are ſubdued. When killed they are either hauled on ſhore, or if at a diſtance, to the veſſel's ſide. The liver (the only uſeful part) is taken out and melted into oil in veſſels provided for that purpoſe: a large fiſh will yield eight barrels of oil, and two of ſediment, and prove a profitable capture.

The commiſſioners of forfeited eſtates were at conſiderable expence in encouraging this ſpecies of fiſhery; but the perſon they confided in, moſt ſhamefully abuſed their goodneſs; ſo at preſent it is only attempted by private adventurers.

Return, land again and walk through a pretty wood of ſmall trees, up the ſide of a hill that bounds the weſtern ſide of the bay. A gigantic frog * of the ſpecies called by *Linnæus*, *Bombina*, preſented itſelf on the path. In the courſe of our ramble, fall in with the *manſe*, or miniſter's habitation; paſs a chearful evening with him, and meet with a hearty welcome, and the beſt fare the place would afford. Return to our ſhip, which had anchored in the bay.

JUNE 21. Procure horſes, and (accompanied by Mr. *Lindſay*, the miniſter) ride up the valley, croſs the little river *Ranza*, and leave that and a corn-mill on the right. Aſcend the ſteeps of the barren moun-

* *Vide* Enumeration of Animals and Plants, *No.* 231.

tains,

tains, with precipices often on the one ſide of our path, of which our obſtinate ſteeds preferred the very margin. See to the Weſt the great crags of *Grianan-Athol*, with eagles ſoaring over their naked ſummits. Paſs through woods of birch, ſmall, weather-beaten and blaſted: deſcend by *Mac-farlane's Carn*, croſs the water of *Sannocks*, near the village of the ſame name: ſee a low monumental ſtone; keep along the Eaſtern coaſt; hear a ſermon preached beneath a tent formed of ſails, on the beach; the congregation numerous, devout, and attentive, ſeated along the ſhore, forming a groupe pictureſque and edifying.

Dine at the *Corry*; a ſmall houſe, belonging to a gentleman of *Airſhire*, who viſits this place for the benefit of goats whey.

Much barreneſs in the morning's ride: on the mountains were great maſſes of moor-ſtone; on the ſhore, mill-ſtone, and red grit-ſtone.

The ride is continued along the coaſt, beneath low cliffs, whoſe ſummits were cloathed with heath that hung from their margins, and ſeemed to diſtil ſhowers of cryſtalline water from every leaf, the effect of the various ſprings above. Meet a flock of goats, ſkipping along the ſhore, attended by their herdſman; and obſerved them collecting, as they went, and chewing with great delight, the ſea plants. Reach

Brodie caſtle, ſeated on an eminence amidſt flouriſhing plantations, above a ſmall bay, open to the Eaſt. This place has not at preſent much the appearance of a fortreſs, having been modernized; is inhabited by the Duke of *Hamilton*'s agent, who entertained me with the utmoſt civility. It is a place of much antiquity, and ſeems to have been the fort held by the *Engliſh* under BRODIE CASTLE.

der Sir *John Haſtings*, in 1306, when it was ſurprized by the partizans of *Robert Bruce*, and the garriſon put to the ſword. It was demoliſhed in 1456 by the Earl of *Roſs*, in the reign of *James* II. is ſaid to have been rebuilt by *James* V. and to have been garriſoned in the time of *Cromwel*'s uſurpation. Few are the records preſerved of theſe diſtant places, therefore very wide muſt be their hiſtoric gaps.

HISTORY. *Arran*, or properly *Ar-inn*, or the iſland of mountains, ſeems not to have been noticed by the antients, notwithſtanding it muſt have been known to the *Romans*, whoſe navy, from the time of *Agricola*, had its ſtation in the *Glota Æſtuarium*, or the *Firth* of *Clyde*: *Camden* indeed makes this iſland the *Glota* of *Antonine*, but no ſuch name ocurs in his itinerary; it therefore was beſtowed on *Arran* by ſome of his commentators.

By the immenſe *cairns*, the vaſt monumental ſtones, and many reliques of druidiſm, this iſland muſt have been conſiderable in very antient times. Here are ſtill traditions of the hero *Fingal*, or *Fin-mac-coul*, who is ſuppoſed here to have enjoyed the pleaſures of the chace; and many places retain his name: but I can diſcover nothing but oral hiſtory that relates to the iſland, till the time of *Magnus* the barefooted, the *Norwegian* victor, who probably included *Arran* in his conqueſts of *Cantyre* *. If he did not conquer that iſland, it was certainly included among thoſe that *Donald-bane* was to cede; for it appears that *Acho* †, one of the ſucceſſors of *Magnus*, in 1263, laid clame to *Arran*, *Bute*, and the *Cumrays*, in conſequence of that promiſe: the two firſt

* *Torfæus*, 71.

† *Buchanan*, lib. vii. c. 62.

he

be ſubdued, but the defeat he met with at *Largs* ſoon obliged him to give up his conqueſts.

Arran was the property of the crown: *Robert Bruce* retired here during his diſtreſſes, and met with protection from his faithful vaſſals: numbers of them followed his fortunes; and, after the battle of *Bannockbourn* he rewarded ſeveral, ſuch as the *Mac-cooks*, *Mac-kinnons*, *Mac-brides*, and *Mac-louis*, or *Fullertons*, with different charters of lands in their native country. All theſe are now abſorbed by this great family, except the *Fullertons* and a *Stuart*, deſcended from a ſon of *Robert* III. who gave him a ſettlement here. In the time of the *Dean* of the *Iſles*, his deſcendent poſſeſſed caſtle *Douan*; and *he* and *his bluid*, ſays the dean, *are the heſt men in that countrey*.

The manner in which *Robert Bruce* diſcovered his arrival to his friends, is ſo deſcriptive of the ſimplicity of the times, that it merits notice, in the very words of the faithful old poet, hiſtorian of that great prince:

The KING then blew his horn in by,
And gart his men that were him by,
Hold them ſtill in privitie:
And ſyn again his horn blew he:
James of *Dowglas* heard him blow,
And well the blaſt ſoon can he know;
And ſaid ſurelie yon is the KING,
I ken him well by his blowing:
The third time therewith als he blew,
And then Sir *Robert Boyde* him knew,
And ſaid, yon is the KING but dreed,
Go we will forth to him good ſpeed. *Barbour.*

About

About the year 1334 this iſland appears to have formed part of the eſtate of *Robert Stuart*, great ſteward of *Scotland*, afterwards *Robert* the IId. At that time * the inhabitants took arms to ſupport the cauſe of their maſter, who afterwards, in reward, not only granted at their requeſt an immunity from their annual tribute of corn, but added ſeveral new privileges, and a donative to all the inhabitants that were preſent.

In 1456 the whole iſland was ravaged by *Donald* Earl of *Roſs*, and lord of the iſles. At that period it was ſtill the property of *James* II. but in the reign of his ſucceſſor, *James* III. when that monarch matched his ſiſter to *Thomas* Lord *Boyd*, he created him Earl of *Arran*, and gave him the iſland as a portion: ſoon after, on the diſgrace of that family, he cauſed the counteſs to be divorced from her unfortunate huſband; and beſtowed both the lady and iſland on Sir *James Hamilton*, in whoſe family it continues to this time, a very few farms excepted.

EXTENT. *Arran* is of great extent, being twenty-three miles from *Sgreadan* point north to *Beinnean* ſouth; and the number of inhabitants are about ſeven thouſand, who chiefly inhabit the coaſts; the far greater part of the country being uninhabitable by reaſon of the vaſt and barren mountains. Here are only two pariſhes, PARISHES. *Kilbride* and *Kilmore*, with a ſort of chapel of eaſe to each, founded in the laſt century, in the golden age of this iſland, when it was bleſt with *Anne* Dutcheſs of *Hamilton*, whoſe amiable diſpoſition and humane attention to the welfare of *Arran*, render at this diſtant time, her memory dear to every inhabitant. Bleſſed pre-

* *Boethius*, 318.

eminence

eminence! when power and inclination to diffuſe happineſs concur in perſons of rank.

MOUNTAINS. The principal mountains of *Arran* are, *Goat-field*, or *Gaoil-bheinn*, or the mountain of the winds, of a height equal to moſt of the *Scottiſh Alps*, compoſed of immenſe piles of moor ſtone, in form of woolpacks, cloathed only with lichens and moſſes, inhabited by eagles and ptarmigans. *Beinn-bharrain*, or the ſharp-pointed; *Ceum-na-caillich*, the ſtep of the carline or old hag; and *Grianan-Athol*, that yields to none in ruggedneſs.

LAKES. The lakes are *Loch-jorſa*, where ſalmon come to ſpawn. *Loch-tana*; *Loch-na-h-jura*, on the top of a high hill; *Loch-mhachrai*, and *Loch-knoc a charbeil*, full of large eels. The chief rivers are, *Abhan mhor*, *moina-mhor*, *Slaodrai-machrai* and *Jorſa*; the two laſt remarkable for the abundance of ſalmon.

QUADRUPEDS. The quadrupeds are very few: only otters, wild cats, ſhrew mice, rabbets and bats: the ſtags which uſed to abound, are now reduced to about a dozen. The birds are eagles, hooded crows, wild pigeons, ſtares, black game, grous, ptarmigans, daws, green plovers and curlews. Mr. *Stuart* in aſcending *Goatfield* found the ſecondary feather of an eagle, white with a brown ſpot at the baſe, which ſeemed to belong to ſome unknown ſpecies. It may be remarked that the patridge, at preſent inhabits this iſland, a proof of the advancement of agriculture.

BIRDS.

CLIMATE. The climate is very ſevere; for beſides the violence of winds, the cold is very rigorous; and ſnow lay here in the vallies for thirteen weeks of the laſt winter. In ſummer the air is remarkably ſalubrious, and many invalids reſort here on that account, and to drink the whey of goats milk.

The

DISEASES. The principal diſeaſe here is the pleuriſy: ſmall-pox, meaſles and chin-cough viſit the iſland once in ſeven or eight years. The practice of bleeding twice every year ſeems to have been intended as a preventitive againſt the pleuriſy: but it is now performed with the utmoſt regularity at ſpring and fall. The Duke of *Hamilton* keeps a ſurgeon in pay; who at thoſe ſeaſons makes a tour of the iſland. On notice of his approach, the inhabitants of each farm aſſemble in the open air; extend their arms; and are bled into a hole made in the ground, the common receptacle of the vital fluid.

In burning fevers a tea of *wood ſorrel* is uſed with ſucceſs, to allay the heat.

An infuſion of *Ramſons* or *allium urſinum* in brandy is eſteemed here a good remedy for the gravel.

NATIVES. The men are ſtrong, tall and well made; all ſpeak the *Erſe* language, but the antient habit is entirely laid aſide. Their diet is chiefly potatoes and meal; and during winter, ſome dried mutton or goat is added to their hard fare. A deep dejection appears in general through the countenances of all: no time can be ſpared for amuſement of any kind; the whole being given for procuring the means of paying their rent; of laying in their fuel, or getting a ſcanty pittance of meat and cloathing.

FARMS. The leaſes of farms are 19 years. The ſucceeding tenants generally find the ground little better than a *caput mortuum*; and for this reaſon; ſhould they at the expiration of the leaſe leave the lands in a good ſtate, ſome avaritious neighbors would have the preference in the next ſetting, by offering a price more than the perſon who had expended part of his ſubſtance in inriching the farm could

could poſſibly do. This induces them to leave it in the original ſtate.

The method of letting a farm is very ſingular: each is commonly poſſeſſed by a number of ſmall tenants; thus a farm of forty pounds a year is occupied by eighteen different people, who by their leaſes are bound, conjunctly and ſeverally, for the payment of the rent to the proprietor. Theſe live in the farm in houſes cluſtered together, ſo that each farm appears like a little village. The tenants annually divide the arable land by lot; each has his ridge of land, to which he puts his mark, ſuch as he would do to any writing: and this ſpecies of farm is called, *run-rig*, i. e. ridge. They join in ploughing; every one keeps a horſe or more; and the number of thoſe animals conſume ſo much corn as often to occaſion a ſcarcity; the corn and peas raiſed being (much of it) deſigned for their ſubſiſtance, and that of the cattle, during the long Winter. The paſture and moor-land annexed to the farm is common to all the poſſeſſors. RUN-RIG FARMS.

All the farms are open. Incloſures of any form, except in two or three places, are quite unknown: ſo that there muſt be a great loſs of time in preſerving their corn, &c. from treſpaſs. The uſual manure is ſea-plants, coral and ſhells.

The *Run-rig* farms are now diſcouraged; but ſince the tenements are ſet by *Roup*, or auction, and advanced by an unnatural force to above double the old rent, without any allowance for incloſing; any example ſet in agriculture; any ſecurity of tenure, by lengthening the leaſes; affairs will turn retrograde, and the farms relapſe into their old ſtate of rudeneſs; migration will encreaſe (for it has begun) and the rents be reduced even below their

former value: the late rents were ſcarce twelve hundred a year; the expected rents three thouſand.

PRODUCE. The produce of the iſland is oats; of which about five thouſand bolls, each equal to nine *Wincheſter* buſhels, are ſown: five hundred of beans, a few peas, and above a thouſand bolls of potatoes, are annually ſet: notwithſtanding this, five hundred bolls of oat-meal are annually imported, to ſubſiſt the natives.

The live ſtock of the iſland is 3183 milch cows; 2000 cattle, from one to three years old; 1058 horſes; 1500 ſheep; and 500 goats: many of the two laſt are killed at *Michaelmas*, and dried for winter proviſion, or ſold at *Greenock*. The cattle are ſold from forty to fifty ſhillings per head, which brings into the iſland about 1200 *l.* per annum: I think that the ſale of horſes alſo brings in about 300 *l.* Hogs were introduced here only two years ago. The herring fiſhery round the iſland brings in 300 *l.* the ſale of herring-nets 100 *l.* and that of thread about 300 *l.* for a good deal of flax is ſown here. Theſe are the exports of the iſland; but the money that goes out for mere neceſſaries is a melancholy drawback.

The women manufacture the wool for the cloathing of their families; they ſet the potatoes, and dreſs and ſpin the flax. They make butter for exportation, and cheeſe for their own uſe.

The inhabitants in general are ſober, religious and induſtrious: great part of the Summer is employed in getting peat for fuel, the only kind in uſe here; or in building or repairing their houſes, for the badneſs of the materials requires annual repairs: before and after harveſt they are buſied in the herring fiſhery; and during Winter the men make their herring-nets; while the women are employed in ſpinning their linnen and woollen yarn. The light

light they often uſe is that of lamps. From the beginning of *February* to the end of *May*, if the weather permits, they are engaged in laboring their ground: in Autumn they burn a great quantity of fern, to make kelp. So that, excepting at new-year's-day, at marriages, or at the two or three fairs in the iſland, they have no leiſure for any amuſements: no wonder is there then at their depreſſion of ſpirits.

This forms part of the county of *Bute*, and is ſubject to the ſame ſort of government: but beſides, juſtice is adminiſtered at the baron's baily-court, who has power to fine as high as twenty ſhillings; can decide in matters of property, not exceeding forty ſhillings; can impriſon for a month; and put delinquents into the ſtocks for three hours, but that only during day time. GOVERNMENT.

Take a ride into the country: deſcend into the valley at the head of the bay; fertile in barley, oats and peas. See two great ſtones, in form of columns, ſet erect, but quite rude: theſe are common to many nations; are frequent in *North Wales*, where they are called *main hirion*, i. e. tall ſtones, *meini gwir*, or men pillars, and *lleche*: are frequent in *Cornwal*, and are alſo found in other parts of our iſland: their uſe is of great antiquity; are mentioned in the *Moſaic* writings as memorials of the dead, as monuments of friendſhip, as marks to diſtinguiſh places of worſhip, or of ſolemn aſſemblies *. The Northern nations erected them to perpetuate the memory of great actions, ſuch as remarkable duels; of which there are proofs both in *Denmark* and in *Scotland*; and the number of ſtones was proportionable to the number of great men who fell in the fight †: but JUNE 22.

* *Joſhua*, xxiv. 26.

† Wormii Monum. Dan. 62, 63. *Boethius, Scot. priſc. et recentes mores*, 10.

they were beſides erected merely as ſepulchral for perſons of rank *, who had deſerved well of their country.

SINGULAR TOMB-STONE.

Not far from hence is a ſtone, the moſt ſingular that I ever remember to have ſeen, and the only one of the kind that ever fell within my obſervation: this lies on the ground, is twelve feet long, two broad, one thick; has at one end the rude attempt to carve a head and ſhoulders, and was certainly the firſt deviation from the former ſpecies of monument; the firſt eſſay to give to ſtone a reſemblance to the human body. All that the natives ſay of this, that it was placed over a giant, and is called *Mac Bhrolchin*'s ſtone.

Aſcend a ſteep hill, with vaſt gullies on the ſide; and, on deſcending, arrive in a plain inhabited by curlews, reſorting there to breed, and which flew round our heads like lapwings. At a place called *Moni-quil* is a ſmall circle of ſmall ſtones, placed cloſe to each other: whether a little druidical place of worſhip, or of aſſembly; or whether a family place of ſepulture, as is uſual † with the Northern nations, is not eaſy to determine. If an urn is found in the centre of this coronet, as is not uncommon, the doubt will ceaſe.

RIVER MACHRAI,

Paſs by the river *Machrai*, flowing through a rocky channel, which, in one part has worn thro' a rock, and left ſo contracted a gap at the top as to form a very eaſy ſtep a-croſs. Yet not long ago

* *Hiſt. Scot.* 20.

† *Olaus Magnus, lib.* 1. *c.* 16. Various circles of this nature are engraven in *Dahlberg*'s Suecia hodierna et antiqua. *tab.* 104. Other very curious antiquities ſimilar to theſe, are preſerved in *tab.* 280, 281, 315, 322, and 323.

a poor

a poor woman in the attempt, after getting one foot over, was ſtruck with ſuch horror at the tremendous torrent beneath, that ſhe remained for ſome hours in that attitude, not daring to bring her other foot over, till ſome kind paſſenger luckily came by, and aſſiſted her out of her diſtreſs.

Arrive at *Tormore*, an extenſive plain of good ground, but quite in a ſtate of nature: ſeems formerly to have been cultivated, for there appear ſeveral veſtiges of dikes, which might have ſerved as boundaries. There is a tradition that in old times the ſhores were covered with woods; and this was the habitable part.

The want of trees in the internal part at preſent, and the kindly manner in which they grow about *Brodic*, favor this opinion.

CIRCLES OF STONES.

On this plain are the remains of four circles, in a line, extending N. E. by S. W.; very few ſtones are ſtanding to perfect the incloſure, but thoſe are of a great ſize; and ſtand remote from each other. One is fifteen feet high and eleven in circumference. On the outſide of theſe circles are two others; one differs from all I have ſeen, conſiſting of a double circle of ſtones and a mound within the leſſer. Near theſe are the reliques of a ſtone cheſt, formed of five flat ſtones, the length of two yards in the inſide: the lid or top is loſt. In the middle of theſe repoſitories were placed the urn filled with the aſhes of the dead to prevent its being broken; or to keep the earth from mixing with the burnt remains. In all probability there had been a *Cairn* or heap of ſtones above.

By the number of the circles; and by their ſequeſtred ſituation, this ſeems to have been ſacred ground. Theſe circles were formed for religious purpoſes: *Boethius* relates, that *Mainus*, ſon of *Fergus* I. a re-

a reſtorer and cultivator of religion after the *Egyptian* manner (as he calls it) inſtituted ſeveral new and ſolemn ceremonies: and cauſed great ſtones to be placed in form of a circle; the largeſt was ſituated towards the South, and ſerved as an altar for the ſacrifices to the immortal gods *. *Boethius* is right in part of his account: but the object of the worſhip was the ſun †, and what confirms this, is the ſituation of the altar pointed towards that luminary in his meridian glory. In this place the altar and many of the ſtones are loſt; probably carried to build houſes and dikes not very remote from the place.

A CAIRN. At a ſmall diſtance farther is a *cairn* of a moſt ſtupendous ſize, formed of great pebbles: which are preſerved from being ſcattered about by a circle of large ſtones, that ſurround the whole baſe: a circumſtance ſometimes uſual in theſe monumental heaps ‡.

Deſcend through a narrow cleft of a rock to a part of the weſtern ſhore called *Drum-an-dùin*, or the ridge of the fort, from a round tower that ſtands above. The beach is bounded by cliffs of whitiſh grit ſtone, hollowed beneath into vaſt caves.

FINGAL'S CAVE. The moſt remarkable are thoſe of *Fin-mac-cuil*, or *Fingal*, the ſon of *Cumhal*, the father of *Oſſian*, who, tradition ſays, reſided in this iſland for the ſake of hunting. One of theſe caverns is a hundred and twelve feet long, and thirty high, narrowing to the top like a gothic arch; towards the end it branches into two: within theſe two receſſes, which penetrate far, are on each ſide

* *Boethius*, lib. 11. p. 15.

† Doctor *Macpherſon*, p. 314, and Mr. *Macpherſon*, p. 162.

‡ *Borlaſe Antiq. Cornwal*, tab. xvii. fig. 4.

ſeveral

ſeveral ſmall holes, oppoſite to each other: in theſe were placed tranſverſe beams, that held the pots in which the heroes ſeethed their veniſon; or probably, according to the mode of the times, the bags * formed of the ſkins of animals ſlain in the chace, which were filled with fleſh, and ſerved as kettles ſufficiently ſtrong to warm the contents; for the heroes of old devoured their meat half raw †, holding, that the juices contained the beſt nouriſhment.

On the front of the diviſion between theſe receſſes, and on one ſide, are various very rude figures, cut on the ſtone, of men, of animals, and of a *clymore* or two-handed ſword: but whether theſe were the amuſements of the *Fingallian* age, or of after-times, is not eaſy to be aſcertained; for caves were the retreats of pirates as well as heroes. Here are ſeveral other hollows adjacent, which are ſhewn as the ſtable, cellars and dog-kennel of the great *Maccuil*: one cave, which is not honored with a name, is remarkably fine, of great extent, covered with a beautiful flat roof, and very well lighted by two auguſt arches at each end: through one is a fine perſpective of the promontory *Carn-baan*, or the white heap of ſtones whoſe ſide exhibits a long range of columnar rocks (not *baſaltic*) of hard grey whin-ſtone, reſting on a horizontal ſtratum of red ſtone: at the extremity one of the columns is inſulated, and forms a fine obeliſk.

After riding ſome time along the ſhore, aſcend the promontory: on the ſummit is an antient retreat, ſecured on the land ſide by a great dike of looſe ſtones, that incloſes the acceſſible part; within

* *Major*, lib. v. p. 215. † *Boethius meres Scot.* 11.

is

is a ſingle ſtone, ſet erect; perhaps to mark the ſpot where the chieftain held his council, or from whence he delivered his orders.

From this ſtone is a fine view of *Cantyre*, the Weſtern ſide of *Arran*, being ſeparated from it by a ſtrait about eight miles wide.

A CAIRN. Leave the hills, and ſee at *Feorling* another ſtupendous *cairn*, a hundred and fourteen feet over, and of a vaſt height; and from two of the oppoſite ſides are two vaſt ridges; the whole formed of rounded ſtones, or pebbles, brought from the ſhores. Theſe immenſe accumulations of ſtones are the ſepulchral protections of the heroes among the antient natives of our iſlands: the ſtone-cheſts, the repoſitory of the urns and aſhes, are lodged in the earth beneath; ſometimes one, ſometimes more, are found thus depoſited; and I have one inſtance of as many as ſeventeen of theſe ſtone cheſts being diſcovered under the ſame *cairn*. The learned have aſſigned other cauſes for theſe heaps of ſtones; have ſuppoſed them to have been, in times of inauguration, the places where the chieftain-elect ſtood to ſhew himſelf to the beſt advantage to the people; or the place from whence judgment was pronounced; or to have been erected on the road ſide in honor of *Mercury*; or to have been formed in memory of ſome ſolemn compact *. Theſe might have been the reaſons, in ſome inſtances, where the evidences of ſtone cheſts and urns are wanting; but thoſe generally are found to overthrow all other ſyſtems.

Theſe piles may be juſtly ſuppoſed to have been proportioned in ſize to the rank of the perſon, or to his popularity: the people of a

* Vide *Rowland's mon. ant.* 50. *Borlaſe antiq. Cornwal*, 209.

whole

whole diſtrict aſſembled to ſhew their reſpect to the deceaſed, and, by an active honoring of his memory, ſoon accumulated heaps equal to thoſe that aſtoniſh us at this time. But theſe honors were not merely thoſe of the day; as long as the memory of the deceaſed endured, not a paſſenger went by without adding a ſtone to the heap: they ſuppoſed it would be an honor to the dead, and acceptable to his *manes*,

Quanquam feſtinas, non eſt mora longa: licebit
Injecto ter pulvere, curras.

To this moment there is a proverbial expreſſion among the highlanders alluſive to the old practice: a ſuppliant will tell his patron, *Curri mi cloch er do charne* *, I will add a ſtone to your *cairn*, meaning, when you are no more I will do all poſſible honor to your memory.

There was another ſpecies of honor paid to the chieftains, that I believe is ſtill retained in this iſland, but the reaſon is quite loſt: that of ſwearing by his name, and paying as great a reſpect to that as to the moſt ſacred oath †: a familiar one in *Arran* is, by *Nail:* it is at preſent unintelligible, yet is ſuſpected to have been the name of ſome antient hero.

Theſe cairns are to be found in all parts of our iſlands, in *Cornwal*, *Wales*, and all parts of *N. Britain*; they were in uſe among the Northern nations; *Dahlberg*, in his 323d plate has given the figure of one. In *Wales* they are called *Carneddau*; but the proverb taken from them, with us, is not of the complimental kind: *Karn ar dy ben*, or, a *cairn* on your head is a token of imprecation.

* Doctor *Macpherſon*, 319. † *Boethius*, lib. 1. p. 4.

Dine at *Skeddag*, a ſmall hamlet: after dinner, on the road ſide, ſee, in *Shiſkin* or *Seaſgain* church-yard, a tomb called that of St. *Maol-Jos*, that is, The ſervant of JESUS. The ſaint is repreſented in the habit of a prieſt, with a chalice in his hands, and a croſier by him: the ſtone was broken about half a year ago by ſome ſacrilegious fellow, in ſearch of treaſure; but an iſlander, who ſtood by, aſſured me, that the attempt did not go unpuniſh'd, for ſoon after the audacious wretch was viſited with a broken leg.

ST. MAOL-JOS.

St. *Maol-Jos* was a companion of St. *Columba*: the laſt choſe *Jona* for the place of his reſidence; this ſaint fixed on the little iſland of *Lamlaſh*, and officiated by turns at *Shiſkin*, where he died at the age of a hundred, and was there interred.

In this evening's ride paſs by ſome farms, the only cultivated tract in the internal parts of the country: ſaw one of forty pounds a year, which had ſixty acres of arable land annexed to it. Am informed that the general ſize or value of farms was eight or nine pounds a year.

Return to *Brodic* caſtle,

JUNE 23. Take a ride to viſit other parts of the iſland: go through the village of *Brodic*, at a ſmall diſtance beneath the caſtle. Viſit *Glencloy*, a plain, on which are five earthen *tumuli*, or barrows, placed in a row, with another on the outſide of them: on the top of one is a depreſſion, or hollow; on that of another is a circle of ſtones, whoſe ends juſt appear above the earth. Theſe are probably the memorial of ſome battle: the common men were placed beneath the plain barrows; the leaders under thoſe diſtinguiſhed by the ſtones.

TUMULI.

Paſs by the ruins of *Kirk-michel* chapel: viſit Mr. *Fullerton*, deſcended

deſcended from the *Mac-Louis*, originally a *French* family, but ſettled in this iſland near ſeven hundred years. He is one of the leſſer proprietors of this iſland: his farm is neat, well cultivated, and incloſed with very thriving hedges. *Robert Bruce*, out of gratitude for the protection he received from this gentleman's anceſtor, *Fergus Fullerton*, gave him a charter, dated at *Arnele*, *Nov.* 26, in the 2d year of his reign, for the lands of *Killmichel* and *Arywhonyne*, or *Straith-oughlian*, which are ſtill in the family.

A mile farther is a retreat of the antient inhabitants, called *Torr-an-ſchian*, caſtle, ſurrounded with a great ſtone dike. Here *Robert Bruce* ſheltered himſelf for ſome time, under the protection of *Mac-Louis*.

Two miles farther Eaſt, near the top of the great hill *Dunfuin*, on the brow, is a great *ſtratum* of moſt ſingular ſtone, of a dull black-green caſt, ſmooth gloſſy ſurface, ſhattery in its compoſition, ſemi-tranſparent, in ſmall pieces, and of a moſt vitreous appearance: it ſometimes breaks into forms rather regular, and like thoſe of that ſpecies called *Iceland cryſtal*; but cannot be reduced to that claſs, as it ſtrikes fire with ſteel, and refuſes to ferment with acids. Some pieces, more mature, break like glaſs; of which it ſeems an imperfect ſpecies, leſs pure than the *Iceland agate* *, and like that to have been the effect of a *vulcano*. STONES, FOSSILS, &c.

The other foſſil productions of this iſland, that I had an opportunity of ſeeing, were,

An iron ore, *Bolus martialis* CRONSTED, ſect. 87, 207.

A moſt ponderous white ſpar, in all probability containing lead, found near *Sannox*.

* Pumex vitreus, *Lin. ſyſt.* iii. 182.

The ſtone called *Breccia quartzoſa*, CRONSTED, ſect. 275.

Schiſtus ardeſia of LINNÆUS, p. 38. No. 5. A fine ſmooth black kind of ſlate.

Granites durus griſeus of CRONSTED, ſect. 270, No. 26. Like our *Corniſh* moorſtone, but the particles finer.

Very fine and large black cryſtals, that would be uſeful to ſeal-cutters and lapidaries.

Great variety of beautiful *Sardonyxes*; and other beautiful ſtones, indiſcriminately called *Scotch* pebbles.

A coal-mine has formerly been worked near the *Cock* of *Arran*, at the N. end of the iſland. The coal had all the qualities of that of *Kilkenny*, and might prove of the utmoſt benefit to this country, was the work purſued; not only as it might prove the means of reſtoring the ſalt-pans, which formerly flouriſhed here, but be of the utmoſt benefit to agriculture, in burning the lime-ſtone which abounds in many parts.

A CAIRN. In the courſe of my ride, on the other ſide of the hill of *Dunſuin*, facing the bay of *Lamlaſh*, ſaw, on the road ſide a *cairn*, of a different kind to what I had ſeen before: it was large, of an oblong form, and compoſed like the others, of round ſtones; but along the top was a ſeries of cells, ſome entire, but many fallen in; each was covered with a ſingle flat ſtone of a great ſize, reſting on others upright, that ſerved as ſupports; but I could not count them by reaſon of the lapſe of the leſſer ſtones. Doctor *Borlaſe* ſays, that in *Cornwal* the number of upright ſtones are three; but in *Wales* they ſometimes exceed that number.

Theſe cells are called in *Wales*, *Cromlêh* and *Ceſt-va en* or ſtone cheſts: are ſpoken of largely by Mr. *Rowland**, and by Doctor *Borlaſe*,

* 48.

Borlaſe *, and by *Wormius* †, under the name of *Ara*, or altar: the firſt is divided in his opinion, for he parly inclines to the notion of their having been altars, partly to their having been ſepulchres: he ſuppoſes them to have been originally tombs, but that in after-times ſacrifices were performed on them to the heroes depoſited in them: but there can be no doubt of the former. Mr. *Keyſler* † preſerves an account of King *Harold* having been interred beneath a tomb of this kind in *Denmark*; and Mr. *Wright* diſcovered in *Ireland* a ſkeleton depoſited beneath one of theſe *Cromlch* ‡. The great ſimilarity of the monuments throughout the North, evinces the ſameneſs of religion to have been ſpread in every part, perhaps with ſome ſlight deviations. Many of theſe monuments are both *Britiſh* and *Daniſh*; for we find them where the *Danes* never penetrated. It muſt not be forgotten, that at one end of the *cairn* in queſtion are ſeveral great ſtones, ſome extending beyond the *cairn*; and on one ſide is a large erect ſtone, perhaps an object of worſhip.

Return near the ſhore at the head of *Brodic* bay, and ſee a vaſt ſtratum of coral and ſhells, the gift of the ſea ſome ages ago, ſome part being covered with peat.

In the afternoon leave *Brodic* caſtle, croſs a hill, deſcend by the village of *Kilbride*, and reach the harbour of *Lamlaſh*, where our veſſel lay at anchor in the ſafeſt port in the univerſe, a port perfectly *Virgilian*: JUNE 24. LAMLASH HARBOUR.

* 213, &c. † 105.

‡ *Louthiana.*

Hic

Hic inſula portum
Efficit objectu laterum.

a beautiful ſemilunar bay forms one part: while the lofty iſland of *Lamlaſh* extending before the mouth ſecures it from the eaſt winds: leaving on each ſide a ſafe and eaſy entrance. The whole circumference is about nine miles; and the depth of the water is ſufficient for the largeſt ſhips. This is the place of quarantine: at this time three merchantmen belonging to *Glaſgow* lay here for that purpoſe, each with the guard boat aſtern.

In the bottom of the bay was a fine circular baſon or pier now in ruins; the work of the good Dutcheſs of *Hamilton*.

ISLE OF LAMLASH. Land on the iſland of *Lamlaſh*, a vaſt mountain, in great part covered with heath; but has ſufficient paſture and arable land to feed a few milch cows, ſheep and goats, and to raiſe a little corn and a few potatoes.

In the year 1558, the *Engliſh* fleet under the Earl of *Suſſex*, after ravaging the coaſt of *Cantyre*, at that time in poſſeſſion of *James Mac-connel*, landed in this bay, and burned and deſtroyed all the neighboring country: proceeded afterwards to *Cumray*, and treated it in the ſame manner.

Buchanan gives this the *Latin* name of *Molas* and *Molaſſa*, from its having been the retreat of St. *Maol-jos*: for the ſame reaſon it is called the holy iſland, and *Hellan Leneow* *, or that of Saints, and ſometimes *Ard-na-molas*. St. *Maol-jos*'s cave, the reſidence of that holy man, his well of moſt ſalutary water, a place for bathing, his chair, and the ruins of his chapel are ſhewn to ſtrangers; but the walk is far from agreeable, as the iſland is greatly infeſted with vipers.

* *Fordun.* lib. ii. c. 10.

The

The *Dean* of the *Iſles* ſays, that on this iſle of MOLASS *was foundit by* JOHN *Lord of the* ISLES *ane Monaſtry of Friars which is decayit.* But notwithſtanding this, it contributed largely to the ſupport of others on the main-land. Thus *Lamlaſh* and the lands round the bay; and thoſe from *Corry* to *Loch-ranza*, were annexed to the abbey of *Kil-whimin.* And thoſe of *Shiſkin*, *Kilmore*, *Torelin*, and *Benans* to that of *Sandale* or *Saddel* in *Cantyre.* I imagine that I muſt have ſeen the ſite of it from the top of *Carn baan:* therefore take the liberty of mentioning it as having been a convent of *Ciſtercians*, founded by *Reginaldus*, ſon of *Somerled*, lord of the iſles: the ſame *Somerled* who was ſlain near *Renfrew* in 1164. Here was alſo a caſtle belonging to the ſucceſſors of that petty prince; whoſe owner *Angus* lord of the iſles, gave protection during his diſtreſſes to *Robert Bruce.*

Weighed anchor at half an hour paſt one in the morning, and going through the ſouth paſſage of the harbor, get into the middle of the Firth. Have a magnificent view on all ſides of *Arran* and *Lamlaſh*, and the coaſt of *Cantyre* on one ſide; and of the coaſts of *Cunningham* and *Carrick* on the other. In front lay the hills of *Galloway* and the coaſt of *Ireland*; and the vaſt crag of *Ailſa*, appearing here like an inclined hay-cock, roſe in the midſt of the channel. In our courſe leave to the Weſt the little and low iſland of *Plada*, oppoſite to, and as if rent from that of *Arran*, a circumſtance the name from *bladhan* to break ſeems to import. JUNE 25.

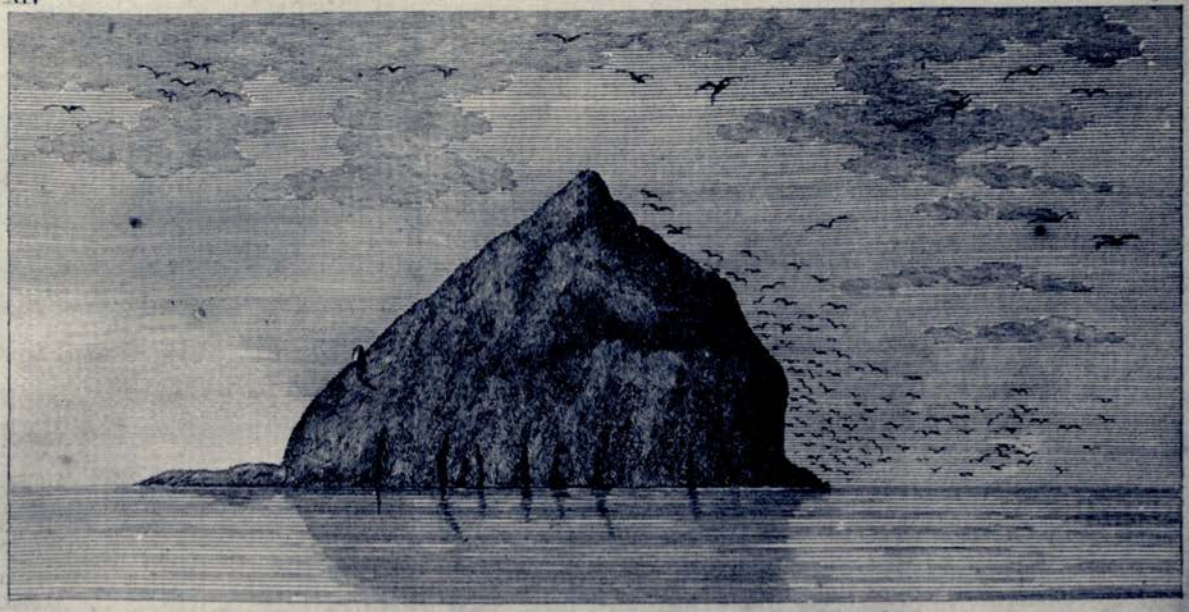
After a very tedious calm reach the crag of *Ailſa*, and anchor on the N. E. within fifty yards of the ſide in twelve fathom water, gravelly bottom. On this ſide is a ſmall beach: all the reſt is a perpendicular rock for an amazing height, but from the edges CRAG OF AILSA.

edges of the precipice, the mountain aſſumes a pyramidal form: the whole circumference of the baſe is two miles. On the Eaſt ſide is a ſtupendous and amazing aſſemblage of precipitous columnar rocks of great height riſing in wild ſeries, one above the other: beneath theſe, amidſt the ruins that had fallen from time to time, are groves of elder trees, the only trees of the place; the ſloping ſurface being almoſt entirely covered with fern and ſhort graſs. The quadrupeds that inhabit this rock are goats and rabbets: the birds that neſtle in the precipices are numerous as ſwarms of bees; and not unlike them in their flight to and from the crag. On the verge of the precipice dwell the gannets and the ſhags. Beneath are guillemots, and the razor bills: and under them the grey gulls and kittiwaks, helped by their cry to fill the deafening chorus. The puffins made themſelves burroughs above: the ſea pies found a ſcanty place for their eggs near the baſe. Some land birds made this their haunt: among them ravens, hooded crows, pigeons, wheat ears and rock larks; and what is wonderful, throſtles exerted the ſame melody in this ſcene of horror as they do in the groves of *Hertfordſhire*.

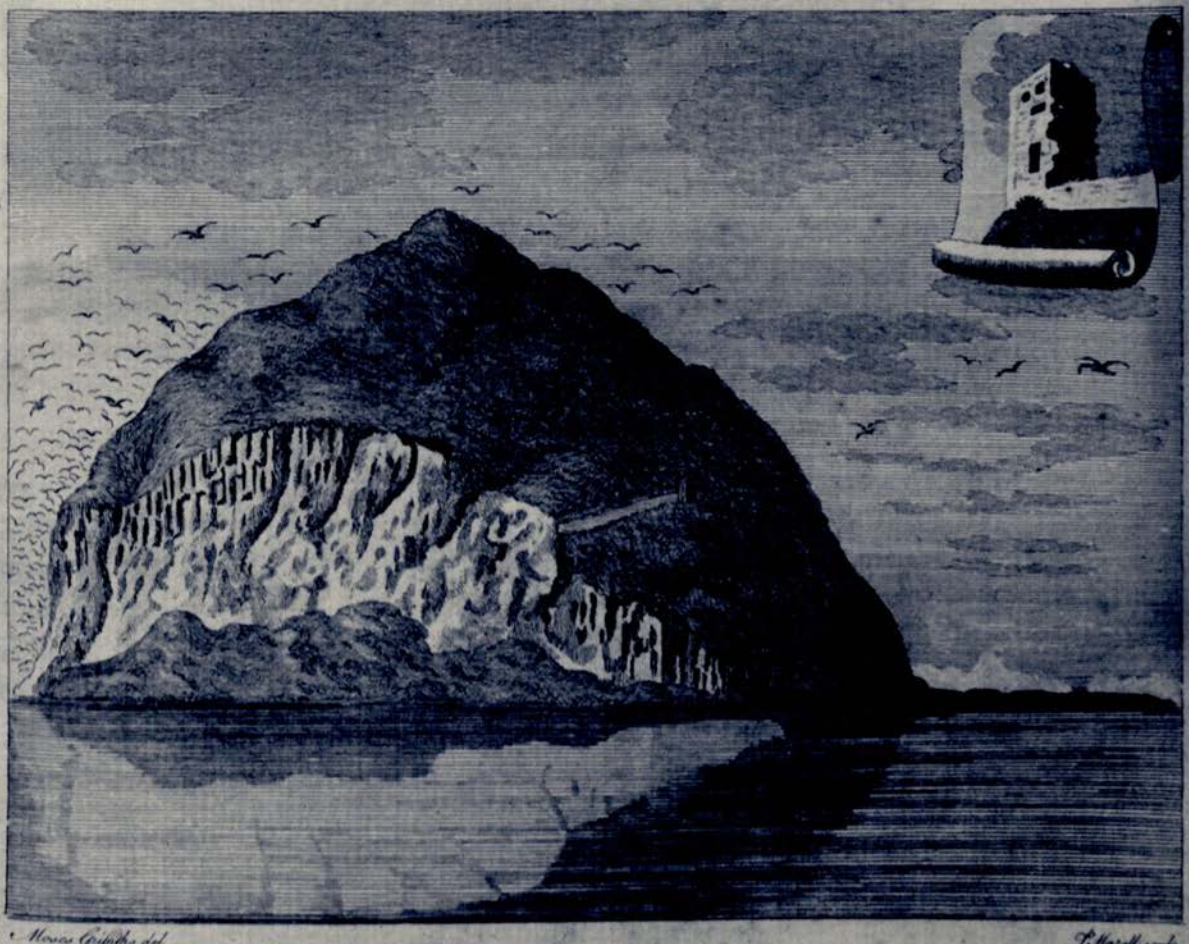
Three reptiles appeared here very unexpectedly: the naked black ſnail, the common and the ſtriped ſhell ſnail: not volunteer inhabitants, but probably brought in the ſalads of ſome viſitants from the neighboring ſhores.

This rock is the property of the Earl of *Caſſils*, who rents it for 33 *l. per ann.* to people who come here to take the young gannets for the table; and the other birds for the ſake of their feathers. The laſt are caught when the young birds are ready for their flight. The fowler aſcends the rocks with great hazard,

is



CRAG. OF AILSA.



Thomas Griffiths del. P. Mazell sculp.

is provided with a long rod, furniſhed at the end with a ſhort hair line with a running nooſe. This he flings round the neck of the bird, hawls it up and repeats it till he takes ten or twelve dozen in an evening *.

Land on the beach; and find the ruins of a chapel, and the veſtiges of places inhabited by fiſhermen who reſort here during the ſeaſon for the capture of cod, which abound here from *January* to *April*, on the great bank, which begins a little ſouth of *Arran*, paſſes this rock, and extends three leagues beyond. The fiſh are taken with long lines, very little different from thoſe deſcribed in the third vol. of the *Br. Zoology*, p. 193; a repetition is unneceſſary: the fiſh are dried and then ſalted; but there are ſeldom ſufficient caught for foreign exportation.

With much difficulty aſcend to the caſtle, a ſquare tower of three ſtories, each vaulted, placed pretty high on this only acceſſible part of the rock. The path is narrow, over a vaſt ſlope, ſo ambiguous that it wants but little of a true precipice: the walk is horrible, for the depth is alarming. It would have been thought that nothing but an eagle would have fixed his habitation here; and probably it was ſome chieftain not leſs an animal of rapine. The only mark of civilization I ſaw in the caſtle was an oven; a conveniency which many parts of *North Britain* are yet ſtrangers to.

In 1597 one *Barclay* of *Ladyland* undertook the romantic deſign of poſſeſſing himſelf of this rock; and of fortifying it for the ſervice of the *Spaniards*. He arrived there with a few aſſiſtants,

* I cannot learn where theſe feathers are uſed.

as he imagined, undiſcovered; but one day walking alone on the beach, he unexpectedly encountred Mr. *John Knox* who was ſent to apprehend him: and the moment he ſaw the unfriendly party, in deſpair, ruſhed into the ſea, and put an end to his exiſtence *.

Made a hearty dinner under the ſhade of the caſtle; and even at that height procured fine water from a ſpring within a hundred yards of the place. The view of the bay of *Girvan*, in *Carrick*, within nine miles, and that of *Campbeltown*, about twenty-two, bounded each ſide of the Firth.

The weather was ſo hot that we did not aſcend to the ſummit; which is ſaid to be broad, and to have had on it a ſmall chapel, deſigned (as is frequent on the promontories of foreign ſhores) for the devout ſeaman to offer up his prayer, of ſupplication for a ſafe voyage, or, of gratitude for a ſafe return.

In the evening return on board, and ſteer towards *Campbeltown*, but make very little way, by reaſon of the ſtillneſs of the night.

JUNE 26. SANDA ISLE. In the morning find ourſelves within nine miles of the town; having to the South (near the end of *Cantyre*) *Sanda*, or *Avoyn*, or iſland of harbours †; ſo called from its being the ſtation of the *Daniſh* fleets, while that nation poſſeſſed the *Hebrides*; a high iſland, about two miles long, inhabited by four families. In *Fordun*'s time here was the chapel of St. *Annian*, and a ſanctuary for the refuge of criminals ‡. Near it is *Sheep-iſland*; and a mile to the Eaſt lies *Peterſon*'s rock, dreaded by mariners. The *Mull*,

* *Spotiſwood's Hiſt. of Scot.* p. 446. and 447.

† *Buchanan*, lib. I. 35. The *Dean* of the iſles calls it *Avoyn*, fra the armies of *Denmark* callit in their leid, *Havin*.

‡ *Fordun*, lib. ii. c. 10.

or

or extremity of *Cantyre*, lies at a ſmall diſtance beyond this groupe.

Direct Mr. *Thompſon* to carry the veſſel round the *Mull*, and to wait under the iſle of *Gigha*. Take the boat, and make for *Campbeltown*: after ſeven miles reach the mouth of the harbour, croſſed by a ſmall and high iſland, with a deep but narrow paſſage on one ſide: on the other, connected to the land by a beach, dry at the ebb of the tides, and ſo low, that ſtrange ſhips, miſtaking the entrance, ſometimes run on ſhore. The harbour widens to a very conſiderable extent, is two miles in length, and of a conſiderable depth of water, even cloſe to the town, which lies at the bottom.

CAMPBELTOWN.

Campbeltown is now a very conſiderable place, having riſen from a petty fiſhing town to its preſent flouriſhing ſtate in leſs than thirty years. About the year 1744 it had only two or three ſmall veſſels belonging to the port: at preſent there are ſeventy-eight ſail, from twenty to eighty tuns burthen, all built for, and employed in, the herring fiſhery; and about eight hundred ſailors are employed to man them. This town in fact was created by the fiſhery; for it was appointed the place of rendezvous for the buſſes; two hundred and ſixty have been ſeen in the harbour at once; but their number declines ſince the ill-payment of the bounty. I do not know the gradual increaſe of the inhabitants here; but it is computed that there are ſeven thouſand in the town and pariſh. Two miniſters officiate; beſides another for the church of the ſeceders, called the *Relief* houſe. This is a remarkable neat building, and quite ſhames that of the eſtabliſhed church: was raiſed by a voluntary ſubſcription of 2300 *l.*

collected chiefly among the poſterity of oppreſſed natives of the lowlands, encouraged to ſettle here (in times of perſecution) by the *Argyle* family. Theſe ſtill keep themſelves diſtinct from the old inhabitants, retain the zeal of their anceſtors, are obſtinately averſe to patronage, but are eſteemed the moſt induſtrious people in the country.

The antient name of this place was *Cean-loch-chille-Ciarain*, or the end of the *loch* of St. *Kerran*, a ſaint of the neighborhood. The country, of which it is the capital, is

CANTYRE,

the moſt Southern part of *Argyleſhire*; derived from *Ceann*, a head and *Tire* of the land: was the country of the *Epidii* of the *Romans*; and the extremity, the *Epidii promontorium*, now the *Mull* of *Cantyre*, noted for the violence of the adverſe tides, compared to the force of a mill-race, from whence the modern name. *Magnus* the barefooted made a conqueſt of it, and added it to the *Hebrides*, making an iſland of it by the *ratio ultima regum*. *Torfæus* ſays, that the antient name was *Saltiria*, or *Satiria*, perhaps *Norwegian* *.

This peninſula, from the *Tarbat* to the *Mull*, is above forty miles long, and from five to twelve miles broad: is hilly, but, comparative to other parts, cannot be called mountanous: is open, and in general naked; but near *Campbeltown* are ſome thriving plantations. The country is at preſent a mixture of heath and arable land: the land is good, capable of bearing wheat, but

* *Torfæus*, 73.

little

little is raiſed for want of mills to grind it: either the inhabitants buy their flower from *England*, or ſend the grain they have to be ground in the ſhire of *Air*. Much bear is ſown here, great quantities of potatoes raiſed, and near 800 *l.* worth annually exported. Numbers of black cattle are reared, but chiefly killed at home, and ſalted for the uſe of the buſſes at *Campbeltown*. Much butter and cheeſe is made; the laſt large and bad. There are, beſides, ſheep and goats; the laſt killed for Winter proviſion. PRODUCE.

Notwithſtanding the quantity of bear raiſed, there is often a ſort of dearth; the inhabitants being mad enough to convert their bread into poiſon, diſtilling annually ſix thouſand bolls of grain into whiſky. This ſeems a modern liquor, for in old times the diſtillation was from thyme, mint, aniſe *, and other fragrant herbs; and ale was much in uſe with them. The former had the ſame name with the uſquebaugh, or *water of life*; but, by *Boethius*'s account, it was taken with moderation. WHISKY.

The Duke of *Argyle*, the principal proprietor of this country, takes great pains in diſcouraging the pernicious practice; and obliges all his tenants to enter into articles, to forfeit five pounds and the ſtill, in caſe they are detected in making this *liqueur d'enfer*; but the trade is ſo profitable that many perſiſt in it, to the great neglect of manufactures. Before this buſineſs got ground, the women were accuſtomed to ſpin a great deal of yarn (for much flax is raiſed in theſe parts) but at preſent they employ themſelves in diſtilling, while their huſbands are in the field.

Rural œconomy is but at a low ebb here: his grace does all in HUSBANDRY.

* *Boethius* de moribus *Scot.* 11.

his

his power to promote that moſt uſeful of arts, by giving a certain number of bolls of burnt lime to thoſe who can ſhew the largeſt and beſt fallow; and allowing ten *per cent.* out of the rents to ſuch farmers who lay out any money in ſolid improvements; for example, in incloſing, and the like. The duke alſo ſhews much humanity in another inſtance, by permitting his tenants, in the places of his eſtates where ſtags inhabit, to deſtroy them with impunity; reſigning that part of the antient chieftains magnificence, rather than beaſts of chace ſhould waſte the bread of the poor.

Cantyre was granted to the houſe of *Argyle* after a ſuppreſſion of a rebellion of the *Mac-donalds* of the iſles (and I ſuppoſe of this peninſula) in the beginning of the laſt century *, and the grant was afterwards ratified by parlement †. The antient inhabitants were the *Mac-donalds*, *Mac-eachrans*, *Mac-kays*, and *Mac-maths*.

JUNE 27. KILKERRAN CHURCH AND CASTLE.

Take a ride along the Weſt ſide of the bay. See, in *Kilkerran* church-yard, ſeveral tombs of artificers, with the inſtruments of their trades engraven: amongſt others appear a gooſe, and ſhears, to denote that a taylor lay beneath. A little further, on the ſhore, are the ruins of *Kilkerran* caſtle, built by *James* V. when he viſited this place in order to quell a rebellion: he was obliged to fly to it for protection, and, as is ſaid, to abandon it to the fury of the inſurgents, who took the fortreſs, and hung his governor.

CAVES.

Turn to the South, and viſit ſome caves in the rocks that face the Firth: theſe are very magnificent, and very various; the tops are lofty, and reſemble *gothic* arches; one has on all ſides a range

* *Br. Biography*, II, 1141. † *Crawford's* Peerage, 19.

of

of natural ſeats; another is in form of a croſs, with three fine *gothic* porticos, for entrances; this had been the reſidence of St. *Kerran*; had formerly a wall at the entrance, a ſecond about the middle, and a third far up, forming different apartments. On the floor is the capital of a croſs, and a round baſon, cut out of the rock, full of fine water, the beverage of the ſaint in old times, and of ſailors in the preſent, who often land to dreſs their victuals beneath this ſhelter. An antient pair, upwards of ſeventy years of age, once made this their habitation for a conſiderable time.

Return, view the croſs, in the middle of the town: a moſt beautiful pillar, richly ornamented with foliage, and with this inſcription on one ſide: *Hæc : eſt : crux : Domini :* YVARI : M : H : EACHYRNA : *quondam : Rectoris : de* KYRECAN : *et : Domini :* ANDRE : *nati : ejus : Rectoris de* KIL : COMAN : *qui hanc cruce fieri faciebat.* Mr. *Gordon* (by report only) mentions this as a *Daniſh* obeliſk, but does not venture the deſcription, as he had not opportunity of ſeeing it: his informant ſaid, that it was brought from *Jona*, which concurs with the tradition of this place. THE CROSS.

At night am admitted freeman of *Campbeltown*, and, according to the cuſtom of the place, conſult the ORACLE of the BOTTLE about my future voyage, aſſiſted by a numerous company of brother burgeſſes.

Leave *Campbeltown* with a full ſenſe of all the civilities received there. Ride over a plain about five miles wide. See on the road ſide a great wheel, deſigned for the raiſing water from the neighboring collieries. The coal is eight feet thick, dips one yard in five, and points N. E. by N. W.; is ſold on the bank for four ſhillings JUNE 28.

lings per tun; but ſufficient is not yet raiſed for the uſe of the country.

This plain is fruitful, pretty much incloſed, and the hedges grow well; a great encouragement to further experiments: the improved land is rented here from fifteen to twenty ſhillings an acre.

Obſerve on the road ſide the ruins of the chapel of *Cill-chaovain*, or *Kil-chyvain*: within are ſome old grave-ſtones, engraven with figures of a two-handed ſword, and of dogs chaſing deer.

Ride three miles along the ſands of *Machrai'-Shanais* bay, noted for the tremendous ſize and roaring of its waves in ſtormy ſeaſons; and for the loſs of many ſhips, which by reaſon of the lowneſs of the land are deceived into deſtruction.

Dine at a tolerable houſe at *Bar*: viſit the great cave of *Bealach-a'-chaochain*, near the ſhore. Embark in a rotten, leaky boat, and paſſing through ſix miles of rippling ſea, find late at night our veſſel ſafe at anchor, under the Eaſt ſide of the iſle of *Gigha*, in the little harbour of *Caolas-gioglam*, protected by *Gigha*, and the little iſle of *Cara* on the Weſt and South; and by a chain of vaſt rocks to the Eaſt: numbers appear juſt peeping above water in ſeveral parts; and others that run out far from the *Cantyre* ſhore correſpond with theſe ſo exactly, as to make it probable that they once formed the ſame bed.

JUNE 29. Land on.

GIGHA:

An iſland about ſix miles long, and one broad; the moſt eaſtern of

of the HEBRIDES: this, with *Cara*, forms a pariſh in the county of *Bute*, in the preſbytery of *Cantyre*. Has in it no high hills, and is a mixture of rock, paſture, and arable land. Produces barley, bear, oats, flax, and potatoes. Malt is made here and exported; and about a hundred and fifty bolls of bear; inſomuch that ſometimes the natives themſelves feel the want of it, and ſuffer by a ſcarcity ariſing from their own avarice. They alſo rear more cattle than they can maintain, and annually loſe numbers for want of fodder.

The iſland is divided into thirty marklands, each of which ought to maintain fourteen cows and four horſes; beſides producing a certain quantity of corn. The bear yields five, the oats three fold. Each markland is commonly occupied by one farmer, who has ſeveral married ſervants under him, who live in ſeparate cottages, and are allowed to keep a few cattle and ſheep. The wages are from three to four pounds a year to the men ſervants; from twenty to thirty ſhillings to the women. The young men employ themſelves in the ſummer in the herring fiſhery; but during winter give themſelves up entirely to an inactive life.

This iſland contains about five hundred inhabitants: and the revenue is about ſix hundred a year; moſt of it belonging to Mr. *Macneile* of *Tayniſh*. In old times the laird was ſtyled *Thane* of *Gigha*: his family has been long owner of theſe little territories, this ſea-girt reign; but was diſpoſſeſſed of it in 1549, by the * *Clan-Donald*; and recovered it again; but hiſtory omits the time of reſtoration. Diſcontent has even reached this ſmall iſland; and two families have migrated to *America*.

Dean of the Iſles, 7.

Breakfaſt with the miniſter, who may truly be ſaid to be wedded to his flock. The ocean here forbids all wandering, even if inclination excited: and the equal lot of the *Scotch* clergy is a ſtill ſtronger check to every aſpiring thought: this binds them to their people; and invigorates every duty towards thoſe to whom they conſider themſelves connected for life; this equal lot may perhaps blunt the ambition after ſome of the more ſpecious accompliſhments; but makes more than amends by ſharpening the attention to thoſe concerns which end not with this Being.

Viſit the few wonders of the iſle: the firſt is a little well of a moſt miraculous quality, for in old times, if ever the chieftain lay here wind-bound, he had nothing more to do than cauſe the well to be cleared, and inſtantly a favorable gale aroſe. But miracles are now ceaſed.

Examine the ruins of a church, and find ſome tombs with two-handed ſwords, the *Claidh-da-laimh* of the hero depoſited beneath.

PILLARS AND CAIRNS.

A little farther, at *Kil-chattan*, is a great rude column, ſixteen feet high, four broad, and eight inches thick, and near it, a *cairn*. On a line with this, at *Cnoc-a'-chara*, is another, and ſtill higher in the ſame direction, at *Cnoc-a'crois*, is a croſs and three *cairns*; probably the croſs, after the introduction of chriſtianity, was formed out of a pagan monument ſimilar to the two former.

In a bottom a little eaſt from theſe, is a large artificial mount of a ſquare form, growing leſs and leſs towards the top, which is flat, and has the veſtige of a breaſt wall around. The mount *Romelborg* in *Sweden*, engraven by M. *Dahlberg*, No. 325, is ſomewhat ſimilar: this

this probably was the work of the *Danes*, the neighboring nation.

Return to the ſhore: obſerve a vaſt bed of moſt pure and fine ſand, uſeful in the glaſs manufacture: the ſame ſpecies but defiled with a mixture of ſea ſand, appears again on the oppoſite coaſt of *Cantyre*. FINE SAND.

The birds that appear here at preſent are the common gull, common ſandpiper, and ſea pie. The great *arctic* diver, of the *Britiſh Zoology*, ſometimes viſits theſe ſeas: and is ſtyled in the *Erſe*, *Murbhuachaille*, or *the herdſman of the ocean*; becauſe, as is pretended, it never leaves that element, never flies, and hatches the young beneath its wing. ARCTIC DIVER.

The weather extremely fine; but ſo calm that Mr. *Thompſon* is obliged to tow the veſſel out of this little harbour, which is of unequal depths, but unfit for veſſels that draw more than fourteen feet water. Paſs under *Cara*, an iſle one mile long, divided by a narrow channel, S. of *Gigha*, is inhabited by one family, and had once a chapel. At the South end it riſes into a hill exactly formed like a loaf of bread. The property of this little place is in Mr. *Macdonald* of *Largis*.

Attempt to ſteer for the iſland of *Ilay*, but in vain. Am entertained with the variety and greatneſs of the views that bound the channel, the great ſound of *Jura*; to the Eaſt the mountains of *Arran* over-top the far-extending ſhores of *Cantyre*; to the Weſt lies *Jura*, mountanous and rugged; four hills, naked and diſtinct, aſpire above the reſt, two of them known to the ſeamen by the name of the *Paps*, uſeful in navigation: far to the North, juſt appears a chain of ſmall iſles; and to the South, the iſland of *Rathry*, the ſuppoſed

Ricnea, or *Ricina* of *Pliny* *, on the coaſt of *Ireland*, which ſtretches beyond far to the Weſt.

A brief HISTORY of the HEBRIDES.

The leiſure of a calm gave ample time for reflection on the hiſtory and greater events of the iſlands now in view, and of the others, the objects of the voyage. In juſtice to that able and learned writer the Rev. Dr. *John Macpherſon*, late miniſter of *Slate* in *Skie*, let me acknowlege the aſſiſtance I receive from his ingenious eſſay on this very ſubject: for his labors greatly facilitate my attempt; not undertaken without conſulting the authors he refers to; and adding numbers of remarks overſeen by him, and giving a conſiderable continuation of the hiſtory. It would be an oſtentatious taſk to open a new quarry, when ſuch heaps of fine materials lie ready to my hand.

All the accounts left us by the *Greek* and *Roman* writers are enveloped with obſcurity; at all times brief, even in their deſcriptions of places they had eaſieſt acceſs to, and might have deſcribed with the moſt ſatisfactory preciſion; but in remote places their relations furniſh little more than hints, the food for conjecture to the viſionary antiquary.

PYTHEAS, IN STRABO.

That *Pytheas*, a traveller mentioned by *Strabo*, had viſited *Great-Britain*, I would wiſh to make only *apocryphal*: he aſſerts, that he viſited the remoter parts; and that he had alſo ſeen *Thule*, the land

* lib. iv. c. 16.

of

of romance amongſt the antients; which all might pretend to have ſeen; but every voyager, to ſwell his fame, made the iſland he ſaw laſt, the *Ultima Thule* of his travels. If *Pytheas* had reached theſe parts he might have obſerved, floating in the ſeas, multitudes of gelatinous animals, the *meduſæ* of *Linnæus*, and out of theſe have formed his fable: he made his THULE a *compoſition of neither earth, ſea, nor air; but like a compoſition of them all*; then, catching his ſimily from what floated before him, compares it to the *lungs* * of the ſea, the *Ariſtotelian* idea of theſe bodies; and from him adopted by naturaliſts, ſucceſſors to that great philoſopher. *Strabo* very juſtly explodes theſe abſurd tales, yet allows him merit in deſcribing the climate of the places he had ſeen. As a farther proof of his having viſited the *Hebrides*, he mentions their unfriendly ſky, that prohibits the growth of the finer fruits; and that the natives are obliged to carry their corn under ſhelter, to beat the grain out, leaſt it ſhould be ſpoiled by the defect of the ſun, and violence of the rains †. This is the probable part of his narrative: but when the time that the great geographer wrote is conſidered; at a period that theſe iſlands had been neglected for a very long ſpace by the *Romans*; and when the difficulties of getting among a fierce and unfriendly nation muſt be almoſt inſuperable, doubts innumerable, reſpecting the veracity of this relater, muſt ariſe: all that can be admitted in favor of him is, that he was a great traveller, that he might have either viſited *Britain*, with ſome of the nations commercing with our iſle, or have received from them accounts, which he afterwards dreſſed out mixed

* *Hiſt. Ang.* lib. xv. *Strabo*, lib. ii. p. 71.

† *Strabo*, lib. iv. 139. This is alſo mentioned by *Diodorus Siculus*.

with

with the ornaments of fable. A traffic muſt have been carried on with the very Northern inhabitants of our iſlands in the time of *Pytheas*, for one of the articles of commerce, mentioned by *Strabo*, the ivory bits, were made either of the teeth of the *Walrus*, or of a ſpecies of whale native of the Northern ſeas.

MELA. The geographer *Mela*, who flouriſhed in the reign of *Claudius*, is the next who takes notice of our leſſer iſlands. He mentions the *Orcades* as conſiſting of thirty; the *Æmodæ* of ſeven. The *Romans* had then made a conqueſt of the former, and might have ſeen the latter; but from the words of the hiſtorian, it is probable that the *Shetland* iſlands were thoſe intended; for he informs us, that the *Æmodæ were carried out over againſt* GERMANY: the ſite of the *Hebrides* will not admit of this deſcription, which agrees very well with the others; for the antients extended their *Germany*, and its imaginary iſlands, to the extreme North.

PLINY. PLINY the elder is the next that mentions theſe remote places. He lived later than the preceding writers, and of courſe his information is fuller: by means of intervening diſcoveries, he has added ten more to the number of the *Orcades:* is the firſt writer that mentions the *Hæbudes*, the iſlands in queſtion; and joins in the ſame line the *Æmodæ*, or, as it is in the beſt editions more properly written, the *Acmodæ* *, or *extreme point of the* Roman *expeditions* to the North; as the *Shetland* iſles in the higheſt probability were. *Pliny* and *Mela* agree in the number of the *Æmodæ*, or *Acmodæ*; the former makes that of the *Hæbudes* thirty; an account extremely near the truth, deducting the little iſles, or rather

* Lib. iv. c. 16.

rocks,

rocks, that ſurrounded moſt of the greater, and many of them ſo indiſtinct as ſcarcely to be remarked, except on an actual ſurvey.

Solinus ſucceeds *Pliny*: if he, as is ſuppoſed, was cotemporary with *Agricola*, he has made very ill uſe of the light he might have received from the expeditions of that great general, whoſe officers might have furniſhed the hiſtorian with better materials than thoſe he has communicated. He has reduced the number of the *Hæbudes*, to five: he tells us, that 'the inhabitants were 'unacquainted with corn; that they lived only on fiſh and milk; 'that they had one king, as the iſlands were only ſeparated from 'each other by narrow ſtraits; that their prince was bound by 'certain rules of government, to do juſtice: and was prevented 'by poverty from deviating from the true courſe; being ſupported by the public, and allowed nothing that he could call 'his own: not even a wife; but then he was allowed free choice, 'by turns one out of every diſtrict of any female that caught 'his affection; which deprived him of all ambition about a ſucceſſor *.' SOLINUS.

By the number of theſe iſlands, and by the minute attention given by the hiſtorian to the circumſtance of their being ſeparated from each other by very narrow ſtraits, I ſhould imagine, that which is now called the *Long iſland* and includes *Lewis*, *North Uiſt*, *Benbecula*, *South Uiſt*, and *Barra*, to have been the five *Hæbudes* of *Solinus*, for the other great iſlands ſuch as *Skie*, &c. are too remote from each other to form the preceding very characteriſtic deſcription of that chain of iſlands. Theſe might

* *Polyhiſtor*, c. 35.

naturally

naturally fall under the rule of our petty prince; almoſt the only probable part of *Solinus*'s narrative.

PTOLEMY. After a long interval appears *Ptolemy*, the *Egyptian* geographer: he alſo enumerates five *Ebudæ*; and has given each a name: the weſtern *Ebuda*, the eaſtern, *Ricina*, *Maleos*, *Epidium*: *Camden* conjectures them to be the modern *Skie*, *Lewis*, *Rathry* or *Racline*, *Mull*, and *Ilay*: and I will not controvert his opinion.

The *Roman* hiſtorians give very little light into the geography of theſe parts. *Tacitus*, from whom moſt might have been expected, is quite ſilent about the names of places; notwithſtanding he informs us, that a fleet by command of *Agricola* performed the circumnavigation of *Britain*. All that he takes notice of is the diſcovery and the conqueſt of the *Orknies*: It ſhould ſeem that with the biographers of an ambitious nation, nothing ſeemed worthy of notice, but what they could dignify with the glory of victory.

It is very difficult to aſſign a reaſon for the change of name from *Ebudæ* to *Hebrides*; the laſt is modern: and ſeems as the annotator on Doctor *Mac-pherſon* ſuppoſes, to have ariſen from the error of a tranſcriber, who changed the *u* into *ri*.

From all that has been collected from the antients, it appears, that they were acquainted with little more of the *Hebrides* than the bare names: it is probable that the *Romans*, either from contempt of ſuch barren ſpots, from the dangers of ſeas, the violence of the tides, and horrors of the narrow ſounds in the inexperienced ages of navigation, never attempted their conqueſt, or ſaw more of them, than what they had in ſight, during the few circum-

cumnavigations of *Great Britain*, which were expeditions, more of oſtentation than of utility.

The inhabitants had probably for ſome ages their own governors: one little king to each iſland, or to each groupe as neceſſity required. It is reaſonable to ſuppoſe, that their government was as much divided as that of *Great Britain*, which it is well known, was under the direction of numbers of petty princes before it was reduced under the power of the *Romans*.

No account is given in hiſtory of the time theſe iſlands were annexed to the government of *Scotland*. If we may credit our *Saxon* hiſtorians, they appear to have been early under the dominion of the *Picts*; for *Bede* and *Adamnanus* inform us, that ſoon after the arrival of St. *Columba* in their country, *Brudeus*, a *pictiſh* monarch made the ſaint a preſent of the celebrated iſland of *Jona* *.

But neither the holy men of this iſland, nor the natives of the reſt of the *Hebrides*, enjoyed a permanent repoſe after this event.

The firſt invaſion of the *Danes* does not ſeem to be eaſily aſcertained: it appears that they ravaged *Ireland*, and the iſle of *Rathry*, as early as the year 735. In the following century their expeditions became more frequent: *Harold Harfager*, or the *light-haired*, purſued in 875, ſeveral petty princes, whom he had expelled out of *Norway*; who had taken refuge in the *Hebrides*, and moleſted his dominions by perpetual deſcents from thoſe iſlands. He ſeems to have made a rapid conqueſt: he gained as many victories as he fought battles; he put to death the chief

HAROLD HARFAGER.

* *Bede*, lib. iii. c. 4. *Adamnanus vit. Columbæ*. lib. ii. c. 10, & 28.

of the pyrates, and made * an indiſcriminate ſlaughter of their followers. Soon after his return, the iſlanders repoſſeſſed their antient ſeats: and in order to repreſs their inſults, he ſent *Ketil* the *flat-noſed*, with a fleet and ſome forces for that purpoſe. He ſoon reduced them to terms; but made his victories ſubſervient to his own ambition; he made alliances with the *Reguli* he had ſubdued; he formed intermarriages, and confirmed to them their old dominions. This effected, he ſent back the fleet to *Harold*; openly declared himſelf independent, made himſelf prince of the *Hebrides*; and cauſed them to acknowlege him as ſuch, by the payment of tribute, and the badges of vaſſalage †. *Ketil* remained during life, maſter of the iſlands, and his ſubjects appear to have been a warlike ſet of freebooters, ready to join with any adventurers. Thus when *Eric*, ſon of *Harold Harfager*, after being driven out of his own country, made an invaſion of *England*, he put with his fleet into the *Hebrides*, received a large reinforcement of people, fired with the hopes of prey, and then proceeded on his plan of rapine ‡. After the death of *Ketil*, a kingdom was in after-times compoſed out of them, which from the reſidence of the little monarch in the iſle of *Man* was ſtyled that of *Man* ‖. The iſlands became tributary to that of *Norway* § for a conſiderable time, and princes were ſent from thence ** to govern: but at length they again ſhook off the yoke. Whether the little potentates ruled independent, or whether they put themſelves under the protection of the *Scottiſh* monarchs, does not clear-

KETIL.

* *Torfæus*, 10. † *Torfæus*, 14. ‡ *Torfæus*, 23.
‖ *Torfæus*, 29. § *Camden*, 1444. ** *Ibid.*

ly

ly appear: but it is reaſonable to ſuppoſe the laſt, as *Donald-bane* is accuſed of making the *Hebrides* the price of the aſſiſtance given him by the *Norwegians* againſt his own ſubjects. Notwithſtanding they might occaſionally ſeek the protection of *Scotland*, yet they never were without princes of their own. From the chronicles of the kings of *Man* * we learn, that they had a ſucceſſion.

In 1089 is an evident proof of the independency of the iſlanders on *Norway*; for, on the death of *Lagman*, one of their monarchs, they ſent a deputation to *O'Brian*, King of *Ireland*, to requeſt a regent of royal blood to govern them during the minority of their young prince. They probably might in turn compliment in ſome other reſpects their *Scottiſh* neighbors: the iſlanders muſt have given them ſome pretence to ſovereignty, for,

In 1093, *Donald-bane*, King of *Scotland*, calls in the aſſiſtance of *Magnus* the barefooted, King of *Norway*, and bribes him with a promiſe of all the iſlands †: *Magnus* accepts the terms, but at the ſame time boaſts, that he does come to invade the territories of others, but only to reſume the antient rights of *Norway*. His conqueſts are rapid and complete, for, beſides the iſlands, by an ingenious fraud ‡ he adds *Cantyre* to his dominions.

The *Hebrides* continued governed by a prince dependent on *Norway*, a ſpecies of vice-roy appointed by that court; and who paid, on aſſuming the dignity, ten marks of gold, and never made any other pecuniary acknowlegement during life: but if another vice-roy was appointed, the ſame ſum was exacted from

* In *Camden*. † *Buchanan*, lib. vii. c. 23. ‡ *Torfæus*, 73.

him *. Theſe vice-roys were ſometimes *Norwegians*, ſometimes natives of the iſles. In 1097 we find, that *Magnus* † deputes a nobleman, of the name of *Ingemund:* in after-times we learn, that natives were appointed to that high office. Yet they ſeem at times to have ſhaken off their independency, and to have aſſumed the title of KING. Thus in 1206 we find, King *John* gives to his brother monarch *Reginald* king of the iſles, a ſafe conduct; and in ſix years after, that *Reginald* ſwears fidelity to our monarch, and becomes his liege-man. It is probable they ſuited their allegiance to their conveniency; acknowleging the ſuperiority of *England*, *Scotland*, or *Norway* according to the neceſſity of the times. Thus were the *Hebrides* governed, from the conqueſt, by *Magnus*, till the year 1263, when *Acho*, or *Haquin*, King of *Norway*, by an unfortunate invaſion of *Scotland*, terminating in his defeat at *Largs*, ſo weakened the powers of his kingdom, that his ſucceſſor, *Magnus* IV. was content in 1266 to make a ceſſion of the iſlands to *Alexander* the IIId; but not without ſtipulating for the payment of a large ſum, and of a tribute of a hundred marks for ever, which bore the name of the *annual of Norway*. Ample proviſion was alſo made by *Magnus* in the ſame treaty, for the ſecurity of the rights and properties of his *Norwegian* ſubjects, who choſe to continue in the iſles; where many of their poſterity remain to this day.

Notwithſtanding this revolution, *Scotland* ſeems to have received no real acquiſition of ſtrength: the iſlands ſtill remained governed by powerful chieftains, the deſcendents of *Somerled*, *Thane* of *Heregaidel*, or *Argyle*, who, marrying the daughter of *Olave*,

* *Hiſt. Normannorum*, p. 1000. † *Chron. man.*

‡ *Rymer's fœdera* I. 140. 159.

King

King of *Man*, left a divided dominion to his ſons *Dugal* and *Reginald*: from the firſt were deſcended the *Mac-dougals* of *Lorn*: from the laſt the powerful clan of the *Mac-donalds*. The lordſhip of *Argyle* with *Mull*, and the iſlands north of it fell to the ſhare of the firſt; *Ilay*, *Cantyre*, and the ſouthern iſles were the portion of the laſt: a diviſion that formed the diſtinction of the *Sudereys* and *Nordereys*, which will be farther noticed in the account of *Jona*.

Theſe chieftains were the ſcourges of the kingdom; they are known in hiſtory but as the devaſtations of a tempeſt: for their paths were marked with the moſt barbarous deſolation. Encouraged by their diſtance from the ſeat of royalty; and the turbulence of the times, which gave their monarchs full employ, they exerciſed a regal power, and often aſſumed the title; but are more generally known in hiſtory by the ſtyle of the *Lord of the iſles*, or the Earls of *Roſs*; and ſometimes by that of the great *Mac-donald*.

Hiſtorians are ſilent about their proceedings, from the retreat of the *Danes*, in 1263, till that of 1335, when *John*, lord of the iſles, withdrew his allegiance *. In the beginning of the next century his ſucceſſors were ſo independent, that *Henry* IV. † ſent two embaſſadors in the years 1405, and 1408 to form an alliance with the brothers, *Donald* and *John*: this encouraged them to commit freſh hoſtilities againſt their natural prince. *Donald*, under pretence of a clame to the earldom of *Roſs*, invaded and made a conqueſt of that county; but penetrating as far as the ſhire of *Aberdeen*, after a fierce but undeciſive battle with the royal party,

* *Buchanan*, lib. ix. c. 22. † *Rymer's fœdera* viii. 418. 527.

thought

thought proper to retire, and in a little time to ſwear allegiance to his monarch *, *James* I. But he was permitted to retain the county of *Roſs*, and aſſume the title of earl. His ſucceſſor, *Alexander*, at the head of ten thouſand men, attacked and burnt *Inverneſs*: at length, terrified with the preparations made againſt him, fell at the royal feet, and obtained pardon as to life, but was committed to ſtrict confinement.

His kinſman and deputy, *Donald Balloch*, reſenting the impriſonment of his chieftain, excited another rebellion, and deſtroyed the country with fire and ſword: but on his flight was taken and put to death by an *Iriſh* chieftain, with whom he ſought protection.

Theſe barbarous inroads were very frequent with a ſet of *banditti*, who had no other motive in war but the infamous inducement of plunder. In p. 175 we ſee their cruel invaſion of the ſhire of *Lenox*, and the horrible maſſacre in conſequence.

In the reign of *James* II. in the year 1461, *Donald* another petty tyrant, an Earl of *Roſs*, and lord of the iſles, renewed the pretence of independency; ſurprized the caſtle of *Inverneſs*, forced his way as far as *Athol*, obliged the earl and counteſs, with the principal inhabitants, to ſeek refuge in the church of St. *Bridget*, in hopes of finding ſecurity from his cruelty by the ſanctity of the place; but the barbarian and his followers ſet fire to the church, put the eccleſiaſtics to the ſword, and, with a great booty, carried the earl and counteſs priſoners to his caſtle of *Claig*,

* *Boeth.* lib. xvi. 342.

in

in the iſland of *Ilay* *. In a ſecond expedition, immediately following the firſt, he ſuffered the penalty of his impiety: a tempeſt overtook him, and overwhelmed moſt of his aſſociates; and he, eſcaping to *Inverneſs*, periſhed by the hands of an *Iriſh* harper †: his ſurviving followers returned to *Ilay*, conveyed the Earl and Counteſs of *Athol* to the ſanctuary they had violated, and expiated their crime by reſtoring the plunder, and making large donations to the ſhrine of the offended ſaint.

John, ſucceſſor to the laſt Earl of *Roſs*, entered into alliance with *Edward* IV ‡, ſent ambaſſadors to the court of *England*, where *Edward* empowered the Biſhop of *Durham*, and Earl of *Worceſter*, the Prior of St. *Johns* of *Jeruſalem*, and *John* lord *Wenlock* to conclude a treaty with him, another *Donald Balloch*, and his ſon and heir, *John*. They agreed to ſerve the king with all their power, and to become his ſubjects: the earl was to have a hundred marks ſterling for life in time of peace, and two hundred pounds in time of war; and theſe iſland allies, in caſe of the conqueſt of *Scotland*, were to have confirmed to them all the poſſeſſions to the north of the *Scottiſh* ſea; and in caſe of a truce with the *Scottiſh* monarch, they were to be included in it §. But about the year 1476, *Edward*, from a change of politics, courted the alliance of *James* III. and dropt his new allies. *James*, determined

* *Buchanan*, lib. xii. c. 19.

† *Holinſhead* Hiſt. *Scot.* 279.

‡ For the ſake of making a diverſion in their favor, both *Edward* III. and *Henry* IV. condeſcended to enter into alliance with theſe *Reguli*.

§ *Rymer's* fœd. xi. 483. 484.

to ſubdue this rebellious race, ſent againſt them a powerful army, under the Earl of *Athol*, and took leave of him with this good wiſh, *Furth, Fortune, and fil the fetters*; as much as to ſay, *Go forth, be fortunate, and bring home many captives*: which the family of *Athol* have uſed ever ſince for its motto. *Roſs* was terrified into ſubmiſſion, obtained his pardon, but was deprived of his earldom, which by act of parlement was then declared unalienably annexed to the crown; at the ſame time the king reſtored to him *Knapdale* and *Cantyre* *, which the earl had reſigned, and inveſted him anew with the lordſhip of the iſles, to hold them of the king by ſervice and relief †.

Thus the great power of the iſles was broken; yet for a conſiderable time after, the petty chieftains were continually breaking out into ſmall rebellions, or harraſſed each other in private wars; and tyranny ſeems but to have been multiplied. *James* V. found it neceſſary to make the voyage of the iſles in perſon, in 1536; ſeized and brought away with him ſeveral of the moſt conſiderable leaders, and obliged them to find ſecurity for their own good behaviour, and that of their vaſſals. The names of theſe chieftains were (accordiug to *Lindeſay* ‡) *Mydyart*, *Mac-connel*, *Macloyd* of the *Lewis*, *Mac-niel*, *Mac-lane*, *Mac-intoſh*, *John Mudyart*, *Mac-kay*, *Mac-kenzie*, and many others: but by the names of ſome of the above, there ſeem to have been continental as well as inſular malecontents. He examined the titles of their holdings, and finding ſeveral to have been uſurped, re united their lands to

* *Boet.* hiſt. *Scot.* app. 393.

† *Holinſhead* Chr. *Scot.* 282.

‡ p. 152.

the

the crown. In the ſame voyage he had the glory of cauſing ſurveys to be taken of the coaſts of *Scotland*, and of the iſlands, by his pilot, *Alexander Lindeſay*; which were publiſhed in 1583, at *Paris*, by *Nicholas de Nicholay*, geographer to the *French* monarch *.

The troubles that ſucceeded the death of *James* occaſioned a neglect of theſe inſulated parts of the *Scottiſh* dominions, and left them in a ſtate of anarchy: in 1614, the *Mac-donalds* made a formidable inſurrection, oppugning the royal grant of *Cantyre* to the Earl of *Argyle*, and his relations †. The petty chieftains continued in a ſort of rebellion, and the ſword of the greater, as uſual in weak government, was employed againſt them: the encouragement and protection given by them to pirates, employed the power of the *Campbels* during the reign of *James* VI. and the beginning of that of *Charles* I ‡.

But the turbulent ſpirit of the old times continued even to the preſent age. The heads of clans were by the diviſions, and a falſe policy that predominated in *Scotland* during the reign of *William* III. flattered with an unreal importance: inſtead of being treated as bad ſubjects, they were courted as deſirable allies; inſtead of feeling the hand of power, money was allowed to bribe them into the loyalty of the times. They would have accepted the ſubſidies, notwithſtanding they deteſted the prince that offered

* *Br. Topograph.* 627. † Feuds of the clans, 99. *Biogr. Britan.* II. 1141.

‡ In the beginning of the laſt century the iſlanders were continually harraſſing *Ireland* with their plundering invaſions; or landing there to ſupport rebellions: at length it was made treaſon to receive theſe *Hebridian Redſhanks*, as they were ſtyled. *Camden* II. 1407.

them. They were taught to believe themſelves of ſuch conſequence that in theſe days turned to their deſtruction. Two recent rebellions gave legiſlature a late experience of the folly of permitting the feudal ſyſtem to exiſt in any part of its dominions. The act of 1748 at once deprived the chieftains of all power of iujuring the public by their commotions *. Many of theſe *Reguli* ſecond this effort of legiſlature, and neglect no opportunity of rendering themſelves hateful to their unhappy vaſſals, the former inſtruments of ambition. The *Halcyon* days are near at hand: oppreſſion will beget depopulation; and depopulation will give us a dear-bought tranquility.

VOYAGE CONTINUED. The remainder of the day is paſt in the ſound of *Jura:* about twelve at noon a pleaſant but adverſe breeze aroſe, which obliged us to keep on towards the North, ſometimes tacking towards the coaſt of lower *Knapdale*, black with heathy mountains, verdant near the ſhores with tracts of corn: advance towards upper *Knapdale*, rugged and alpine: am told of a dangerous rock in the middle of the channel. About one o'clock of

JUNE 30. receive notice of getting into the harbour of the *ſmall iſles of Jura*, by the veſſel's touching ground in the entrance. On the appearance of daylight find ourſelves at anchor in three fathom and a half water, in a moſt pictureſque bay, bounded on the Weſt by the iſle of *Jura*, with the paps overſhadowing us; and to the Eaſt ſeveral little iſlands cloathed with heath, leaving narrow admiſſions into the port at North and South: in the maps this is called the bay of *Meil.*

Land on the greater iſle, which is high and rocky. A boat

* The act for aboliſhing heritable juriſdictions, &c.

filled:

filled with women and children croſſes over from *Jura*, to collect their daily wretched fare, limpets and perriwinkles. Obſerve the black guillemots in little flocks, very wild and much in motion.

Mr. *Campbel*, principal proprietor of the iſland, is ſo obliging as to ſend horſes: land in

JURA,

at a little village, and ſee to the right on the ſhore the church, and the miniſter's *Manſe*. Ride Weſtward about five miles to *Ard-fin*, the reſidence of Mr. *Campbel*, ſeated above the ſound of *Ilay*.

SIZE. *Jura* the moſt rugged of the *Hebrides*, is reckoned to be about thirty-four miles long, and in general ten broad, except along the ſound of *Ilay*: is compoſed chiefly of vaſt mountains, naked and without the poſſibility of cultivation. Some of the South, and a little of the Weſtern ſides only are improveable: as is natural to be ſuppoſed, this iſland is ill peopled, and does not contain above ſeven or eight hundred inhabitants; having been a little thinned by the epidemic migrations.

OLD CLANS. The very old clans are the *Mac-il-ouys* and the *Mac-raines*: but it ſeems to have changed maſters more than once: in 1549 *, *Donald* of *Cantyre*, *Mac-guillayne* of *Doward*, *Mac-guillayne* of *Kinlock-buy*, and *Mac-Duffie* of *Colonſay* were the proprietors: *Mac-lean* of *Mull* had alſo a ſhare in 1586. At preſent Mr. *Campbel* by purchaſe from Mr. *Campbel* of *Shawfield*; Mr. *Mac-neile* of *Colonſay*, Mr. *Campbel* of *Shawfield*; and the Duke of *Argyle* divide this maſs of weather-beaten barrenneſs among them.

* Dean of the Iſles.

In 1607 *Jura* was included in the lordſhip of *Cantyre*, by charter, dated the laſt of *May*, then granted to *Archibald* Earl of *Argyle*.

PRODUCE. The produce is about three or four hundred head of cattle, ſold annually at 3 *l.* each, to graziers who come for them. About a hundred horſes are alſo ſold annually: here are a few ſheep with fleeces of moſt excellent fineneſs, and numbers of goats. In good ſeaſons ſufficient bear and oats are raiſed as will maintain the inhabitants: but they ſometimes want, I ſuppoſe from the converſion of their grain into whiſky. But the chief food of the common people is potatoes and fiſh and ſhell fiſh. It is to be feared that their competence of bread is very ſmall. Bear produces four or five fold; oats three fold.

Fern aſhes bring in about a hundred pounds a year: about two hundred tuns of kelp is burnt annually, and ſold from three pounds ten to four pounds per tun.

FRUITS. Sloes are the only fruits of the iſland. An acid for punch is made of the berries of the mountain aſh: and a kind of ſpirit is alſo diſtilled from them.

DYES. Neceſſity hath inſtructed the inhabitants in the uſe of native dyes. Thus the juice of the tops of heath boiled ſupplies them with a yellow; the roots of the white water lily with a dark brown. Thoſe of the yellow water *iris* with a black: and the *Galium verum*, *Rie* of the iſlanders with a very fine red, not inferior to that from *Madder*.

QUADRUPEDS AND BIRDS. The quadrupeds of *Jura* are about a hundred ſtags. Some wild cats, otters, ſtoats, rats and ſeals. The feathered game, black cocks, grous, ptarmigans, and ſnipes. The ſtags muſt here have been once more numerous, for the original name of the iſland was *Deiry*, or *the iſle*

iſle of Deer, ſo called by the *Norwegians* from the abundance of thoſe noble animals.

The women are very prolific, and very often bear twins. The inhabitants live to a great age, and are liable to very few diſtempers. Men of ninety work; and there is now living a woman of eighty who can run down a ſheep. The account given by *Martin* of *Gillour Mac-Crain*, was confirmed to me. His age exceeded that of either *Jenkins* or *Par:* for he kept a hundred and eighty chriſtmaſſes in his own houſe, and died in the reign of *Charles* I. Among the modern inſtances of longevity I forgot to mention *John Armour*, of *Campbeltown*, aged one hundred and four, who was a cock-ſwain in our navy, at the time of the peace of *Utrecht*; and within theſe three years was ſtout enough to go out a ſhooting. LONGEVITY.

This pariſh is ſuppoſed to be the largeſt in *Great Britain*, and the duty the moſt troubleſome and dangerous: it conſiſts of *Jura*, *Colonſay*, *Oranſay*, *Skarba*, and ſeveral little iſles divided by narrow and dangerous ſounds; forming a length of not leſs than ſixty miles; ſupplied by only one miniſter and an aſſiſtant.

Some ſuperſtitions are obſerved here to this time. The old women, when they undertake any cure, mumble certain rhythmical incantations; and, like the antients, endeavour *decantare dolorem*. They preſerve a ſtick of the wicken tree, or mountain aſh, as a protection againſt elves. SUPERSTITIONS.

I had ſome obſcure account here of a worm, that in a leſs pernicious degree, bears ſome reſemblance to the *Furia infernalis* * of *Linnæus*, which in the vaſt bogs of *Kemi* drops on the inhabitants, eats into the fleſh and occaſions a moſt excruciating death. The

* *Faun. Suec.* No. 2070.

Fillan,

THE FILLAN. *Fillan*, a little worm of *Jura*, ſmall as a thread and not an inch in length, like the *Furia*, inſinuates itſelf under the ſkin, cauſes a redneſs and great pain, flies ſwiftly from part to part; but is curable by a poultice of cheeſe and honey.

ISLE OF FRUCHLAN. After dinner walk down to the ſound of *Ilay*, and viſit the little iſland of *Fruchlan*, near to the ſhore, and a mile or two from the Eaſtern entrance. On the top is a ruined tower of a ſquare form, with walls nine feet thick; on the Weſt ſide the rock on which it ſtands is cut through to a vaſt depth, forming a foſs over which had been the drawbridge. This fortreſs ſeemed as if intended to guard the mouth of the ſound; and was alſo the priſon where the *Macdonalds* kept their captives, and in old times was called the caſtle of *Claig*.

JULY 1. Ride along the ſhore of the *ſound*: take boat at the ferry, and go a mile more by water: ſee on the *Jura* ſide ſome *ſheelins* or ſummer huts for goatherds, who keep here a flock of eighty for the ſake of the milk and cheeſes. The laſt are made without ſalt, which they receive afterwards from the aſhes of ſea-tang, and the tang itſelf which the natives lap it in.

SHEELINS. Land on a bank covered with ſheelins, the habitations of ſome peaſants who attend the herds of milch cows. Theſe formed a groteſque groupe; ſome were oblong, many conic, and ſo low that entrance is forbidden, without creeping through the little opening, which has no other door than a faggot of birch twigs, placed there occaſionally: they are conſtructed of branches of trees, covered with ſods; the furniture a bed of heath, placed on a bank of ſod; two blankets and a rug; ſome dairy veſſels, and above, certain pendent ſhelves made of baſket work, to hold the cheeſe, the

the produce of the Summer. In one of the little conic huts, I ſpied a little infant aſleep, under the protection of a faithful dog.

Croſs, on foot, a large plain of ground, ſeemingly improveable, but covered with a deep heath, and perfectly in a ſtate of nature. See the *arctic-gull*, a bird unknown in *South Britain*, which breeds here on the ground: it was very tame, but, if diſturbed, flew about like the lapwing, but with a more flagging wing. After a walk of four miles, reach the *Paps*: left the leſſer to the South Eaſt, preferring the aſcent of the greateſt, for there are three; *Beinn-a-chaolois*, or, the mountain of the ſound; *Beinn-ſheunta*, or, the hallowed mountain; and *Beinn-an-òir*, or, the mountain of gold. We began to ſcale the laſt; a taſk of much labor and difficulty; being compoſed of vaſt ſtones, ſlightly covered with moſſes near the baſe, but all above bare, and unconnected with each other. The whole ſeems a *cairn*, the work of the ſons of *Saturn*; and *Ovid* might have caught his idea from this hill, had he ſeen it.

ARCTIC GULL.

PAPS OF JURA.

> **Affectaſſe ferunt regnum celeſte *Gigantes*,**
> **Altaque congeſtos ſtruxiſſe ad ſidera montes.**

Gain the top, and find our fatigues fully recompenced by the grandeur of the proſpect from this ſublime ſpot: *Jura* itſelf afforded a ſtupendous ſcene of rock, varied with little lakes innumerable. From the Weſt ſide of the hill ran a narrow ſtripe of rock, terminating in the ſea, called, the *ſlide of the old hag*. To the South appeared *Ilay*, extended like a map beneath us; and beyond that, the North of *Ireland*; to the Weſt, *Gigha* and *Cara*, *Cantyre* and *Arran*,

Arran, and the Firth of *Clyde*, bounded by *Airſhire*; an amazing tract of mountains to the N. E. as far as *Ben-lomond*; *Skarba* finiſhed the Northern view; and over the Weſtern ocean were ſcattered *Colonſay* and *Oranſay*, *Mull*, *Jona*, and its neighboring groupe of iſles; and ſtill further the long extents of *Tirey* and *Col* juſt apparent.

On the ſummit are ſeveral lofty *cairns*, not the work of devotion, but of idle herds, or curious travellers. Even this vaſt heap of ſtones was not uninhabited: a hind paſſed along the ſides full ſpeed, and a brace of *Ptarmigans* often favored us with their appearance, even near the ſummit.

The other *paps* are ſeen very diſtinctly; each inferior in height to this, but all of the ſame figure, perfectly mamillary. Mr. *Banks* and his friends mounted that to the South, and found the height to be two thouſand three hundred and fifty-nine feet: but *Beinn-an-òir* far over-topped it; ſeated on the pinnacle, the depth below was tremendous on every ſide.

STONES. The ſtones of this mountain are white (a few red) quartzy and compoſed of ſmall grains; but ſome are brecciated, or filled with cryſtalline kernels, of an amethyſtine color. The other ſtones of the iſland that fell under my obſervation, were a cinereous ſlate, veined with red, and uſed here as a whet-ſtone; a micaceous ſand-ſtone; and between the *ſmall iſles* and *Ardefin*, abundance of a *quartzy* micaceous rock-ſtone.

Return by the ſame road, croſs the *Sound*, and not finding the veſſel arrived, am moſt hoſpitably received by Mr. *Freebairn*, of *Freeport*, near *Port-aſkaig*, his reſidence on the Southern ſide of the water, in the iſland of

ILAY.

Sheelins in JURA *and a distant View of the Paps.*

A Cottage in ILSAY.

ILAY.

Walk into the interior parts: on the way ſee abundance of rock and pit marle, convertible in the beſt of manures. Viſit the mines, carried on under the directions of Mr. *Freebairn*, ſince the year 1763: the ore is of lead, much mixed with copper, which occaſions expence and trouble in the ſeparation: the veins riſe to the ſurface, have been worked at intervals for ages, and probably in the time of the *Norwegians*, a nation of miners. The old adventurers worked by trenching, which is apparent every where: the trenches are not above ſix feet deep; and the veins which opened into them not above five or ſix inches thick; yet, by means of ſome inſtrument, unknown to us at preſent, they picked or ſcooped out the ore with good ſucceſs, following it in that narrow ſpace to the length of four feet. JULY 2. MINES OF LEAD.

The veins are of various thickneſs; the ſtrings numerous, conducting to large bodies, but quickly exhauſted. The lead-ore is good: the copper yields thirty-three pounds per hundred; and forty ounces of ſilver from a tun of the metal. The lead ore is ſmelted in an air-furnace, near *Freeport*; and as much ſold in the pig, as, ſince the firſt undertaking by this gentleman, has brought in ſix thouſand pounds.

Not far from theſe mines are vaſt ſtrata of that ſpecies of iron called *bog-ore*, of the concreted kind: beneath that large quantities of vitriolic mundic. IRON.

On the top of a hill, at ſome little diſtance, are ſome rocks, with great veins of *emery* running in the midſt, in a horizontal direction, and from one to three feet thick. EMERY.

QUICKSILVER. A ſmall quantity of quickſilver has been found in the moors, which ought to encourage a farther ſearch.

DANISH FORT. Continue the walk to the neighboring hill of *Dun-Bhorairaig*: on the ſummit is a *Daniſh* fort, of a circular form, at preſent about fourteen feet high, formed of excellent maſonry, but without mortar: the walls are twelve feet thick; and within their very thickneſs is a gallery, extending all around, the *caſerne* for the garriſon, or the place where the arms were lodged ſecure from wet. The entrance is low, covered at top with great flat ſtone, and on each ſide is a hollow, probably intended for guard-rooms, the inſide of the fort is a circular area, of fifty-two feet diameter, with a ſtone ſeat running all round the bottom of the wall, about two feet high, where might have been a general reſting-place of chieftains and ſoldiers.

On the outſide of the fort, is another work, under which is the veſtige of a ſubterraneous paſſage conducting into it, a ſort of ſally port. Round the whole of this antient fortreſs is a deep foſs. Three of theſe forts are generally within ſight, ſo that in caſe of any attempt made on any one, a ſpeedy alarm might be given to the others. Each was the centre of a ſmall diſtrict; and to them the inhabitants might repair for ſhelter in caſe of any attack by the enemy: the notice was given from the fort, at night by the light of a torch, in the day by the the ſound of trumpet: an inſtrument celebrated among the *Danes*, ſometimes made of braſs, ſometimes of horn *. The northern *Bards* ſpeak hyperbolically of the effect of the blaſt blown by the mouth of the

* *Wormii muſeum*, 378. *Boat's nat. hiſt. Ireland*, 187. *Smith's hiſt. Cork*, II. 404.

heroes.

heroes. The great *Roland* cauſed his trumpet *Olivant* * to be heard twenty miles, and by the ſound ſcattered about the very brains of one of his hearers.

Return, and ſee on the road ſide the ruins of a chapel dedicated to St. *Columba*; and near it an antient croſs.

Several gentlemen of the iſland favor me with a viſit; and offer their ſervice to conduct me to whatever was worthy of attention. Set out, in their company, on horſeback, and ride South, croſſing the country; find the roads excellent, but the country quite open; and too much good land in a ſtate of nature, covered with heath, but mixed with plenty of natural herbage. See ſome ſtunted woods of birch and hazels, giving ſhelter to black game. On *Imiriconart*, or the plain ridge, are the veſtiges of ſome butts, where the great *Mac-donald* exerciſed his men at archery. Reach and dine at JULY 3.

Kilarow, a village ſeated on *Loch-in-daal*, a vaſt bay, that penetrates very deeply into the iſland. Oppoſite *Bomore*, ſhips of three hundred tuns may ride with ſafety; which renders it a very convenient retreat. KILAROW.

Near *Kilarow* is the ſeat of the proprietor of the iſland. In the church-yard, is now proſtrate a curious column, perhaps the ſhaft of a croſs, for the top is broken off; and near it is a flat ſtone, with a hole in the middle, the probable pedeſtal. The figures and inſcriptions are faithfully expreſſed in the plate. CROSS.

The two moſt remarkable grave-ſtones are, one of a warrior, in a cloſe veſt and ſleeves, with a ſort of phillebeg reaching to his TOMBS.

* *Wormii Mon. Dan.* 381.

knees, and the covering of his head of a conic form, like the *Bared* of the antient *Iriſh* *: a ſword in his hand, and dirk by his ſide. The other has on it a great ſword; a beautiful running pattern of foliage round it; and a griffin, a lion, and another animal at one end: near to them is a plain tablet, whether intended to be engraven, or whether, like *Peter Papin*, Lord of *Utrique*, he was a new knight, and wanted a device, muſt remain undetermined.

On a little flat hill, near the village, are the remains of the gallows: this was the place of execution in the days of the lords of the iſles. From hence is a pretty view of the loch, and the church and village of *Bomore*.

This part of the iſland is in many places bounded by a ſort of terraſs near twenty-two feet high, entirely formed of rounded ſea-worn pebbles, now ſome hundred of yards diſtant from the medium line between high and low water mark; and above twenty-five yards above it. This is another proof of the loſs ſuſtained by the ſea in the *Scottiſh* iſlands; which, we know, makes more than reprizals in other places.

Ride along the head of the bay; at *Tralaig*, on a heathy eminence that faces the ſands, are three deep hollows; their inſides once lined with ſtone: theſe had been the watch-towers of the natives, to attend the motions of any invaders from the ſea. Obſerve near them a great column of rude ſtone.

MAC-DONALD'S HARBOUR.

Paſs by two deep channels, at preſent dry: theſe had been the harbour of the great *Mac-donald*; had once piers, with doors to ſecure his ſhipping; a great iron hook, one of the hinges, having lately been found there.

* Mr. *O'Conner's* diſſ. hiſt. *Ireland*, 112.

The

The veſſels then in uſe were called *Birlings*, probably corrupted from *Byrdinga* *, a ſpecies of ſhip among the *Norwegians*: but by the ſize of the harbours, it is plain that the navy of this potentate was not very conſiderable.

Turn a little out of the road to ſee the ſite of one of his houſes, called *Kil-choman*, and a deep glen, which is pointed out to me as the place where he kept his fat cattle: ſuch a conveniency was very neceſſary, as moſt of the eſtabliſhment of the great *Mac-donald*'s houſhold was paid in kind. Mr. *Campbel*, of *Ballole*, favored me with the ſtate of it in 1542, which was as follows: HIS REVENUE.

North Cantyre.	*South Cantyre.*
In money, 125*l.* 10 B.	In money, 162*l.* 8 B. 4*d.*
Oat-meal, 388 ſtones three-quarters.	Meal, 480 ſt. 2 pt.
Malt, 4 ch. 10 bolls.	Malt, 25 ch. 14 B. 2 fir.
Marts, i. e. a ſtall-fed ox, 6.	Marts, 48
Cow, 1.	Mutton, 53
Muttons, 41	Cheeſe, 342 ſt. three-quarters.
Cheeſe, 307 ſt. three-quarters.	

Ilay and *Reinds* †.

Money, 45*l.* 1*d.* Meal, 2593 ſt. Marts, 30. Mutton, 30.
Cheeſe, 2161, 3 pt. Geeſe, 30. Poultry, 30.

* *Torfæus*, 106.

† A tract of *Ilay* to the Weſt between *Kilarow* and *Sunderland*.

Total

	£.	B.	d.
Total in money, 332*l.* 18 *B.* 6.	332	18	6
Meal, 3061 ſt. three-quarters, 2 pt. at 2 *B.*	366	2	10
Malt, 30 chal. 8 bolls, 2 fir. at 5 *B.*	122	2	6
Marts, 356, at 2 marks,	553	6	8
Mutton, 595, at 2 *B.*	45	11	10
Cheeſe,	237	2	0
Geeſe, 301, at 4*d.*	6	0	4
(Poultry, 301, at 2*d.*)			
In *Scotch* money,	1666	2	11

SUNDERLAND.

Obſerve, near this place, a tract quite covered with clover, ſown by nature. Proceed Weſt, and am conducted to *Sunderland* *, the ſeat of ——— *Campbel*, Eſq. The improvements of his lands are excellent, and the graſs ſo good, and the fields ſo clean, as to vie with any place. Near the houſe, in a well-ſheltered nook, is an apple-orchard, which bore plentifully: theſe, with ſtrawberries, are the fruits of theſe remote iſlands; the climate denies other luxuries of this nature: and even in theſe articles, *Pomona* ſmiles but where ſhe finds a warm protection.

About a mile from the houſe, on the coaſt, ſeparated from the land by a deep but dry chaſm, is a large rock, with a pretty large area on the top: on it are veſtiges of various habitations, the retreat of the antient natives in times of irreſiſtible invaſion: here they were ſecure, for the aſcent is as difficult and hazardous as moſt I have undertaken. The place is called *Burg-coul*, and by the name refers to *Fingal*, or *Fin-mac-cuil*.

* Near this place is the dangerous bay of *Callega*.

Sat

Sat up late, which gave me opportunity of knowing the lightneſs of the night in the iſland at this ſeaſon: for at half an hour paſt one in the morning, I could read the ſmall print of a newspaper.

Viſit *Loch-guirm*, about two miles diſtant from *Sunderland*; a water of four miles in circumference, ſhallow, but abounding with trout. It is moſt remarkable for a regular fort of the *Macdonald's*, placed in a ſmall iſland, but now in ruins: the form is ſquare, with a round baſtion at each corner; and in the middle are ſome walls, the remains of the buildings that ſheltered the garriſon: beneath one ſide, between the two baſtions, was the place where *Mac-donald* ſecured his boats: they were drawn beneath the protection of the wall of the fort, and had another on their outſide, built in the water, as an additional ſecurity. The *Dean* of the iſles ſays, that in his time this caſtle was uſurped by *Mac-killayne*, of *Doward*. JULY 4. LOCH-GUIRM.

Dine at Mr. *Campbel's*, of *Balnabbi*. His land is quite *riante*; his paſtures in good order; and his people buſily employed in hay-making: obſerved one piece of good graſs ground, which he aſſured me was very lately covered with heath, now quite deſtroyed by the uſe of ſhell-ſand. Perhaps it may ſeem trifling to mention, that ſome excellent new potatoes were ſerved up at dinner; but this circumſtance, with the forwardneſs of the hay harveſt, ſhews what may be effected by culture in this iſland, when the tenure is ſecure, for both *Sunderland* and *Balnabbi* are proprietors.

See, near the houſe, three upright ſtones, of a ſtupendous ſize,

ſize, placed nearly equi-diſtant: the largeſt was ſeventeen feet high, and three broad.

DOUN-VOLLAN. Ride two miles N. W. to *Doun-vollan*, where ſome high rocks project one behind the other into the ſea, with narrow *Iſthmuſes* between: on the aſcent of each are ſtrong dikes, placed tranſverſely, and a path leading towards the top; and on ſome parts are hollows, probably the lodging of the occupiers. The laſt of theſe rocks terminate in a precipice over the ſea, and was the dernier reſort of the defendants: ſuch were the fortifications of the barbarous ages: here, were the aſſailants ſucceſsful, the garriſon had no alternative but to periſh by the edge of the ſword, or to precipitate themſelves into the ocean.

STRANGE RETREATS. In various parts of this neighborhood are ſcattered ſmall holes, formed in the ground, large enough to hold a ſingle man in a ſitting poſture: the top is covered with a broad ſtone, and that with earth: into theſe unhappy fugitives took ſhelter after a defeat, and drawing together ſods, found a temporary concealment from enemies, who in early times knew not the giving or receiving of quarter. The incurſions of barbarians were always ſhort; ſo that the fugitives could eaſily ſubſiſt in their earths till the danger was over. Men were then almoſt in a ſtate of nature: how ſtrong was their reſemblance to beaſts of prey! The whole ſcenery of this place was unſpeakably ſavage, and the inhabitants ſuitable. Falcons ſcreamed inceſſantly over our heads, and we diſturbed the eagles perched on the precipice.

Continue clambering among the rocks impending over the ſea, and ſplit by intervals into chaſms, narrow, black and of a ſtupendous depth; whoſe bottoms appeared and diſappeared according to

to the momentary coruſcations of the furious foam of the waves, rolling from the heavy ocean. Proceed along a narrow path, ſurrounding the face of a promontory hanging over the water, ſkipping nimbly over a way that fear alone could make dangerous, laughing at a bulky companion whom the reſt had diſtanced.

SANEG-MOR CAVE.

Deſcend a ſteep tract, and found part of our company (who choſe a leſs pictureſque road) in poſſeſſion of the fine cave of *Saneg-mor*: the entrance was difficult; but after ſome travel found the inſide of an auguſt extent and height; the roof ſolid rock, which returned with the noiſe of thunder, the diſcharge of our muſkets. Within this cave was another ſtrait before us, with a fine arched entrance: ſeveral of the company had got into it, and paſſing with their tapers backwards and forwards, from receſs to receſs, appeared at our diſtance like the gliding ſpectres of *Shakeſpear* in the pit of *Acheron*. We followed, and found our grotto divided into numbers of far-winding paſſages, ſometimes opening into fine expanſes, again cloſing, for a long ſpace, into galleries, paſſable but with difficulty: a perfect ſubterraneous labyrinth. A bagpiper preceded: at times the whole ſpace was filled with the ſound, which died away by degrees to a mere murmur, and ſoon after again aſtoniſhed us with the bellowing, according as the meanders conducted him to, or from our ſingular ſtations.

JULY 5.

Take leave of the hoſpitable family of *Sunderland*: ride along a different road acroſs the iſland; paſs by ſome *cairns*, and ſome antient fences on the heaths. Reach the head of *Loch-Druinard*, a place celebrated for the battle of *Traii-dhruinard*, in 1598, between the lord of the iſles, and Sir *Lauchlan Mac-lean*, of *Mull*: the laſt, with fifteen hundred men, invaded *Ilay*, with a view of uſurp-

BATTLE OF TRAII-DHRUINARD.

ing it from his nephew: the firſt had only eleven hundred, and was at firſt obliged to retreat till he was joined by a hundred and twenty freſh forces: this decided the engagement. Sir *Lauchlan* was ſlain, with four-ſcore of his principal kinſmen, and two hundred of his ſoldiers, who lay ſurrounding the body of their chieftain. A ſtone ſtill on the ſpot, was erected in memory of his fall.

Sir *Lauchlan* conſulted a witch, the oracle of *Mull*, before he ſet out on his expedition; and received three pieces of advice: firſt, Not to land on a *Thurſday*: a ſtorm forced him into diſobedience. The ſecond, Not to drink of a certain ſpring: which he did through ignorance. The third, Not to fight beſide *Loch-druinard*: but this the fates may be ſuppoſed to have determined.

LOCH-FINLAGAN. Ride by *Loch-finlagan*, a narrow piece of water, celebrated for its iſle, a principal reſidence of the great *Mac-donald*. The ruins of this place and chapel ſtill exiſt, and alſo the ſtone on which he ſtood when he was crowned king of the iſles. This cuſtom ſeems to have been common to the northern nations. The *Danes* * had their *Kongſtolen*.

The ceremony, (after the new lord had collected his kindred and vaſſals) was truly *patriarchal*. After putting on his armour his helmet and his ſword, he took an oath to rule as his anceſtors had done; that is, to govern as a father would his children: his people in return ſwore that they would pay the ſame obedience to him as children would to their parent. The dominions of this potentate about the year 1586 conſiſted only of *Ilay*, *Jura*, *Knapdale* and *Cantyre*. So reduced were they, from what they had been, before the

* Stephanii notæ in *Sax. Gramm.* 29.

deprivation,

deprivation of the great Earl of *Roſs* in the reign of *James* III.

Near this is another little iſle, where he aſſembled his council: *Ilan na Corlle*, or, The iſland of council; where thirteen judges conſtantly ſate to decide differences among his ſubjects; and received for their trouble the eleventh part of the value of the affair tried before them *.

In the firſt iſland were buried the wives and children of the lords of the iſles; but their own perſons were depoſited in the more ſacred ground of *Jona*.

On the ſhores of the lake are ſome marks of the quarters of his *Carnauch* and *Gilli-glaſſes*, the military of the iſles: the firſt ſignifying a ſtrong man; the laſt, a grim-looking fellow. The firſt were light-armed, and fought with darts and daggers; the laſt with ſharp hatchets †. Theſe are the troops that *Shakeſpear* alludes to, when he ſpeaks of a *Donald*, who

From the Weſtern iſles
Of *Kernes* and *Gallow glaſſes* was ſupplied.

Upon the ſhore are the remains of a pier, and on a ſtone is cut, A. II. or, *Œneas* the ſecond, one of the lords of the iſles, in whoſe reign it was founded ‡. This proves ſufficiently that *Macdonald* was not their general title, as ſome have imagined: the

† Theſe were the *Armin* or *Tierna* heads of the principal families; who alſo aſſiſted the *Lord of the Iſles* with their advice.

† *Camden*, 1421.

‡ *Boethius*, 383. *Fordun* ſays, that the lord of the iſles had here *duas manſiones, et* [illegible]*ſtrum* DOMANOWALL.

miſtake aroſe from two of the name of *Donald*, who were moſt remarkable for the ravages they made in *Scotland*, in the reign of *Edward Baliol*, in 1368, and in that of *James* I. in 1410. As the title is popular ſtill in the iſles, I chuſe to continue what is ſo much in uſe.

Beſides thoſe already mentioned, the lords had a houſe and chapel at *Laganon*, on the South ſide of *Loch-an-daal*: a ſtrong caſtle on a rock in the ſea, at *Dunowaick*, at the South-Eaſt end of the country; for they made this iſland their reſidence after their expulſion from that of *Man*, in 1304.

There is a tradition, that while the iſle of *Man* was part of the kingdom of the iſles, that the rents were for a time paid in this country: thoſe in ſilver were paid on a rock, ſtill called *Creig-a-nione*, or, the rock of the ſilver rent: the other, *Creg-a-nairgid*, or, the rock of rents in kind. Theſe lie oppoſite to each other, at the mouth of a harbour on the S. ſide of this iſland.

Return to *Freeport*, and go on board my veſſel, now at anchor on the *Jura* ſide of the ſound, in *Whitefarlane* bay.

DESCRIPTION OF ILAY.

The iſle of *Ilay*, *Iſla*, or, as it is called in *Erſe*, *Ile*, is of a ſquare form, deeply indented on the South by the great bay of *Loch-an-daal*, divided from *Jura*, on the N. Eaſt, by the ſound, which is near fourteen miles long, and about one broad. The tides moſt violent and rapid: the channel clear, excepting at the S. entrance, where there are ſome rocks on the *Jura* ſide.

The length of *Ilay*, from the point of *Ruvil* to the *Mull* of *Kinoth*, is twenty-eight miles; is divided into the pariſhes of *Kildal-*

ton,

Grignion &c.

Inside of a WEAVERS COTTAGE *in* ILAY.

ton, *Kilarow*, *Kilchoman*, and *Kilmenie*. The latitude * of *Free-port*, 55° 52′ 29″ N. The face of the iſland is hilly, but not high: the loftieſt hills are *Aird iniſdail*, *Diur-bheinn*, and *Sgarbh-bhein*. The land in many parts is excellent, but much of it is covered with heath, and abſolutely in a ſtate of nature.

PRODUCE. The produce is corn of different kinds; ſcch as bear, which ſometimes yields eleven-fold; and oats ſix-fold: a ruinous diſtillation prevales here; inſomuch that it is ſuppoſed that more of the bear is drank in form of whiſky; than eaten in the ſhape of bannocs. Wheat has been raiſed with good ſucceſs in an incloſure belonging to the proprietor; but in an open country where moſt of the cattle go at large, it is impoſſible to cultivate that grain; and the tenants are unable to incloſe. Much flax is raiſed here, and about 2000 *l.* worth, ſold out of the iſland in yarn, which might better be manufactured on the ſpot, to give employ to the poor natives.

HOUSES. A ſet of people worn down with poverty: their habitations ſcenes of miſery, made of looſe ſtones; without chimnies, without doors, excepting the faggot oppoſed to the wind at one or other of the apertures, permitting the ſmoke to eſcape through the other, in order to prevent the pains of ſuffocation. The furniture perfectly correſponds: a pothook hangs from the middle of the roof, with a pot pendent over a grateleſs fire, filled with fare that may rather be called a permiſſion to exiſt, than a ſupport of vigorous life: the inmates, as may be expected, lean, withered,

* I am greatly indebted to Doctor *Lind* for the true *latitude*; and for a beautiful map of the iſle from which I take my meaſurements.

withered, duſky and ſmoke-dried. But my picture is not of this iſland only.

Notwithſtanding the excellency of the land, above a thouſand pounds worth of meal is annually imported, a famine threatened at this time; but was prevented by the ſeaſonable arrival of a meal ſhip; and the inhabitants like the ſons of *Jacob* of old, flocked down to buy food.

HEATH ALE. Ale is frequently made in this iſland of the young tops of heath, mixing two thirds of that plant with one of malt, ſometimes adding hops. *Boethius* relates that this liquor was much uſed among the *Picts*, but when that nation was extirpated by the *Scots*, the ſecret of making it periſhed with them *.

MANURES. The country bleſt with fine manures: beſides ſea-wrack, coral, ſhell ſand, rock and pit marle, it poſſeſſes a tract of thirty ſix ſquare miles of limeſtone. What treaſures, if properly applied, to bring wealth and plenty into the iſland.

CATTLE. Numbers of cattle are bred here, and about ſeventeen hundred are annually exported at the price of fifty ſhillings each. The iſland is often overſtocked, and numbers die in *March* for want of fodder. None but milch cows are houſed: cattle of all other kinds, except the ſaddle horſes, run out during winter.

The number of inhabitants is computed to be between ſeven and eight thouſand. About ſeven hundred are employed in the mines and in the fiſhery: the reſt are gentlemen-farmers, ſubtenants or ſervants. The women ſpin. Few as yet have migrated.

* Deſcr. Regni *Scotorum*, p. 8.

The

FINGAL'S CAVE IN STAFFA.

The ſervants are paid in kind; the ſixth part of the crop. They have houſes *gratis:* the maſter gives them the ſeed for the firſt year, and lends them horſes to plough annually the land annexed.

DISEASES. The air is leſs healthy than that of *Jura:* the preſent epidemical diſeaſes are dropſies and cancers: the natural effects of bad food.

ANIMALS. The quadrupeds of this iſland are ſtoats, weeſels, otters and hares: the laſt ſmall, dark-colored, and bad runners. The birds are eagles, peregrine falcons, black and red game; and a very few ptarmigans. Red breaſted gooſanders breed on the ſhore among the looſe ſtones, wild geeſe in the moors. Herons in the iſland in *Loch-guirm.* The fiſh are plaiſe, ſmeardab, large dabs, mullets, ballan, lump-fiſh, black goby, greater dragonet, and that rare fiſh the *Lepadogaſter* of *M. Gouan.*

VIPERS. Vipers ſwarm in the heath: the natives retain the vulgar error of their ſtinging with their forked tongues; that a ſword on which the poiſon has fallen will hiſs in water like a red hot iron; and that a poultice of human ordure is an infallible cure for the bite.

DIVERSIONS AND SUPERSTIONS. In this iſland ſeveral antient diverſions and ſuperſtitions are ſtill preſerved: the laſt indeed are almoſt extinct, or at moſt lurk only amongſt the very meaneſt of the people.

The *late wakes* or funerals, like thoſe of the *Romans*, were attended with ſports and dramatic entertainments, compoſed of many parts, and the actors often changed their dreſſes ſuitable to their characters. The ſubject of the *Drama* was hiſtorical and preſerved by memory.

The active ſports are wreſtling. Another is performed by jumping

jumping on a pole held up horizontally by two men; the performer lights on his knees, takes hold with both hands, bends and kiſſes it; and then ſprings off. He who ſucceeds in the feat when the poll is at the higheſt elevation, carries the prize.

A ſecond game of activity is played by two or three hundred, who form a circle; and every one places his ſtick in the ground before him, by way of barriere. A perſon called the *odd man*, ſtands in the middle, and delivers his bonnet to any one in the ring. This is nimbly handed round, and the owner is to recover it: and on ſucceeding, takes the place of the perſon, whom he took it from; and that perſon again takes the middle place.

There are two other tryals of ſtrength: firſtly, throwing the ſledge hammer. The other ſeems local. Two men ſit on the ground foot to foot: each lays hold of a ſhort ſtick; and the champion that can pull the other over is the winner.

The power of faſcination is as ſtrongly believed here as it was by the ſhepherds of *Italy* in times of old.

Neſcio quis teneros oculis mihi faſcinat agnos?

But here the power of the *evil-eye* affects more the milch cows than lambs. If the good houſewife perceives the effect of the malicious on any of her kine, ſhe takes as much milk as ſhe can drain from the enchanted herd, for the witch commonly leaves very little. She then boils it with certain herbs, and adds to them flints and untempered ſteel: after that ſhe ſecures the door, and invokes the three ſacred perſons. This puts the witch into ſuch an agony, that ſhe comes nilling-willing to the houſe, begs to be admitted,

to

to obtain relief by touching the powerful pot: the good woman then makes her terms; the witch reſtores the milk to the cattle, and in return is freed from her pains.

But ſometimes to ſave the trouble of thoſe charms (for it may happen that the diſorder may ariſe from other cauſes than an *evil-eye*) the tryal is made by immerging in milk a certain herb, and if the cows are ſuper-naturally affected, it inſtantly diſtills blood.

The unſucceſsful lover revenges himſelf on his happy rival by charms potent as thoſe of the ſhepherd *Alphesibæus*, and exactly ſimilar.

> Nectе tribus nodis ternos *Amarylli* colores:
> Nectе, *Amarylli*, modo.

Donald takes three threads of different hues, and ties three knots on each, three times imprecating the moſt cruel diſappointments on the nuptial bed: but the bridegroom to avert the harm, ſtands at the altar with an untied ſhoe, and puts a ſix-pence beneath his foot.

A preſent was made me of a *clach clun ceilach*, or *cock-knee* ſtone, believed to be obtained out of that part of the bird; but I have unluckily forgotten its virtues. Not ſo with the *clach crubain*, which is to cure all pains in the joints. It is to be preſumed both theſe amulets have been enchanted; for the firſt very much reſembles a common pebble; the other is that ſpecies of foſſil ſhell called *Gryphites*. AMULETS.

I was alſo favoured with ſeveral of the nuts, commonly called *Molucca* beans, which are frequently found on the weſtern ſhores

of this and others of the *Hebrides*. They are the ſeeds of the *Dolichos urens*, *Guilandina Bonduc. G. Bonducetta*, & *mimoſa ſcandens of Linnæus*, natives of *Jamaica*. The fifth is a ſeed called by BAUHIN, *fructus exot: orbicularis ſulcis nerviſque quatuor*, whoſe place is unknown. The four firſt grow in quantities on the ſteep banks of the rivers of *Jamaica*, and are generally ſuppoſed to drop into the water, and to be carried into the ſea: from thence by tides and currents, and the predominancy of the Eaſt wind, to be forced through the gulph of *Florida*, into the *North American* ocean, in the ſame manner as the *Sargaſſo*, a plant growing on the rocks in the ſeas of *Jamaica*. When arrived in that part of the *Atlantic*, they fall in with the Weſterly winds, which generally blow two-thirds of the year in that tract; which may help to convey them to the ſhores of the *Hebrides* and *Orknies**. I was for reſolving this phœnomenon into ſhip-wrecks, and ſuppoſing that they might have been flung on theſe coaſts out of ſome unhappy veſſels: but this ſolution of mine is abſolutely denied, from the frequency and regularity of the appearance of theſe ſeeds. *American* tortoiſes, or turtle, have more than once been taken alive on theſe coaſts, tempeſt-driven from their warm ſeas; and part of the maſt of the *Tilbury* man of war, burnt at *Jamaica*, was taken up on the Weſtern coaſt of *Scotland*; facts that give probability to the firſt opinion.

HISTORY. Hiſtory furniſhes very few materials for the great events or revolutions of *Ilay*. It ſeems to have been long a ſeat of empire, probably jointly with the iſle of *Man*, as being moſt conveniently

* *Phil. Tranſ.* abridged, III. 540.

ſituated

ſituated for the government of the reſt of the *Hebrides*; for *Crovan*, the *Norwegian*, after his conqueſt of that iſland, in 1066, retired and finiſhed his days in *Ilay* *. There are more *Daniſh* or *Norwegian* names of places in this iſland than any other; almoſt all the preſent farms derive their titles from them, ſuch as *Perſibus*, *Torridale*, *Torribolſe*, and the like. On the retreat of the *Danes* it became the ſeat of their ſucceſſors, the lords of the iſles, and continued after their power was broken, in the reign of *James* III. in their deſcendants, the *Mac-donalds*, who held, or ought to have held, it from the crown. It was in the poſſeſſion of a Sir *James Mac-donald*, in the year 1598, the ſame who won the battle of *Traii-dhruinard* before mentioned. His power gave umbrage to *James* VI. who directed the Lord of *Macleod*, *Cameron* of *Lochiel*, and the *Mac-neiles* of *Barra*, to ſupport the *Mac-leanes* in another invaſion. The rival parties met near the hill of *Ben-bigger*, eaſt of *Kilarow*: a fierce engagement enſued, and the *Macdonalds* were defeated, and almoſt entirely cut off. Sir *James* eſcaped to *Spain*; but returned in 1620, was pardoned, received a penſion, and died the ſame year at *Glaſgow*, and in him expired the laſt of the *great Mac-donalds*. But the King, irritated by the diſturbances raiſed by private wars, waged between theſe and other clans, reſumed † the grant made by his predeceſſor, and transferred it to Sir *John Campbel*, of *Calder*, who held it on paying an annual feu-duty of five hundred pounds ſterling, which is paid to this day. The iſland was granted to Sir *John*, as a reward for his undertaking the conqueſt; but the

* *Chron. man.* † Feuds of the iſles, 99.

family conſidered it as a dear acquiſition, by the loſs of many gallant followers, and by the expences incurred in ſupport of it. At preſent it is in poſſeſſion of Mr. *Campbel*, of *Shawfield*, and the rents are about 2300 *l. per annum.*

JULY 6. Weigh anchor at three o'clock in the morning: with the aſſiſtance of the tide get out of the *Sound.* See, on the North-Weſt

THUROT. ſide, the place where that gallant enemy *Thurot* lay, at different times, expecting the fit opportunity of his invaſion, to be determined by the news he had of the ſucceſs of the *Breſt* ſquadron. He was told that he lay in a dangerous place; but he knew that his ſecurity conſiſted, in caſe a ſuperior force came againſt him, in being able either to take to ſea, or eſcape through the *Sound*, according to the quarter the attack came from. His generoſity and humanity is ſpoken of in high terms by the iſlanders; and his diſtreſs appeared very deep when he was informed of the miſcarriage of *Conflans*'s fleet.

Leave, on the *Ilay* coaſt, near the mouth of the *Sound*, the celebrated cave of *Uamh-Fhearnaig*, or *Uam-mhòr.* Fourteen or fifteen families retire to it during the fine ſeaſon, as their *ſheelins*, or Summer reſidence; and three families reſide in it the whole year.

About eight or nine miles from the mouth of the *Sound* lie the iſles of *Oranſay* and *Colonſay.* The ſtillneſs of the day made the paſſage tedious; which induced us to take boat: the view, midway, was very fine of *Ilay* and *Jura*; of the opening into *Loch-Tarbat*, a bay penetrating deep into *Jura*, and affording anchorage for large veſſels; as was experienced a very few years ago, by one of eight hundred tuns, driven in during night: the maſter found an opening,

Moses Griffiths del.

P. Mazell sculp.

MONASTERY IN ORANSAY.

opening, and paſſed providentially between two rocks, at a ſmall diſtance from each other; and finding himſelf in ſmooth water, dropped anchor, and lay ſecure in a fine natural wet dock. A diſcovery worthy the attention of mariners *.

Beyond *Jura* appears the gulph of *Corry-vrekan*, bounded by the iſle of *Skarba*; the mountains of *Mull* ſucceed; and before us extend the ſhores of the two iſlands, the immediate objects of our viſit. Land about one o'clock on

ORANSAY:

The ſhip arrives ſoon after, and anchors within *Ghudimal*, which, with two or three other little rocky iſles, forms an harbour.

After about a mile's walk reach the ruins of the antient monaſtery, founded (as ſome ſay) by St. *Columba*, but with more probability by one of the *Lords of the Iſles*, who fixed here a priory of *Canons regular of Auguſtine*, dependent on the abby of *Holyrood*, in *Edinburgh*. The church is fifty-nine feet by eighteen, and contains the tombs of numbers of the antient iſlanders, two of warriors recumbent, ſeven feet long; a flattery perhaps of the ſculptor, to give to future ages exalted notions of their proweſs. Beſides theſe, are ſcattered over the floor leſſer figures of heroes, prieſts and females; the laſt ſeemingly of ſome order: and near them is a figure, cut in ſtone, of full ſize, apparently an abbeſs. ABBY.

* Mariners have overlooked the account of this harbour given by *Alexander Lindſay*, pilot to *James* V. in his navigation round *Scotland*, in 1536, who pronounces it to have good anchorage. *James* in perſon executed the great deſign of taking charts of the coaſts of his dominions, and ſounding the moſt diſtant and dangerous rocks.

In

In a ſide chapel, beneath an arch, lies an abbot, of the name of *Mac-dufie*, with two of his fingers elated, in the attitude of benediction: in the ſame place is a ſtone enriched with foliage, a ſtag ſurrounded with dogs, and a ſhip with full ſail: round is inſcribed, *hic jacet* Murchardus Mac-dufie de Collonſa, *An. Do.* 1539, *menſe mart. ora me ille. ammen.*

This *Murchardus* is ſaid to have been a great oppreſſor, and that he was executed, by order of the Lord of the iſles, for his tyranny. Near his tomb is a long pole, placed there in memory of the enſign-ſtaff of the family, which had been preſerved miraculouſly for two hundred years: on it (report ſays) depended the fate of the *Mac-dufian* race, and probably the original periſhed with this *Murchardus*.

SINGULAR CLOISTER.

Adjoining to the church is the cloiſter: a ſquare of forty-one feet; one of the ſides of the inner wall is ruined; on two of the others are ſeven low arches, one ſeven feet high including the columns, which are nothing more than two thin ſtones *, three feet high, with a flat ſtone on the top of each, ſerving as a plinth; and on them two other thin ſtones, meeting at top, and forming an acute angle, by way of arch: on the fore-ſide are five ſmall round arches; theſe ſurround a court of twenty eight feet eight inches. This form is peculiar (in our part of *Europe*) to this place; but I am told that the ſame is obſerved in ſome of the religious houſes in the iſlands of the *Archipelago*.

Several other buildings join this, all in a ruinous ſtate; but a

* On one of theſe there is an inſcription, which was copied, but by ſome accident loſt.

moſt

Cloisters in the ABBY *of* ORANSAY.

Tombs in the Monastery of Cransay.

moſt elegant croſs is yet ſtanding, twelve feet high, one foot ſeven broad, five inches thick.

St. *Columba*, when he left *Ireland*, made a vow never to ſettle within ſight of his native country: accordingly when he and his friend *Oran* landed here, they aſcended a hill, and *Ireland* appeared full in view. This induced the holy men to make a ſudden retreat; but *Oran* had the honor of giving name to the iſland.

Aſcend the very hill that the Saint did. Lofty and craggy, inhabited by red billed choughs, and ſtares. On the top is a retreat of the old inhabitants, protected by a ſtrong ſtone dike and advanced works. On the plain below is a large round mount, flat at top; on which had probably been a ſmall *Daniſh* fort, ſuch as are frequently ſeen in *Ireland*. Nearer the ſhore in the eaſt ſide of the iſland is a large conic *Tumulus*; and on the ſame plain, a ſmall croſs placed, where a *Mac-dufie*'s corps is ſaid to have reſted. JULY 7.

Take boat and viſit *Bird Iſland*, and ſome other rocks divided by narrow paſſages, filled by a moſt rapid tide. Saw ſeveral *Eider ducks* and ſome ſhieldrakes. The iſlanders neglect to gather the down of the former; which would bring in a little money. BIRD ISLE.

This is the bird called by *the Dean* of the iſles, *Colk*. From the circumſtance of its depluming its breaſt, he fables that, 'at that 'time her fleiche of fedderis falleth of her hailly, and ſayles to the 'mayne ſea againe, and never comes to land quhyll the zeir end 'again, and then ſhe comes with her nev fleiche of fedderis: this 'fleiche that ſhe leaves zeirly upon her neſt hes nae pens in the 'fedderis, bot utter fine downes.'

The ſeals are here numerous. A few are caught in nets placed between

between theſe rocks. The great ſpecies is taken on *Du hirtach*, a great rock about a mile round, ten leagues to the weſt; reported to be the neareſt of any to *America*.

Oranſay is three miles long: the ſouth part low and ſandy, the reſt high and rocky. Is divided from *Colonſay* by a narrow ſound dry at low water. This iſland is a ſingle farm, yielding bear, flax, and much potatoes; which are left in their beds the whole winter, covered with *ſea-wrack*, to protect them from the froſt. The manure is ſhell ſand and wrack: the laſt laid on graſs will produce but one crop; on corn-land it will produce two. Sixty milch cows are kept here: and this year eighty head of cattle were ſold from the iſland at three pounds a-piece: ſome butter and cheeſe are alſo exported.

HUSBANDRY.

This iſland is rented by Mr. *Mac-Neile*, brother to the proprietor of both iſlands. The rent is not more than forty pounds a year: yet according to the cuſtom of the iſles, the farm employs a number of ſervants, viz. a chief labourer, who has fifty ſhillings a year, and a ſtone of meal per week: a principal herdſman, whoſe wages are graſs for two cows, and meal ſufficient for his family: a cow-herd who has twenty-four ſhillings a year and ſhoes: one under him, whoſe wages are about ſixteen ſhillings: and a calf-herd, who is allowed ten ſhillings. Beſides theſe are two other men, called from their employ *Aoireannan*, who have the charge of cultivating a certain portion of land; and alſo overſeeing the cattle it ſupports; theſe have graſs for two milch cows, and ſix ſheep; and the tenth ſheaf, the produce of the ground, and as many potatoes as they chuſe to plant. The maid ſervants are a houſekeeper, at three pounds a year: a principal dairy maid, twelve

twelve marks *Scots*, each half year: and five other women, five marks.

Croſs the ſound at low water, and enter the iſland of

COLONSAY.

Twelve miles long, three broad, full of rocky hills, running tranſverſely, with variety of pretty meandring vales full of graſs, and moſt excellent for paſturage. Even the hills have plenty of herbage mixed with the rock. The vallies want incloſures and want woods, the common defect of all the *Hebrides*: They yield bear and potatoes, much of the firſt is uſed in diſtillation, to the very ſtarving of the iſlanders, who are obliged to import meal for their ſubſiſtence. About two hundred and twenty head of cattle are annually exported at 3 *l.* each. In 1736 the price was only five and twenty ſhillings; but the riſe commenced two years after the rebellion. Yet even this advance does not enrich the people of this pretty iſland, for their whole profit is exhauſted in the purchaſe of bread, which their own induſtry ought to ſupply.

Oats are ſown here about the middle of *April*, and yield three and a half. Bear produces eight fold. Forty or fifty tuns of kelp are annually made in both iſlands. The materials are collected on the ſhores in the middle of *April*, and the kelp exported in *Auguſt*, at the rate of 3 *l.* 10 *s.* or 4 *l.* per tun.

Their poverty prevents them from uſing the very means Providence has given them of raiſing a comfortable ſubſiſtence. They have a good ſoil, plenty of limeſtone, and ſufficient quantity

of peat. A ſea abounding with fiſh, but their diſtreſſed ſtate diſables them from cultivating the one, and taking the other. Theſe two iſlands contain eight thouſand four hundred acres, of which about two thouſand ſix hundred are arable. How inadequate then is the produce of cattle; and how much more ſo is that of corn!

The ſoil of this iſland is far ſuperior in goodneſs to that of *Oranſay*; yet how diſproportionably leſs are the exports: *Oranſay* owes its advantages to the good management of the tenant.

In both iſlands are between five and ſix hundred ſouls. The old inhabitants were the *Mac-dufies* and the *Mac-vurechs*. The firſt were chief, 'This iſle, ſays the Dean, *is brukit be ane gentle capitane callit* Mac-Dufyke *and pertened of auld to* Clandonald of Kyntyre,' and it is now brukit be ane gentle capitane callit *Mac-neile*, who has never raiſed his rents, has preſerved the love of his people, and loſt but a ſingle family by migration.

This iſland, ſince the time of the DEAN, was the property of the *Argyle* family, who ſold it to an anceſtor of the preſent proprietor about ſixty years ago. I conjecture that the antient owner might have forfeited by engaging in the laſt rebellion of the *Mac-donalds*; and that it was included in the large grant of iſlands made to the *Campbels*, in reward for their ſervices.

Met with nothing very intereſting in the ride. Paſs by a chain of ſmall lakes, called *Loch-fad*, by two great erect ſtones monumental, at *Cil-chattan*; and by a ruined chapel. There are three others; but notwithſtanding from this circumſtance, *Oranſay* and *Colonſay* might be ſuppoſed to have been iſles of ſanctity, yet from the reformation

reformation till within the laſt ſix years, the ſacrament had been only once adminiſtered.

Reach *Cil-oran*, the ſeat of the proprietor, Mr. *Mac-neile*, who entertained us with much politeneſs. His houſe is well-ſheltered, and trees grow very vigorouſly in its neighborhood. There is ſcarcely an iſland, where vallies protected from winds, may not be found, in which trees might be planted to great advantage. Aſh and maple would ſucceed particularly well: and in many places the beſt kinds of willows would turn to good account, and produce a manufacture of baſkets and hampers, articles our commercial towns have a great demand for.

Rabbets abound here: about a hundred and twenty dozen of their ſkins are annually exported. ANIMALS.

Bernacles appear here in vaſt flocks in *September*, and retire the latter end of *April* or beginning of *May*. Among the domeſtic fowls I obſerved peacocks to thrive well in the farm at *Oranſay*. So far north has this *Indian* bird been naturalized.

Neither frogs, toads nor vipers are found here; or any kind of ſerpent, except the harmleſs blind-worm.

I met with no remarkable foſſils. Black talc the *mica Lamellata martialis nigra* of *Cronſted*, ſect. 95, is found here, both in large detached flakes, and immerſed in indurated clay. Alſo rock ſtone formed of glimmer and quartz. An imperfect granite is not unfrequent. FOSSILS.

In the morning, walk down to the eaſtern coaſt of the iſland, to a creek guarded by the little rocky iſle of *Olamſay*, where ſmall veſſels may find ſhelter. Find Mr. *Thompſon* plying off at a mile's diſtance. Go on board; and ſail for *Jona*. The lofty mountains of *Mull* lay JULY 8.

in front: the eaſtern views were *Ilay*, *Jura*, *Scarba*, and the entrance of the gulph of *Corryvrekan*, beyond lies *Lorn*, and at a diſtance ſoars the high hill of *Crouachan*.

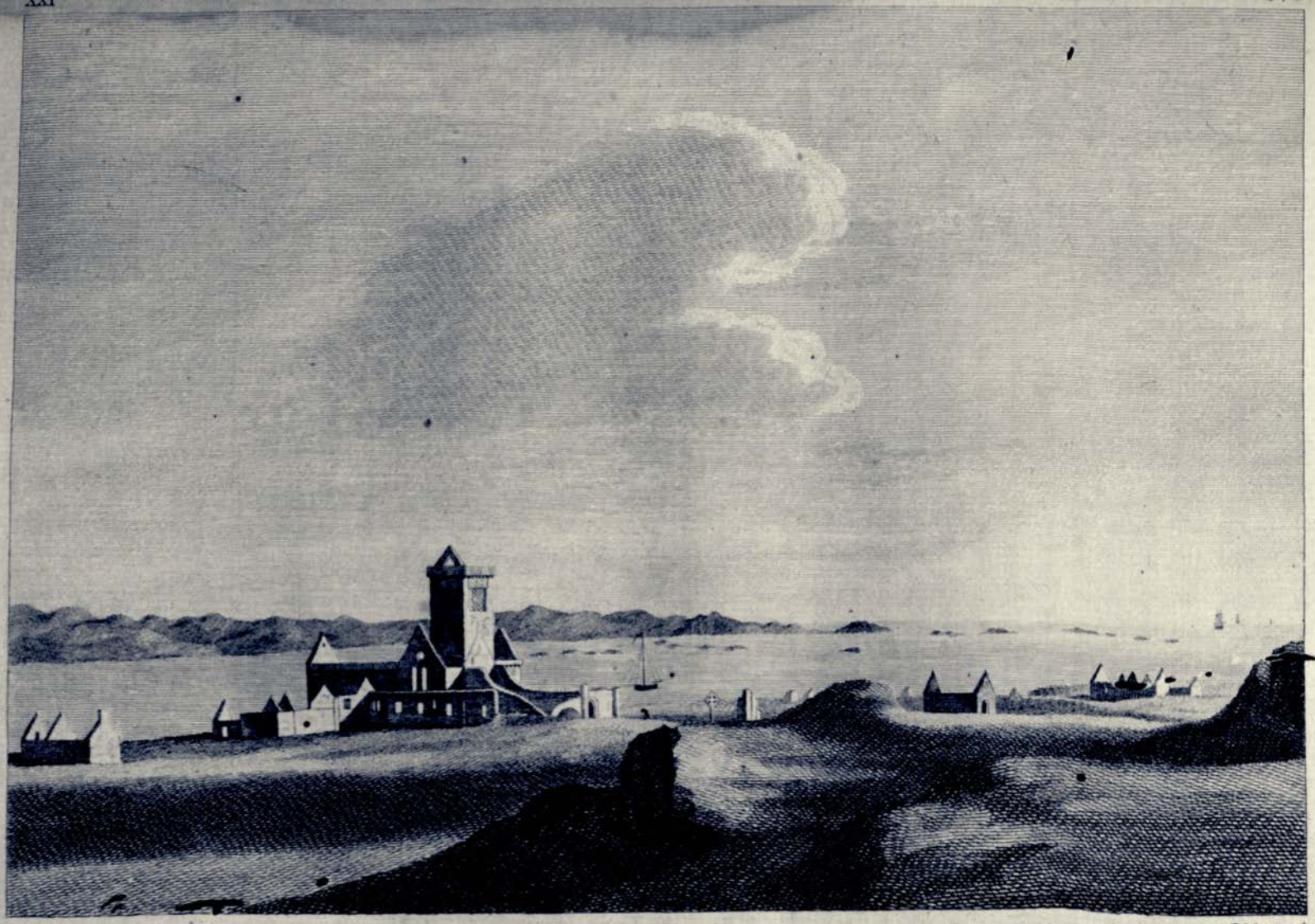
Steer to the North Weſt; but our courſe greatly delayed by calms: take numbers of grey gurnards in all depths of water, and find young herrings in their ſtomachs.

Towards evening arrive within ſight of *Jona*, and a tremendous chain of rocks, lying to the South of it, rendered more horrible by the perpetual noiſe of breakers. Defer our entrance into the *Sound* till day-light.

JULY 9. About eight of the clock in the morning, very narrowly eſcape ſtriking on the rock *Bònirevor*, apparent at this time by the breaking of a wave: our maſter was at ſome diſtance in his boat, in ſearch of ſea fowl, but alarmed with the danger of his veſſel, was haſtening to its relief; but the the tide conveyed us out of reach of the rock, and ſaved him the trouble of landing us; for the weather was ſo calm as to free us from any apprehenſions about our lives. After

SOUND OF JONA. tiding for three hours, anchor in the ſound of *Jona*, in three fathoms water, on a white ſandy bottom; but the ſafeſt anchorage is on the Eaſt ſide, between a little iſle and that of *Mull*: this ſound is three miles long and one broad, ſhallow, and in ſome parts dry at the ebb of ſpring tides: it is bounded on the Eaſt by the iſland of *Mull*; on the Weſt, by that of *Jona*, the moſt celebrated of the *Hebrides*.

Multitudes of gannets were now fiſhing here: they precipitated themſelves from a vaſt height, plunged on their prey at leſt two fathom deep, and took to the air again as ſoon as they emerged. Their ſenſe of ſeeing muſt be exquiſite; but they are often deceived,



P.C.Canot sculp

GENERAL VIEW OF JONA.

for Mr. *Thompſon* informed me, that he had frequently taken them by placing a herring on a hook, and ſinking it a fathom deep, which the gannet plunges for and is taken.

The view of *Jona* was very picturesque: the Eaſt ſide, or that which bounds the ſound, exhibited a beautiful variety; an extent of plain, a little elevated above the water, and almoſt covered with the ruins of the ſacred buildings, and with the remains of the old town ſtill inhabited. Beyond theſe the iſland riſes into little rocky hills, with narrow verdant hollows between (for they merit not the name of vallies) and numerous enough for every recluſe to take his ſolitary walk, undiſturbed by ſociety.

The iſland belongs to the pariſh of *Roſs*, in *Mull*; is three miles long and one broad; the Eaſt ſide moſtly flat; the middle riſes into ſmall hills; the Weſt ſide very rude and rocky: the whole is a ſingular mixture of rock and fertility.

Soil. The ſoil is a compound of ſand and comminuted ſea ſhells, mixed with black loam; is very favorable to the growth of bear, natural clover, crowsfoot and daiſies. It is in perpetual tillage, and is ploughed thrice before the ſowing: the crops at this time made a promiſing appearance, but the ſeed was committed to the ground at very different times; ſome, I think, about the beginning of *May*, and ſome not three weeks ago. Oats do not ſucceed here; but flax and potatoes come on very well. I am informed, that the ſoil in *Col*, *Tir-I*, and North and South *Uiſt*, is ſimilar to that in *Jona*.

Produce.

The tenants here *run-rig*, and have the paſturage in common. It ſupports about a hundred and eight head of cattle, and about five hundred ſheep. There is no heath in this iſland: cattle unuſed to

that

that plant give bloody milk; which is the caſe with the cattle of *Jona* tranſported to *Mull*, where that vegetable abounds; but the cure is ſoon effected by giving them plenty of water.

Servants are paid here commonly with a fourth of the crop, graſs for three or four cows, and a few ſheep.

The number of inhabitants is about a hundred and fifty: the moſt ſtupid and the moſt lazy of all the iſlanders; yet many of them boaſt of their deſcent from the companions of St. *Columba*.

BIRDS. A few of the more common birds frequent this iſland: wild geeſe breed here, and the young are often reared and tamed by the natives.

PLANTS. The beautiful *Sea-Bugloſs* makes the ſhores gay with its glaucous leaves and purple flowers. The *Eryngo*, or ſea-holly, is frequent; and the fatal *Belladonna* is found here.

FOSSILS. The *Granites durus rubeſcens*, the ſame with the *Egyptian*, is found in *Nuns-iſle*, and on the coaſt of *Mull*: a *Breccia quartzoſa*, of a beautiful kind, is common; and the rocks to the South of the *bay of Martyrs* is formed of the *Swediſh Trapp?* uſeful to glaſs-makers *.

NAME. *Jona* derives its name from a *Hebrew* word, ſignifying a dove, in alluſion to the name of the great ſaint, *Columba*, the founder of its

ST. COLUMBA. fame. This holy man, inſtigated by his zeal, left his native country, *Ireland*, in the year 565, with the pious deſign of preaching the goſpel to the *Picts*. It appears that he left his native ſoil with warm reſentment, vowing never to make a ſettlement within ſight of that hated iſland. He made his firſt trial at *Oranſay*, and on

* *Cronſted*, No. CCLXVII.

finding

finding that place too near to *Ireland*, ſucceeded to his wiſh at *Hy*, for that was the name of *Jona*, at the time of his arrival. He repeated here the experiment on ſeveral hills, erecting on each a heap of ſtones; and that which he laſt aſcended is to this day called *Carnan-chul-reh*-EIRINN, or the eminence of the back turned to *Ireland*.

Columba was ſoon diſtinguiſhed by the ſanctity of his manners: a miracle that he wrought ſo operated on the *Pictiſh* king, *Bradeus*; that he immediately made a preſent of the little iſle to the ſaint. It ſeems that his majeſty had refuſed *Columba* an audience; and even proceeded ſo far as to order the palace gates to be ſhut againſt him; but the ſaint, by the power of his word, inſtantly cauſed them to fly open.

As ſoon as he was in poſſeſſion of *Jona* he founded a cell of monks, borrowing his inſtitutions from a certain oriental monaſtic order*. It is ſaid that the firſt religious were canons regular, of whom the founder was the firſt abbot: and that his monks, till the year 716, differed from thoſe of the church of *Rome*, both in the obſervation of *Eaſter*, and in the clerical tonſure. *Columba* led here an exemplary life, and was highly reſpected for the ſanctity of his manners for a conſiderable number of years. He is the firſt on record who had the faculty of *ſecond-ſight*, for he told the victory of *Aidan* over the *Picts* and *Saxons* on the very inſtant it happened. He had the honor of burying in his iſland, *Convallus* and *Kinnatil*, two kings of *Scotland*, and of crowning a third. At length, worn out with age, he died, in *Jona*, in the arms of his.

SECOND-SIGHT.

* Sir *Roger Twiſden's* riſe of monaſtic ſtates, 36.

his diſciples; was interred there, but (as the *Iriſh* pretend) in after-times tranſlated to *Down*; where, according to the epitaph, his remains were depoſited with thoſe of St. *Bridget* and St. *Patric*.

Hi tres in *Duno* tumulo tumulantur in uno;
Brigida, *Patricius*, atque *Columba* pius.

But this is totally denied by the *Scots*; who aſſirm, that the contrary is ſhewn in a life of the ſaint, extracted out of the pope's library, and tranſlated out of the *Latin* into *Erſe*, by father *Calo horan*; which decides, in favor of *Jona*, the momentous diſpute *.

After the death of St. *Columba*, the iſland received the name of *Y-columb-cill*, or, the iſle of the cell of *Columba*. In proceſs of time the iſland itſelf was perſonified, and by a common blunder in early times converted into a ſaint, and worſhipped under the title of St. *Columb-killa*.

The religious continued unmoleſted during two centuries: but in the year 807 were attacked by the *Danes*, who with their uſual barbarity put part of the monks to the ſword, and obliged the remainder, with their abbot *Cellach*, to ſeek ſafety by flying from their rage. The monaſtery remained depopulated for ſeven years; but on the retreat of the *Danes* received a new order, being then peopled by *Cluniacs*, who continued there till the diſſolution, when the revenues were united to the ſee of *Argyle*.

BAY OF MARTYRS. Took boat and landed on the ſpot called the *Bay of Martyrs*: the place where the bodies of thoſe who were to be interred in

* M. S. in Advoc. Libr. 1693.

this

this holy ground, were received, during the period of ſuperſtition.

Walked about a quarter of a mile to the South, in order to fix on a convenient ſpot for pitching a rude tent, formed of oars and ſails, as our day reſidence, during our ſtay on the iſland.

Obſerve a little beyond, an oblong incloſure, bounded by a ſtone dike, called *Clachnan Druinach*, and ſuppoſed to have been the burial place of the *Druids*, for bones of various ſizes are found there. I have no doubt but that *Druidiſm* was the original religion of this place; yet I ſuppoſe this to have been rather the common cemetery of the people of the town, which lies almoſt cloſe to the *Bay of Martyrs*.

Having ſettled the buſineſs of our tent, return through the town, conſiſting at preſent of about fifty houſes, moſtly very mean, thatched with ſtraw of bear pulled up by the roots, and bound tight on the roof with ropes made of heath. Some of the houſes that lie a little beyond the reſt ſeemed to have been better conſtructed than the others, and to have been the manſions of the inhabitants when the place was in a flouriſhing ſtate, but at preſent are in a very ruinous condition. TOWN.

Viſit every place in the order that they lay from the village. The firſt was the ruin of the nunnery, filled with canoneſſes of St. *Auguſtine*, and conſecrated to St. *Oran*. They were permitted to live in community for a conſiderable time after the reformation, and wore a white gown; and above it a rotchet of fine linnen*. NUNNERY.

* *Keith*, 280.

ITS CHURCH. The church was fifty-eight feet by twenty: the roof of the eaſt end is entire, is a pretty vault made of very thin ſtones, bound together by four ribs meeting in the centre. The floor is covered ſome feet thick with cow-dung; this place being at preſent the common ſhelter for the cattle; and the iſlanders are too lazy to remove this fine manure, the collection of a century, to enrich their grounds.

With much difficulty, by virtue of fair words, and a bribe, prevale on one of theſe liſtleſs fellows to remove a great quan-
TOMB. tity of this dung-hill; and by that means once more expoſe to light the tomb of the laſt prioreſs. Her figure is cut on the face of the ſtone; an angel on each ſide ſupports her head; and above them is a little plate and a comb. The prioreſs occupies only one half of the ſurface; the other is filled with the form of the virgin MARY, with head crowned and mitred; the child in her arms; and, to denote her *Queen of Heaven*, a ſun and moon appear above. At her feet is this addreſs, from the prioreſs: *Sancta* MARIA *ora pro me.* And round the lady is inſcribed, *Hic jacet Domina* Anna Donaldi Terleti * *filia quondam Prioriſſa de* JONA quæ obiit anº mº dº XImo ejus animam ALTISSIMO commendamus.

M. *Stuart*, who ſome time paſt viſited this place, informed me, that at that time he obſerved this fragment of another inſcription: *Hic jacet* Mariota *filia* Johan: Lauchlani *Domini de* ....

Beſides this place of ſepulture, was another on the outſide, allotted for the nuns; where, at a reſpectable diſtance from the virtuous recluſes, lies in ſolitude, a frail ſiſter.

* Or *Charles*.

This

This nunnery could never have been founded (as ſome aſſert) in the days of St. *Columba*, who was no admirer of the fair ſex: in fact he held them in ſuch abhorrence, that he deteſted all cattle on their account, and would not permit a cow to come within ſight of his ſacred walls; becauſe, *'Sſar am bi bo, bi'dh bean, 'Sſar am bi bean, bi'dh mallacha*; "Where there is a cow, there "muſt be a woman; and where there is a woman, there muſt be "miſchief."

Advance from hence along a broad paved way, which is continued in a line from the nunnery to the cathedral: another branches from it to the *Bay of Martyrs*: and a third narrower than the others, points towards the hills.

On this road is a large and elegant croſs, called that of *Macleane*, one of three hundred and ſixty, that were ſtanding in this iſland at the reformation*, but immediately after were almoſt entirely demoliſhed by order of a provincial aſſembly, held in the iſland. It ſeems to have been cuſtomary in *Scotland* for individuals to erect croſſes, probably in conſequence of ſome vow, or perhaps out of a vain hope of perpetuating their memory.

Reilig ourain.

Arrive at *Reilig ourain*, or the burying-place of *Oran*: a vaſt enclоſure; the great place of interment for the number of monarchs who were depoſited here; and for the potentates of every iſle, and their lineage; for all were ambitious of lying in this holy ſpot. The place is in a manner filled with grave-ſtones, but ſo overgrown with weeds, eſpecially with the commun *butter-bur*, that very few are at preſent to be ſeen.

* Short Deſcr. of *Jona*, 1693. Advoc. Libr. M. S.

TOMBS OF THE KINGS.

I was very deſirous of viewing the tombs of the kings, deſcribed by the DEAN of the iſles, and from him by *Buchanan*: the former ſays *, that in his time there were three, built in form of little chapels: on one was inſcribed, *Tumulus Regum Scotiæ.* In this were depoſited the remains of forty-eight *Scottiſh* monarchs, beginning with *Fergus* II. and ending with the famous *Macbeth*: for his ſucceſſor, *Malcolm Canmore*, decreed, for the future, *Dumferline* to be the place of royal ſepulture †. Of the *Scottiſh* monarchs interred in *Jona*, ſixteen are pretended to be of the race of *Alpin*, and are ſtyled, *Righrid Ailpeanaeh.*

Fergus was the founder of this *Mauſoleum* (*Boethius* calls it *Abbatia* †) and not only directed, that it ſhould be the ſepulchre of his ſucceſſors, but alſo cauſed an office to be compoſed for the funeral ceremony.

The next was inſcribed, *Tumulus* REGUM *Hiberniæ*, containing four *Iriſh* monarchs; and the third, *Tumulus* REGUM *Norwegiæ*, containing eight *Norwegian* princes, or more probably vice-roys, of the *Hebrides*, while they were ſubject to that crown.

That ſo many crowned heads, from different nations, ſhould prefer this as the place of their interment, is ſaid to have been owing to an antient prophecy:

Seachd bliadna roimh'n bhràs
Thig muir thar EIRIN *re aon trà*
Sthar ILE *ghuirm ghlais*
Ach Suàmhaidh I CHOLUM *clairich.*

Which is to this effect: "Seven years before the end of the

* p. 19. † *Boethius*, lib. vii. p. 122. ‡ lib. vii. p. 129.

"world,

" world, a deluge ſhall drown the nations: the ſea, at one tide,
" ſhall cover *Ireland*, and the green-headed *Ilay*; but *Columba's*
" iſle ſhall ſwim above the flood."

But of theſe celebrated tombs we could diſcover nothing more than certain ſlight remains, that were built in a ridged form, and arched within; but the inſcriptions were loſt. Theſe are called *Tomaire nan righ*, or, The ridge of the kings. Among theſe ſtones were found two with *galic* inſcriptions, and the form of a croſs carved on each: the words on one were, *Cros Dombail fat-'aſich*, or, The croſs of *Donald Long-ſhanks*: the other ſignified the croſs of *Urchvine o Guin*. The letters were thoſe of the moſt antient *Iriſh* alphabet, exhibited in *Vallancy's Iriſh* grammar.

Among the ſame ſtones is alſo the following: Hic jacent quatuor Priores de Hy, *Johannes*, *Hugenius*, *Patricius*; in decretis olim Bacularius qui obiit an. Dom. milleſimo quingenteſimo.

I am indebted to Mr. *Stuart* for theſe three inſcriptions, which he met with in his former voyage; arriving before the growth of the all-covering weeds. Mr. *Frazier*, ſon to the DEAN of the iſles, informed Mr. *Sacheverel* governor of the iſle of *Man*, who viſited *Jona* in 1688, that his father had collected there three hundred inſcriptions, and preſented them to the Earl of *Argyle*; which were afterwards loſt in the troubles of the family.

The chapel of St. *Oran* ſtands in this ſpace, which legend reports to have been the firſt building attempted by St. *Columba*: by the working of ſome evil ſpirit, the walls fell down as faſt as they were built up. ST. ORAN.

After ſome conſultation it was pronounced, that they never would be permanent till a human victim was buried alive: *Oran*, a com-

a companion of the saint, generously offered himself, and was interred accordingly: at the end of three days St. *Columba* had the curiosity to take a farewell look at his old friend, and caused the earth to be removed. To the surprize of all beholders, *Oran* started up, and began to reveal the secrets of his prison-house; and particularly declared, that all that had been said of hell was a mere joke. This dangerous impiety so shocked *Columba*, that, with great policy, he instantly ordered the earth to be flung in again: poor *Oran* was overwhelmed, and an end for ever put to his prating. His grave is near the door, distinguished only by a plain red stone.

Boethius * gives us reason to suppose, before this period, *Jona* to have been the habitation of the *weird* sisters and *Cacodæmons*; for King *Natholocus*, like *Saul* of old, consulted in this island an old witch, of uncommon fame: no wonder, therefore, that the prince of darkness should be interested in the overthrow of edifices that were to put an end to his influence.

TOMBS. In *Oran*'s chapel are several tombs, and near it many more: within, beneath a recess formed with three neat pointed arches, is a tombstone with a ship and several ornaments. I forget whether the sails were furled: in that case the deceased was descended from the antient kings of *Man* of the *Norwegian* † race, who used those arms.

Near the South end is the tomb of the abbot *Mac-kinnon*'s father, inscribed, Hæc est crux *Lauchlani Mc. Fingon* et ejus filii *Johannis* Abbatis de Hy. facta an. Dom. m°ᵒ⁺⁺ CCCCLXXXIX.

Another of *Macdonald* of *Ilay* and *Cantyre*, commonly called

* lib. vi. p. 90. † Doctor *Macpherson*.

Innus,

Innus, or *Angus oig*, the chief of the name. He was a ſtrong friend to *Robert Bruce*, and was with him at the battle of *Bannockbourne*. His inſcription is, Hic jacet corpus *Anguſii* filii Domini *Anguſii Mc. Domhnill de Ilay*.

In another place lies the grave-ſtone of *Ailean Nan Sop*, a *Ceatharnarch*, or head of a party, of the name of *Macleane*; from whom is deſcended the family of *Torloiſg*. The ſtone is ornamented with carving and a ſhip.

A *Macleane*, of *Col*, appears in armour, with a ſword in his left hand. A *Macleane*, of *Duart*, with armour, ſhield and two-handed ſword. And a third, of the ſame name of the family of *Lochbuy*: his right hand graſps a piſtol, his left a ſword. Beſides theſe, are numbers of other antient heroes, whoſe very names have periſhed, and they deprived of their expected glory: their lives were, like the *path of an arrow*, cloſed up and loſt as ſoon as paſt; and probably in thoſe times of barbariſm, as fatal to their fellow-creatures.

About ſeventy feet South of the chapel is a red unpoliſhed ſtone; beneath which lies a nameleſs King of *France*. But the memory of the famous old doctor of *Mull* has had a better fate, and is preſerved in theſe words: *Hic jacet* Johannes Betonus Maclenorum *familiæ, medicus, qui mortuus eſt* 19 *Novembris* 1657. *Æt.* 69. Donaldus Betonus fecit. 1674.

Ecce cadit jaculo victricis mortis iniquæ;
Qui toties alios ſolverat ipſe malis.
Soli Deo Gloria.

A little North-Weſt of the door is the pedeſtal of a croſs: on it

it are certain ſtones, that ſeem to have been the ſupports of a tomb. Numbers who viſit this iſland (I ſuppoſe the ELECT impatient for the conſummation of all things) think it incumbent on them to turn each of theſe thrice round, according to the courſe of the ſun. They are called *Clacha-bràth*; for it is thought that the *bràth*, or end of the world, will not arrive till the ſtone on which they ſtand is worn through. Originally, ſays Mr. *Sacheverel*, here were three noble globes, of white marble, placed on three ſtone baſons, and theſe were turned round; but the ſynod ordered them, and ſixty croſſes, to be thrown into the ſea. The preſent ſtones are probably ſubſtituted in place of theſe globes.

SANCTUARY. The precinct of theſe tombs was held ſacred, and enjoyed the privileges of a *Girth*, or ſanctuary *. Theſe places of retreat were by the antient *Scotch* law, not to ſhelter indiſcriminately every offender, as was the caſe in more bigotted times in *catholic* countries: for here all atrocious criminals were excluded; and only the unfortunate delinquent, or the penitent ſinner ſhielded from the inſtant ſtroke of rigorous juſtice. The laws are penned with ſuch humanity and good ſenſe, that the reader cannot be diſpleaſed with ſeeing them in their native ſimplicity †.

'Gif any fleis to HALIE KIRK moved with repentance confeſſes 'there that he heavily ſinned, and for the love of GOD is come to 'the houſe of GOD for ſafetie of himſelf, he ſall nocht tine life nor 'limme bot quhat he has taken frae anie man he ſall reſtore ſame-'ikill to him, and ſall ſatisfie the King according to the law of the 'countrie.

* *Fordun*, lib. II. c. 10. † From the *Regiam majeſtatem*.

'And

T. Mason Griffiths del.

P. Mazell sculp.

CATHEDRAL IN JONA.

'And ſwa ſall ſwere upon the HALIE EVANGELL that there-after 'he ſall never commit reif nor theift. *Alex.* II. c. 6.

'If ane manſlayer takes himſelf to the immunitie of the *Kirk*, he 'ſould be admoniſſed and required to come forth and preſent himſelf 'to the law; to know gif the ſlauchter was committed be forthocht 'felonie or murther.

'And gif he be admoniſſed, and will not come furth; fra that 'time furth in all time thereafter he ſal be baniſhed and exiled as 'ane committer of murther and forethocht felonie; keep and re-'ſervand to him the immunitie of the kirk to the whilk he take 'himſelf.' *Rob.* II. c. 9.

Particular care was alſo taken that they ſhould receive no injury during their retreat: penalties were enacted for even ſtriking; but for the murder of any, 'The King was to have from the ſlayer 'twentye nine kyes and ane zoung kow; and the offender was alſo 'to aſſithe to the friends of the defunct conforme to the laws of the 'cuntrie. *Wil.* c. 5.

The cathedral lies a little to the north of this incloſure: is in the form of a croſs. The length from eaſt to weſt is a hundred and fifteen feet. The breadth twenty-three. The length of the tranſept ſeventy. Over the centre is a handſome tower: on each of which is a window with ſtone work of different forms in every one. THE CATHEDRAL.

On the ſouth ſide of the chancel are ſome Gothic arches ſupported by pillars, nine feet eight inches high, including the capitals; and eight feet nine inches in circumference. The capitals are quite peculiar; carved round with various ſuperſtitious figures, among others is an angel weighing of ſouls.

ALTAR. The altar was of white marble veined with grey, and is vulgarly ſuppoſed to have reached from ſide to ſide of the chancel: but Mr. *Sacheverel* *, who ſaw it when almoſt entire, aſſures us, that the ſize was ſix feet by four.

The demolition of this ſtone was owing to the belief of the ſuperſtitious; who were of opinion, that a piece of it conveyed to the poſſeſſor ſucceſs in whatever he undertook. A very ſmall portion is now left; and even that we contributed to diminiſh.

Near the altar is the tomb of the abbot *Mac-kinnon*. His figure lies recumbent, with this inſcription round the margin, *Hic jacet* Johannes Mac-Fingone *abbas de* Hy, *qui obiit anno Domini Milleſſimo quingenteſſimo, cujus animæ propitietur* DEUS *altiſſimus. Amen.*

On the other ſide is the tomb and figure of Abbot *Kenneth*.

On the floor is the effigy of an armed knight, with a whilk by his ſide, as if he juſt had returned from the feaſt of ſhells in the hall of *Fingal*.

Among theſe funereal ſubjects, the interment (a few years ago) of a female, remarkable for her lineage muſt not be omitted. She was CLAN AN OISTER. a direct deſcendant, and the laſt of the *Clan an oiſter*, *oſtiarii*, or door-keepers to the monaſtery. The firſt of the family came over with *Columba*, but falling under his diſpleaſure, it was decreed on the imprecation of this irritable ſaint, that never more than five of his clan ſhould exiſt at one time; and in conſequence when a ſixth was born, one of the five was to look for death. This, report ſays, always happened till the period that the race was extinguiſhed in this woman.

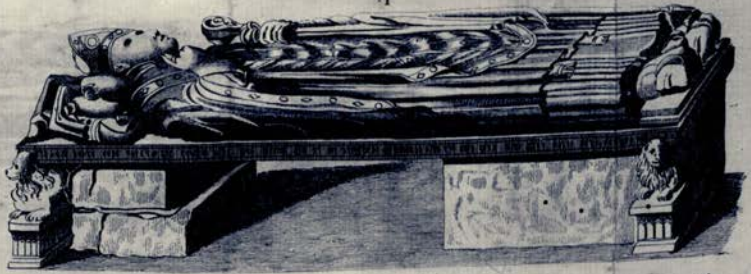
* P. 132.

II

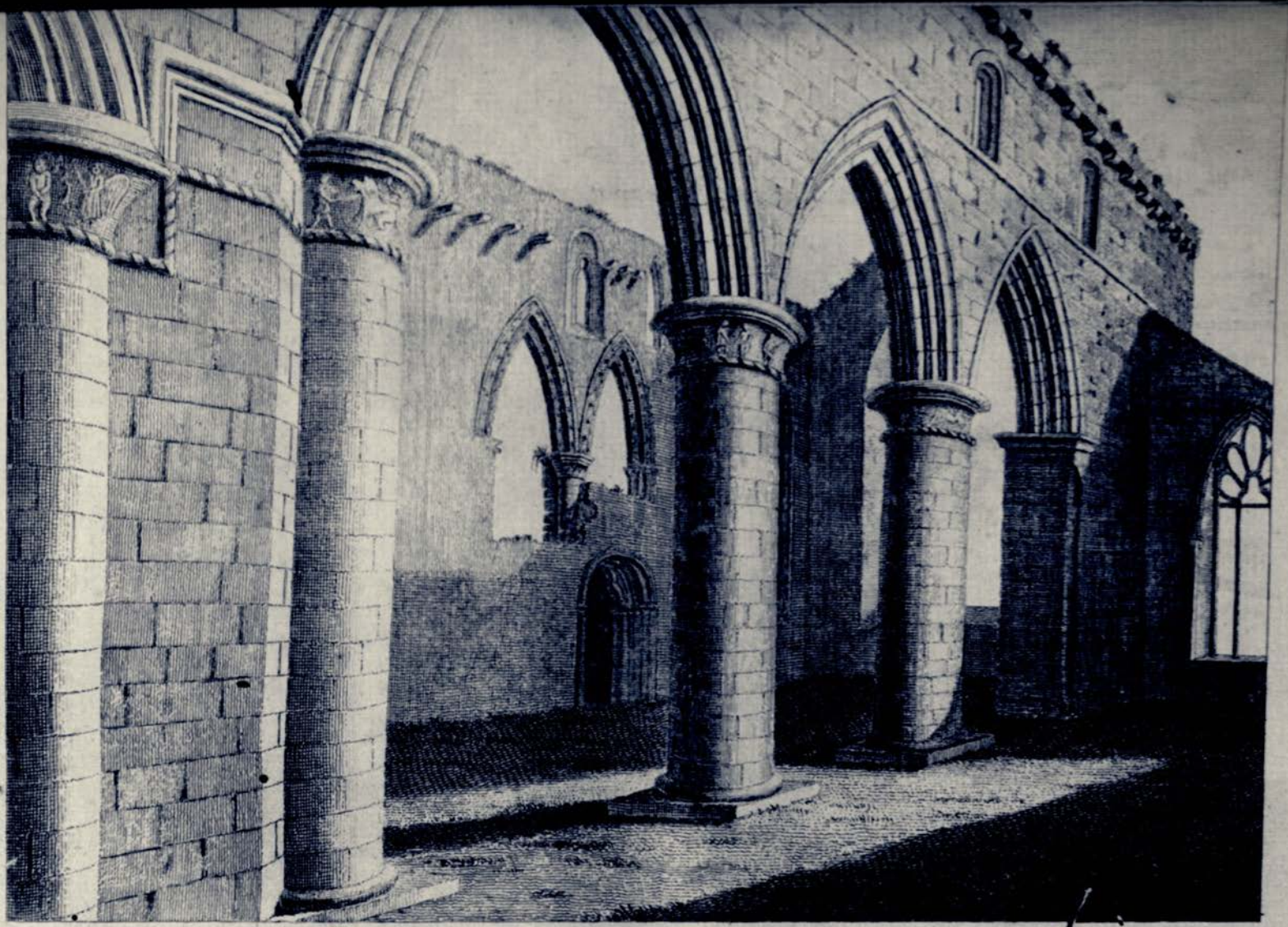
III

IV

I



I. *Abbot MacKinnons Tomb.* II. *The Abbess.* III. *The Warrior.* IV. *Sculpture round the Capitals of two of the Pillars.*



Inside of the CATHEDRAL *of* JONA.

It is difficult to ſay when the preſent church was built: if we may credit *Boethius*, it was rebuilt by *Malduinus*, in the ſeventh century, out of the ruins of the former. But the preſent ſtructure is far too magnificent for that age. Moſt of the walls are built with red granite from the *Nuns iſle* in the ſound.

From the ſouth eaſt corner are two parallel walls about twelve feet high, and ten feet diſtant from each other. At preſent they are called *Dorus tràgh*, or the door to the ſhore: are ſuppoſed to have been continued from the cathedral to the ſea, to have been roofed, and to have formed a covered gallery the whole way.

In the church-yard is a fine croſs, fourteen feet high, two feet two inches broad, and ten inches thick, made of a ſingle piece of red granite. The pedeſtal is three feet high.

Near the ſouth eaſt end is *Mary*'s chapel. Beſides this, we are informed, that there were ſeveral others founded by the *Scottiſh* monarchs, and the *Reguli* of the iſles *.

The monaſtery lies behind the cathedral. It is in a moſt ruinous ſtate, a ſmall remnant of a cloiſter is left. In a corner are ſome black ſtones, held ſo ſacred, but for what reaſon I am ignorant, that it was cuſtomary to ſwear by them: perhaps from their being neighbors to the tutelar ſaint, whoſe grave is almoſt adjacent. MONASTERY.

Boethius † gives this monaſtery an earlier antiquity than perhaps it can juſtly clame. He ſays, that after the defeat of the *Scots*,

* *Buchanan*, lib. I. c. 37. Dean of the iſles, 19.

† Lib. vi. p. 108, 109.

at the battle of *Munda*, A. D. 379: the ſurvivors with all religious fled to this iſland; and were the original founders of this houſe. But the account given by the venerable *Bede* is much more probable, that St. *Columba* was the original founder, as has been before related.

REVENUES. This iſle, ſays the DEAN, *hes beine richlie Dotat* by the *Scotch* kings: And mentions ſeveral little iſlands that belonged to it, which he calls *Soa*; *Naban*, *Moroan*, *Reringe*, *Inch Kenzie*, *Eorſay*, and *Kannay*. If theſe had been the endowments, they would never ſerve to lead the religious into the temptation of luxury: but they were in poſſeſſion of a conſiderable number of churches and chapels in *Galway*, with large eſtates annexed, all which were taken from them, and granted to the canons of *Holyrood* houſe by *William* I. between the years 1172 and 1180 *.

Columba was the firſt abbot; he and his ſucceſſors maintained a juriſdiction over all the other monaſteries that branched from this; and over all the monks of this abby that exerciſed the prieſtly or even epiſcopal function in other places. One of the inſtitutes of *Loyola* ſeems here to have been very early eſtabliſhed, for the *eleves* of this houſe ſeem not to think themſelves freed from their vow of obedience to the abbot of *Jona*. *Bede* † ſpeaks of the ſingular pre-eminence, and ſays that the iſland always had

* Sir *James Dalrymple*'s Coll. 271. 272.

† Habere autem ſolet ipſa inſula rectorem ſemper Abbatem Preſbyterum, cujus juri et omnis Provincia et ipſi etiam Epiſcopi ordine inuſitato debeant eſſe ſubjecti. Lib. III. c. 4.

for

for a governor an Abbot-Preſbyter, whoſe power (by a very uncommon rule) not only every province, but even the biſhops themſelves, obeyed. From this account, the enemies to epiſcopacy have inferred, that the rank of biſhop was a novelty, introduced into the church in corrupt times; and the authority they aſſumed was an errant uſurpation, ſince a ſimple abbot for ſo conſiderable a ſpace was permitted to have the ſuperiority. In anſwer to this, archbiſhop *Uſher* * advances, that the power of the abbot of *Jona* was only local; and extended only to the biſhop who reſided there: for after the conqueſt of the iſle of *Man* by the *Engliſh*, and the diviſion of the ſee after that event, the biſhop of the iſles made *Jona* his reſidence, which before was in *Man*. But notwithſtanding this, the venerable *Bede* ſeems to be a ſtronger authority, than the *Ulſter* annals quoted by the archbiſhop, which pretend no more than that a biſhop had always reſided in *Jona*, without even an attempt to refute the poſitive aſſertion of the moſt reſpectable author we have (relating to church matters) in thoſe primitive times.

North of the monaſtery are the remains of the biſhop's houſe: the reſidence of the biſhops of the iſles after the iſle of *Man* was ſeparated from them. This event happened in the time of *Edward* I. On their arrival the abbots permitted to them the uſe of their church, for they never had a cathedral of their own, except that in the iſle of *Man*. During the time of the *Norwegian* reign, which laſted near two hundred years, the biſhops were choſen without reſpect of country, for we find *French*, *Norwegian*, *Engliſh*, and *Scotch* BISHOP'S HOUSE.

* De Brit. Eccleſ. Primord. cap. xv. p. 701.

among

among the prelates, and they were generally, but not always, conſecrated at *Drontheim*. Even after the ceſſion of the *Ebudæ* to *Scotland* by *Magnus*, the patronage of this biſhoprick was by treaty reſerved to the archbiſhop of *Drontheim**. This ſee was endowed with † thirteen iſlands; but ſome of them were forced from them by the tyranny of ſome of the little chieftains; thus for example, *Raſa*, as the honeſt DEAN ſays, was perteining to *Mac-Gyllychallan* by the ſword, and to the biſhop of the iſles by heritage.

TITLE OF SODOR. The title of theſe prelates, during the conjunction of *Man* and *Sodor*, had been univerſally miſtaken, till the explications of that moſt ingenious writer, Dr. *Macpherſon* ‡: it was always ſuppoſed to have been derived from *Soder*, an imaginary town, either in *Man* or in *Jona*: whoſe derivation was taken from the *Greek* SOTER or Saviour. During the time that the *Norwegians* were in poſſeſſion of the iſles, they divided them into two parts: the *northern*, which comprehended all that lay to the *North* of the point of *Arnamurchan*, and were called the *Nordereys*, from *Norder* North, and *ey* an iſland. And the *Sudereys* took in thoſe that lay to the *South* of that promontory. This was only a civil diviſion, for the ſake of governing theſe ſcattered dominions with more facility; for a ſeparate viceroy was ſent to each, but both were ſubject to the ſame juriſdiction civil and eccleſiaſtical. But as the *Sudereys* was the moſt important, that had the honor

* Sir *David Dalrymple's* Annals *Scotland*, 178.

† THE DEAN.

‡ P. 282, and *Torfæus*, in many parts of his hiſtory of the *Orkneys*.

of

of giving name to the biſhoprick, and the iſle of *Man* retained both titles, like as *England* unites that of *France*, notwithſtanding many centuries have elapſed ſince our rights to the now uſurped titles are loſt.

Proceed on our walk. To the weſt of the convent is the abbot's mount, overlooking the whole. Beneath ſeem to have been the gardens, once well cultivated, for we are told that the monks tranſplanted from other places, herbs both eſculent and medicinal.

Beyond the mount are the ruins of a kiln, and a granary: and near it, was the mill. The lake or pool that ſerved it lay behind; is now drained, and is the turbery, the fuel of the natives: it appears to have been once divided, for along the middle runs a raiſed way, pointing to the hills. They neglect at preſent the conveniency of a mill, and uſe only *querns*.

North from the granary extends a narrow flat, with a double dike and foſs on one ſide, and a ſingle dike on the other. At the end is a ſquare containing a *cairn* and ſurrounded with a ſtone dike. This is called a burial place: it muſt have been in very early times cotemporary with other *cairns*, perhaps in the days of *Druidiſm*; for biſhop *Pocock* mentions, that he had ſeen two ſtones ſeven feet high, with a third laid acroſs on their tops, an evident *Cromleh*: he alſo adds, that the *Iriſh* name of the iſland was *Iniſh Druniſh*; which agrees with the account I have ſomewhere read, that *Jona* had been the ſeat of *Druids* expelled by *Columba*, who found them there.

Before I quit this height, I muſt obſerve, that the whole of their religious buildings were covered on the north ſide by dikes,

as

as a protection from the northern invaders, who paid little regard to the ſanctity of their characters.

The public was greatly intereſted in the preſervation of this place, for it was the repoſitory of moſt of the antient *Scotch* records *. The library here muſt alſo have been invaluable, if we can depend upon *Boethius*, who aſſerts, that *Fergus* the II. aſſiſting *Alaric* the *Goth*, in the ſacking of *Rome*, brought away as ſhare of the plunder, a cheſt of books, which he preſented to the monaſtery of *Jona*. *Æneas Sylvius* (afterwards Pope *Pius* II.) intended, when he was in *Scotland*, to have viſited the library in ſearch of the loſt books of *Livy*, but was prevented by the death of the King, *James* I. A ſmall parcel of them were in 1525 brought to *Aberdeen* †, and great pains were taken to unfold them, but through age and the tenderneſs of the parchment, little could be read; but from what the learned were able to make out, the work appeared by the ſtyle to have rather been a fragment of *Salluſt* than of *Livy*. But the regiſter and records of the iſland, all written on parchment, and probably other more antique and valuable remains, were all deſtroyed by that worſt than *Gothic* ſynod ‡, which at the reformation declared war againſt all ſcience.

LIBRARY.

* Vide *Mac-kenzie*, *Stillingfleet*, *Lluyd*.

† *Boethius*, lib. vii. p. 114. *Paulus Jovius*, quoted by *Uſher*, *Br. Eccl.* 597.

I am informed that numbers of the records of the *Hebrides* were preſerved at *Drontheim* till they were deſtroyed by the great fire which happened in that city either in the laſt, or preſent century.

‡ M. S. Advocates Library.

At

At preſent, this once celebrated ſeat of learning is deſtitute of even a ſchool-maſter; and this ſeminary of holy men wants even a miniſter to aſſiſt them in the common duties of religion.

Croſs the iſland over a moſt fertile elevated tract to the S. Weſt ſide, to viſit the landing place of St. *Columba*; a ſmall bay, with a pebbly beach, mixed with variety of pretty ſtones, ſuch as violet-colored *Quartz*, *Nephritic* ſtones, and fragments of porphyry, granite and *Zæblitz* marble: a vaſt tract near this place was covered with heaps of ſtones, of unequal ſizes: theſe, as is ſaid, were the penances of monks who were to raiſe heaps of dimenſions equal to their crimes: and to judge by ſome, it is no breach of charity to think there were among them enormous ſinners. JULY 10. BAY OF ST. COLUMBA.

On one ſide is ſhewn an oblong heap of earth, the ſuppoſed ſize of the veſſel that tranſported St. *Columba* and his twelve diſciples from *Ireland* to this iſland.

On my return ſaw, on the right hand, on a ſmall hill, a ſmall circle of ſtones, and a little *cairn* in the middle, evidently *druidical*, but called the *hill of the angels*, *Cnoc nar-aimgeal*; from a tradition that the holy man had there a conference with thoſe celeſtial beings ſoon after his arrival. Biſhop *Pocock* informed me, that the natives were accuſtomed to bring their horſes to this circle at the feaſt of St. *Michael*, and to courſe round it. I conjecture that this uſage originated from the cuſtom of bleſſing the horſes in the days of ſuperſtition, when the prieſt and the holy-water pot were called in: but in latter times the horſes are ſtill aſſembled, but the reaſon forgotten. HILL OF ANGELS.

The traveller muſt not neglect to aſcend the hill of *Dun-ii*; from whoſe ſummit is a moſt pictureſque view of the long chain

of little iſlands, neighbors to this; of the long low iſles of *Còl* and *Tir-I* to the Weſt; and the vaſt height of *Rum* and *Skié* to the North.

At eight of the clock in the morning, with the firſt fair wind we yet had, ſet ſail for the ſound: the view of *Jóna*, its cluſtered
JULY 11. town, the great ruins, and the fertility of the ground, were fine contraſts, in our paſſage to the red granite rocks of the barren *Mull*.

Loch-Screban, in *Mull*, ſoon opens to our view. After paſſing a cape, placed in our maps far too projectingly, ſee *Loch-in-a-Gaal*; a deep bay, with the iſles of *Ulva* and *Gometra* in its mouth.

On the Weſt appears the beautiful groupe of the *Treaſhuniſh* iſles *. Neareſt lies STAFFA, a new giant's cauſeway, riſing amidſt the waves; but with columns of double the height of that in *Ire-*
STAFFA. *land*; gloſſy and reſplendent, from the beams of the Eaſtern ſun. Their greateſt height was at the Southern point of the iſle, of which they ſeemed the ſupport. They decreaſed in height in proportion as they advanced along that face of *Staffa* oppoſed to us, or the Eaſtern ſide; at length appeared loſt in the formleſs ſtrata: and the reſt of the iſland that appeared to us was formed of ſlopes to the water edge, or of rude but not lofty precipices. Over part of the iſle, on the Weſtern ſide, was plainly to be ſeen a vaſt precipice, ſeemingly columnar, like the preceding. I wiſhed to make a nearer approach, but the prudence of Mr. *Thompſon*, who

* Theſe are moſt erroneouſly placed in the maps, a very conſiderable diſtance too far to the North.

was

P.C.Canot sculp

View of the ERECT COLUMNS *near the* SHAGS CAVE *on the Island of* STAFFA.

Taken from the Sea.

was unwilling to venture in theſe rocky ſeas, prevented my farther ſearch of this wondrous iſle: I could do no more than cauſe an accurate view to be taken of its Eaſtern ſide, and of thoſe of the other pictureſque iſlands then in ſight. But it is a great conſolation to me, that I am able to lay before the public a moſt accurate account communicated to me through the friendſhip of Mr. *Banks.*

ACCOUNT OF STAFFA,

BY

JOSEPH BANKS, Eſq;

" In the ſound of *Mull* we came to anchor, on the *Morvern* ſide, oppoſite to a gentleman's houſe, called *Drumnen*: the owner of it, Mr. *Macleane*, having found out who we were, very cordially aſked us aſhore: we accepted his invitation, and arrived at his houſe; where we met an *Engliſh* gentleman, Mr. *Leach* *, who no ſooner ſaw us than he told us, that about nine leagues from us was an iſland where he believed no one even in the highlands had been †, on which were pillars like thoſe of the *Giant's-Cauſeway*: AUGUST 12,

* I cannot but expreſs the obligations I have to this gentleman for his very kind intentions of informing me of this matchleſs curioſity; for I am informed that he purſued me in a boat for two miles, to acquaint me with what he had obſerved: but, unfortunately for me, we out-ſailed his liberal intention.

† When I lay in the ſound of *Jona*, two gentlemen, from the iſle of *Mull*, and whoſe ſettlements were there, ſeemed to know nothing of this place; at leſt they never mentioned it as any thing wonderful.

this was a great object to me who had wiſh'd to have ſeen the cauſeway itſelf, would time have allowed: I therefore reſolved to proceed directly, eſpecially as it was juſt in the way to the *Columb-kill*; accordingly having put up two days proviſions, and my little tent, we put off in the boat about one o'clock for our intended voyage, having ordered the ſhip to wait for us in *Tobirmore*, a very fine harbour on the *Mull* ſide.

" At nine o'clock, after a tedious paſſage, having had not a breath of wind, we arrived, under the direction of Mr. *Mc. Leane*'s ſon, and Mr. *Leach*: It was too dark to ſee any thing, ſo we carried our tent and baggage near the only houſe upon the iſland, and began to cook our ſuppers, in order to be prepared for the earlieſt dawn, to enjoy that which from the converſation of the gentleman we had now raiſed the higheſt expectations of.

" The impatience which every body felt to ſee the wonders we had heard ſo largely deſcribed, prevented our morning's reſt; every one was up and in motion before the break of day, and with the firſt light arrived at the S. W. part of the iſland, the ſeat of the moſt remarkable pillars; where we no ſooner arrived than we were ſtruck with a ſcene of magnificence which exceeded our expectations, though formed, as we thought, upon the moſt ſanguine foundations: the whole of that end of the iſland ſupported by ranges of natural pillars, moſtly above 50 feet high, ſtanding in natural colonnades, according as the bays or points of land formed themſelves; upon a firm baſis of ſolid unformed rock, above theſe, the ſtratum which reaches to the ſoil or ſurface of the iſland, varied in thickneſs, as the iſland itſelf formed into hills or vallies; each hill, which hung over the columns below,

low, forming an ample pediment; ſome of theſe above 60 feet in thickneſs, from the baſe to the point, formed by the ſloping of the hill on each ſide, almoſt into the ſhape of thoſe uſed in architecture.

"Compared to this what are the cathedrals or the palaces built by men! mere models or playthings, imitations as diminutive as his works will always be when compared to thoſe of nature. Where is now the boaſt of the architect! regularity the only part in which he fancied himſelf to exceed his miſtreſs, Nature, is here found in her poſſeſſion, and here it has been for ages undeſcribed *. Is not this the ſchool where the art was originally ſtudied, and what has been added to this by the whole *Grecian* ſchool? a capital to ornament the column of nature, of which they could execute only a model; and for that very capital they were obliged to a buſh of *Acanthus*: how amply does nature repay thoſe who ſtudy her wonderful works!

"With our minds full of ſuch reflections we proceeded along the ſhore, treading upon another *Giant's Cauſeway*, every ſtone being regularly formed into a certain number of ſides and angles, 'till in a ſhort time we arrived at the mouth of a cave, the moſt magnificent, I ſuppoſe, that has ever been deſcribed by travellers.

CAVE OF FINGAL.

"The mind can hardly form an idea more magnificent than ſuch a ſpace, ſupported on each ſide by ranges of columns; and roofed

* *Staffa* is taken notice of by *Buchanan*, but in the ſlighteſt manner; and among the thouſands who have navigated theſe ſeas, none have paid the leſt attention to its grand and ſtriking characteriſtic, till this preſent year.

This iſland is the property of Mr. *Lauchlan Mac-Quaire*, of *Ulva*, and is now to be diſpoſed of.

by

by the bottoms of thoſe, which have been broke off in order to form it; between the angles of which a yellow ſtalagmitic matter has exuded, which ſerves to define the angles preciſely; and at the ſame time vary the color with a great deal of elegance, and to render it ſtill more agreeable, the whole is lighted from without; ſo that the fartheſt extremity is very plainly ſeen from without, and the air within being agitated by the flux and reflux of the tides, is perfectly dry and wholeſome, free entirely from the damp vapours with which natural caverns in general abound.

" We aſked the name of it. Said our guide, the cave of *Fhinn*; what is *Fhinn?* ſaid we. *Fhinn Mac Coul*, whom the tranſlator of *Oſſian*'s works has called *Fingal*. How fortunate that in this cave we ſhould meet with the remembrance of that chief, whoſe exiſtence, as well as that of the whole *Epic* poem is almoſt doubted in *England*.

" Enough for the beauties of *Staffa*, I ſhall now proceed to deſcribe it and its productions more philoſophically:

" The little iſland of *Staffa* lies on the weſt coaſt of *Mull*, about three leagues N. E. from *Jona*, or the *Columb Kill:* its greateſt length is about an *Engliſh* mile, and its breadth about half a one. On the weſt ſide of the iſle is a ſmall bay, where boats generally land: a little to the ſouthward of which the firſt appearance of pillars are to be obſerved; they are ſmall, and inſtead of being placed upright, lie down on their ſides, each forming a ſegment of a circle: from thence you paſs a ſmall cave, above which, the pillars now grown a little larger, are inclining in all directions: in one place in particular a ſmall maſs of them very much reſemble the ribs of a ſhip *: from hence having paſſed

* The *Giant's Cauſeway* has its bending pillars; but I imagine them to be very different

VIEW OF BOOSHALA FROM THE CLIFF ABOVE IT.

paſſed the cave, which if it is not low water, you muſt do in a boat, you come to the firſt ranges of pillars, which are ſtill not above half as large as thoſe a little beyond. Over-againſt this place is a ſmall iſland, called in *Erſe*, *Boo-ſha-la* or more properly *Buachaille*, or the herdſman, ſeparated from the main, by a channel not many fathoms wide; this whole iſland is compoſed of pillars without any ſtratum above them; they are ſtill ſmall, but by much the neateſt formed of any about the place. ISLE OF BUACHAILLE.

"The firſt diviſion of the iſland, for at high water it is divided intn two, makes a kind of a cone, the pillars converging together towards the centre: on the other, they are in general laid down flat, and in the front next to the main, you ſee how beautifully they are packed together; their ends coming out ſquare with the bank which they form: all theſe have their tranſverſe ſections exact, and their ſurfaces ſmooth, which is by no means the caſe with the large ones, which are cracked in all directions. I much queſtion however, if any one of this whole iſland of *Buachaille* is two feet in diameter.

"The main iſland oppoſed to *Boo-ſha-la* and farther towards the N. W. is ſupported by ranges of pillars pretty erect, and tho' not tall, (as they are not uncovered to the baſe) of large diameters; and at their feet is an irregular pavement, made by the upper ſides of ſuch as have been broken off, which extends as far under water as the eye can reach. Here the forms of the pillars

different from theſe. Thoſe I ſaw were erect, and ran along the face of a high cliff, bent ſtrangely in their middle, as if unable, at their original formation, while in a ſoft ſtate, to ſupport the maſs of incumbent earth that preſſed on them.

are

are apparent; theſe are of three, four, five, ſix, and ſeven ſides; but the numbers of five and ſix are by much the moſt prevalent. The largeſt I meaſured was of ſeven; it was four feet five inches in diameter. I ſhall give the meaſurement of its ſides, and thoſe of ſome other forms which I met with:

No. 1. 4 ſides diam. 1 ft. 5 in.

	Ft.	In.
Side 1	1	5
2	1	1
3	1	6
4	1	1

No. 2. 5 ſides diam. 2 ft. 10 in.

1	1	10
2	1	10
3	1	5
4	1	7 1/2
5	1	8

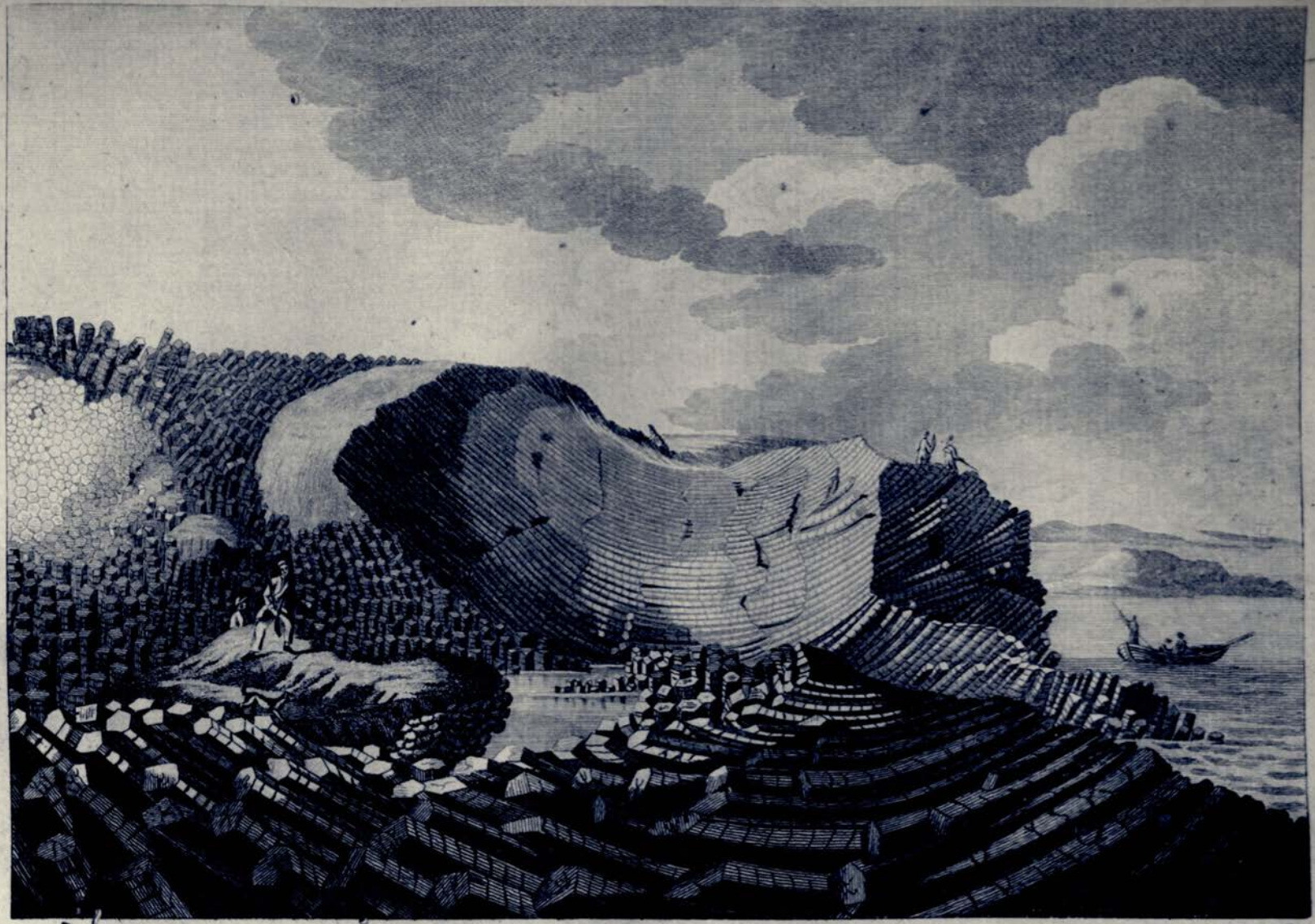
No. 3. 6 ſides diam. 3 ft. 6 in.

1	0	10*
2	2	2
3	2	2
4	1	11
5	2	2
6	2	9

No. 4. 7 ſides diam. 4 ft. 5 in.

1	2	10
2	2	4
3	1	10
4	2	0
5	1	1
6	1	6
7	1	3

"The ſurfaces of theſe large pillars in general are rough and uneven, full of cracks in all directions; the tranſverſe figures in the upright ones never fail to run in their true directions: the ſurfaces upon which we walked were often flat, having neither concavity nor convexity: the larger number however were concave, tho' ſome were very evidently convex; in ſome places the interſtices



Millar del. P. Mazell sculp.

BENDING PILLARS IN STAFFA.

Isle of Boo-sha-la & bending Pillars opposite to it.

interſtices within the perpendicular figures were filled up with a yellow ſpar: in one place a vein paſſed in among the maſs of pillars, carrying here and there ſmall threads of ſpar. Tho' they were broken and cracked through and through in all directions, yet their perpendicular figures might eaſily be traced: from whence it is eaſy to infer, that whatever the accident might have been, that cauſed the diſlocation, it happened after the formation of the pillars.

" From hence proceeding along ſhore, you arrive at *Fingal*'s cave: its dimenſions tho' I have given, I ſhall here again repeat in the form of a table:

	Ft.	In.
" Length of the cave from the rock without, —	371	6.
from the pitch of the arch,	250	0
Breadth of ditto at the mouth, — —	53	7
at the farther end, — —	20	0
Height of the arch at the mouth, — —	117	6
at the end, — —	70	0
Height of an outſide pillar, — —	39	6
of one at the N. W. corner, — —	54	0
Depth of water at the mouth, — — —	18	0
at the bottom, — — —	9	0

The cave runs into the rock in the direction of N. E. by E. by the compaſs.

" Proceeding farther to the N. W. you meet with the higheſt ranges of pillars, the magnificent appearance of which is paſt all deſcription: here they are bare to their very baſis, and the ſtratum

below them is alſo viſible: in a ſhort time it riſes many feet above the water, and gives an opportunity of examining its quality. Its ſurface rough, and has often large lumps of ſtone ſticking in it, as if half immerſed; itſelf, when broken, is compoſed of a thouſand heterogeneous parts, which together have very much the appearance of a *Lava*; and the more ſo as many of the lumps appear to be of the very ſame ſtone of which the pillars are formed: this whole ſtratum lies in an inclined poſition, dipping gradually towards the S. E. As hereabouts is the ſituation of the higheſt pillars, I ſhall mention my meaſurements of them and the different ſtrata in this place, premiſing that the meaſurements were made with a line, held in the hand of a perſon who ſtood at the top of the cliff, and reaching to the bottom, to the lower end of which was tied a white mark, which was obſerved by one who ſtaid below for the purpoſe: when this mark was ſet off from the water, the perſon below noted it down, and made ſignal to him above, who made then a mark in his rope: whenever this mark paſſed a notable place, the ſame ſignal was made, and the name of the place noted down as before: the line being all hauled up, and the diſtances between the marks meaſured and noted down, gave, when compared with the book kept below, the diſtances, as for inſtance in the cave:

"No. 1. in the book below, was called from the water to the foot of the firſt pillar, in the book above; No. 1. gave 36 feet 8 inches, the higheſt of that aſcent, which was compoſed of broken pillars.

No.

No. 1. Pillar at the weſt corner of *Fingal*'s cave.

	Ft.	In.
1 From the water to the foot of the pillar,	12.	10
2 Height of the pillar,	37	3
3 Stratum above the pillar,	66	9

No. 2. *Fingal*'s cave.

1 From the water to the foot of the pillar,	36	8
2 Height of the pillar,	39	6
3 From the top of the pillar to the top of the arch,	31	4
4 Thickneſs of the ſtratum above,	34	4
By adding together the three firſt meaſurements, we got the height of the arch from the water,	117	6

No. 3. Corner pillar to the weſtward of *Fingal*'s cave.

Stratum below the pillar of *Lava*-like matter,	11	0
Length of pillar,	54	0
Stratum above the pillar,	61	6

No. 4. Another pillar to the Weſtward.

Stratum below the pillar,	17	1
Height of the pillar,	50	0
Stratum above,	51	1

No. 5. Another pillar farther to the Weſtward.

Stratum below the pillar,	19	8
Height of the pillar,	55	1
Stratum above,	54	7

"The ſtratum above the pillars, which is here mentioned, is uniformly the ſame, conſiſting of numberleſs ſmall pillars, bending and inclining in all directions, ſometimes ſo irregularly, that the ſtones can only be ſaid to have an inclination to aſſume a columnar form; in others more regular, but never breaking into, or diſturbing the ſtratum of large pillars, whoſe tops every where keep an uniform and irregular line.

CORVORANT'S CAVE.

"Proceeding now along ſhore round the North end of the iſland, you arrive at *Oua na ſcarve*, or the *Corvorant's-Cave*: here the ſtratum under the pillars is lifted up very high; the pillars above it are conſiderably leſs than thoſe at the N. W. end of the iſland, but ſtill very conſiderable. Beyond is a bay, which cuts deep into the iſland, rendering it in that place not more than a quarter of a mile over. On the ſides of this bay, eſpecially beyond a little valley, which almoſt cuts the iſland into two, are two ſtages of pillars, but ſmall; however having a ſtratum between them exactly the ſame as that above them, formed of innumerable little pillars, ſhaken out of their places, and leaning in all directions."

"Having paſſed this bay, the pillars totally ceaſe; the rock is of a dark brown ſtone, and no ſigns of regularity occur till you have paſſed round the S. E. end of the iſland (a ſpace almoſt as large as that occupied by the pillars) which you meet again on the Weſt ſide, beginning to form themſelves irregularly, as if the ſtratum had an inclination to that form, and ſoon arrive at the bending pillars where I began.

"The ſtone of which the pillars are formed, is a coarſe kind of *Baſaltes*, very much reſembling the *Giant's* cauſeway in *Ireland*, though

though none of them are near ſo neat as the ſpecimens of the latter, which I have ſeen at the *Britiſh Muſeum*; owing chiefly to the color, which in our's is a dirty brown, in the *Iriſh* a fine black: indeed the whole production ſeems very much to reſemble the *Giant's Cauſeway*; with which I ſhould willingly compare it, had I any account of the former before me *."

Proceed with a fine breeze; ſee, beyond STAFFA, *Baca-beg*, and the *Dutchman's-cap*, formed like a *Phrygian* bonnet†; next ſucceeds *Lunga* †, varying into groteſque ſhapes as we recede from it: the low flats of *Flada* next ſhew themſelves: and laſtly the iſles of *Cairn-berg more* and *beg*; the firſt noted for its antient fortreſs, the out-guard to the *Sudereys*, or Southern *Hebrides*. CAIRN-BERG.

In the year 1249, *John Dungadi*, appointed by *Acho* of *Norway*, king of the Northern *Hebrides*, was entruſted with the defence of this caſtle; and, in return for that confidence, declined to ſurrender it to *Alexander* III. of *Scotland*, who meditated the conqueſt of theſe iſlands. It was in thoſe days called *Kiarnaburgh*, or *Biarnaburgh* ‡. The *Macleanes* poſſeſſed it in 1715, and during the rebellion of that year, was taken and retaken by each party.

* As this account is copied from Mr. *Banks*'s journal, I take the liberty of ſaying (what by this time that gentleman is well acquainted with) that *Staffa* is a genuine maſs of *Baſaltes*, or *Giant's Cauſeway*; but in moſt reſpects ſuperior to the *Iriſh* in grandeur. I muſt add that the name is *Norwegian*; and moſt properly beſtowed on account of its ſingular ſtructure: *Staffa* being derived from *Staf*, a ſtaff, prop, or, figuratively, a column.

† (1) At the bottom of the print of the rocks of *Cannay*, is a very ſingular view of *Lunga*, and the *Dutchman's* cap, as they appeared about eight or nine miles diſtant, the firſt S. S. by W. the laſt S. W. by S.

‡ *Torfæus*, 164.

In

In our courſe obſerve at a diſtance, *Tirey*, or *Tir-I*, famous for its great plain, and the breed of little horſes. To the North, ſeparated from *Tirey* by a ſmall ſound, is the iſle of *Col*. I muſt not omit obſerving, that the firſt, is reported, by a very ſenſible writer, to be well adapted for the culture of *tobacco* *.

Paſs the point *Ruth-an-i-ſleith*, in *Mull*, when *Egg* high and rounded, *Muck* ſmall, and the exalted tops of the mountanous *Rum*, and lofty *Skie*, appear in view. Leave, on the Eaſt, *Calgarai* bay, in *Mull*, with a few houſes, and ſome ſigns of cultivation; the firſt marks of population that had ſhewn themſelves in this vaſt iſland.

The entrance of the ſound of *Mull* now opens, bounded to the North by cape *Ardnamurchan*, or, the height of the boiſterous ſea; and beyond, inland, ſoar the vaſt ſummits of *Beneviſh*, *Morvern*, and *Crouachan*.

Towards afternoon the ſky grows black, and the wind freſhens into a gale, attended with rain, diſcouraging us from a chace of ſeals, which we propoſed on the rock *Heiſkyr*, a little to the Weſt, where they ſwarm. To the Weſt of *Cannay*, have a ſight of the rock *Humbla*, formed of *Baſaltic* columns †.

Leave, three leagues to the Weſt, the *cairns* of *Col*, a dangerous chain of rocks, extending from its Northern extremity.

Sail under the vaſt mountains of *Rum*, and the point of *Bredon*, through a moſt turbulent ſea, cauſed by the claſhing of two adverſe tides. See ſeveral ſmall whales, called here *Pollacks*, that when near

* Accompt current betwixt *England* and *Scotland*, by *John Sprule*.

† This was diſcovered by Mr. *Murdock Mackenzie*.

land

land are often chaced on ſhore by boats: they are uſually about ten feet long, and yield four gallons of oil. At ſeven o'clock in the evening find ourſelves at anchor in four fathom water, in the ſnug harbour of the iſle of

CANNAY,

Formed on the N. ſide by *Cannay*, on the South by the little iſle of *Sanda:* the mouth lies oppoſite to *Rum*, and about three miles diſtant: the Weſtern channel into it is impervious, by reaſon of rocks. On that ſide of the entrance next to *Sanda* is a rock to be ſhunned by mariners.

As ſoon as we had time to caſt our eyes about, each ſhore appeared pleaſing to humanity; verdant, and covered with hundreds of cattle: both ſides gave a full idea of plenty, for the verdure was mixed with very little rock, and ſcarcely any heath: but a ſhort converſation with the natives ſoon diſpelled this agreeable error: they were at this very time in ſuch want, that numbers for a long time had neither bread nor meal for their poor babes: fiſh and milk was their whole ſubſiſtence at this time: the firſt was a precarious relief, for, beſides the uncertainty of ſucceſs, to add to their diſtreſs, their ſtock of fiſh-hooks was almoſt exhauſted; and to ours, that it was not in our power to ſupply them. The rubbans, and other trifles I had brought would have been inſults to people in diſtreſs. I lamented that my money had been ſo uſeleſsly laid out; for a few dozens of fiſh-hooks, or a few pecks of meal, would have made them happy. The *Turks* erect *caravanſaras*. Chriſtians of different opinions concur

concur in eſtabliſhing *hoſpitia* among the dreary *Alps*, for the reception of travellers. I could wiſh the public bounty, or private charity, would found in fit parts of the iſles or mainland, magazines of meal, as preſervatives againſt famine in theſe diſtant parts.

CROPS. The crops had failed here the laſt year: but the little corn ſown at preſent had a promiſing aſpect: and the potatoes are the beſt I had ſeen: but theſe were not fit for uſe. The iſles I fear annually experience a temporary famine: perhaps from improvidence, perhaps from eagerneſs to encreaſe their ſtock of cattle, which they can eaſily diſpoſe of to ſatisfy the demands of a landlord, or the oppreſſions of an agent. The people of *Cannay* export none, but ſell them to the numerous buſſes, who put into this *Portus Salutis* on different occaſions.

CATTLE. The cattle are of a middle ſize, black, long-legged, and have thin ſtaring manes from the neck along the back, and up part of the tail. They look well, for in ſeveral parts of the iſlands they have good warm receſſes to retreat to in winter. About ſixty head are exported annually.

Each couple of milch cows yielded at an average ſeven ſtones of butter and cheeſe: two thirds of the firſt and one of the laſt. The cheeſe ſold at three and ſixpence a ſtone; the butter at eight ſhillings.

HORSES. Here are very few ſheep: but horſes in abundance. The chief uſe of them in this little diſtrict is to form an annual cavalcade at *Michaelmas*. Every man on the iſland mounts his horſe unfurniſhed with ſaddle, and takes behind him either ſome young girl, or his neighbor's wife, and then rides backwards and forwards from the village

village to a certain croſs, without being able to give any reaſon for the origin of this cuſtom. After the proceſſion is over, they alight at ſome public houſe, where, ſtrange to ſay, the females treat the companions of their ride. When they retire to their houſes an entertainment is prepared with primæval ſimplicity: the chief part conſiſts of a great oat-cake, called *Struan-Micheil*, or St. *Michael*'s cake, compoſed of two pecks of meal, and formed like the quadrant of a circle: it is daubed over with milk and eggs, and then placed to harden before the fire. SINGULAR CUSTOM.

Matrimony is held in ſuch eſteem here, that an old maid or old batchelor is ſcarcely known; ſuch firm belief have they in the doctrine of the ape-leading diſgrace in the world below. So, to avoid that danger the youth marry at twenty, the laſſes at ſeventeen. The fair ſex are uſed here with more tenderneſs than common, being employed only in domeſtic affairs, and never forced into the labors of the field. Here are plenty of poultry and of eggs.

Abundance of cod and ling might be taken; there being a fine ſand-bank between this iſle and the rock *Heiſker*, and another between *Skie* and *Barra*; but the poverty of the inhabitants will not enable them to attempt a fiſhery. When at *Campbeltown* I enquired about the apparatus requiſite, and found that a veſſel of twenty tuns was neceſſary, which would coſt two hundred pounds; that the crew ſhould be compoſed of eight hands, whoſe monthly expences would be fourteen pounds; that ſix hundred fathom of *long-line*, five hundred hooks, and two *Stuoy* lines (each eighty fathoms long) which are placed at each end of the long-lines, with buoys at top to mark the place when ſunk, would all together coſt five guineas; and FISHERY.

the veſſel muſt be provided with four ſets: ſo that the whole charge of ſuch an adventure is very conſiderable, and paſt the ability of theſe poor people *.

The length of the iſland is about three miles; the breadth near one: its ſurface hilly. This was the property of the biſhop of the iſles, but at preſent that of Mr. *Macdonald* of *Clan-Ronald*. His factor, a reſident agent, rents moſt of the iſland, paying two guineas for each *penny-land*; and theſe he ſets to the poor people at four guineas and a half each; and exacts, beſides this, three days labor in the quarter from each perſon. Another head tenant poſſeſſes other penny-lands, which he ſets in the ſame manner, to the impoveriſhing and very ſtarving of the wretched inhabitants.

RENTS.

The *penny-lands* derive their name from ſome old valuation. The ſum requiſite to ſtock one is thirty pounds: it maintains ſeven cows and two horſes; and the tenant can raiſe on it eight bolls of ſmall black oats, the produce of two; and four of bear from half a boll of ſeed; one boll of potatoes yields ſeven. The two laſt are manured with ſea-tang.

The arable land in every farm is divided into four parts, and lots are caſt for them at *Chriſtmas*: the produce, when reaped and dried, is divided among them in proportion to their rents; and for want of mills is ground in the quern. All the paſture is common, from *May* to the beginning of *September*.

It is ſaid that the factor has in a manner baniſhed ſheep, becauſe there is no good market for them; ſo that he does his beſt to deprive the inhabitants of cloathing as well as food. At preſent

* In *Br. Zool.* III. p. 193, is an account of a fiſhery of this nature.

they

they ſupply themſelves with wool from *Rum*, at the rate of eightpence the pound.

All the cloathing is manufactured at home: the women not only ſpin the wool, but weave the cloth: the men make their own ſhoes, tan the leather with the bark of willow, or the roots of the *tormentilla erecta*, or *tormentil*, and in defect of wax-thread, uſe ſplit thongs. MANUFACTURES.

About twenty tuns of kelp are made in the ſhores every third year.

Sickneſs ſeldom viſits this place: if any diſorder ſeizes them the patients do no more than drink whey, and lie ſtill. The ſmall-pox viſits them about once in twenty years.

All diſputes are ſettled by the factor, or, if of great moment, by the juſtices of the peace in *Skie*.

This iſland, *Rum*, *Muck*, and *Egg*, form one pariſh. *Canuay* is inhabited by two hundred and twenty ſouls; of which all, except four families, are *Roman Catholics*; but in the whole pariſh there is neither church, manſe, nor ſchool: there is indeed in this iſland a catechiſt, who has nine pounds a year from the royal bounty. The miniſter and the popiſh prieſt reſide in *Egg*; but, by reaſon of the turbulent ſeas that divide theſe iſles, are very ſeldom able to attend their flocks. I admire the moderation of their congregations, who attend the preaching of either indifferently as they happen to arrive. As the *Scotch* are œconomiſts in religion, I would recommend to them the practice of one of the little *Swiſs* mixed cantons, who, through mere frugality, kept but one divine; a moderate honeſt fellow, who, ſteering clear of controverſial points, held forth to the *Calviniſt* flock on one part of RELIGION.

the day, and to his *Catholic* on the other. He lived long among them much reſpected, and died lamented.

The proteſtant natives of many of the iſles obſerve *Yule* and *Paſch*, or *Chriſtmas* and *Eaſter*; which among rigid preſbyterians is eſteemed ſo horrid a ſuperſtition, that I have heard of a miniſter who underwent a cenſure for having a gooſe to dinner on *Chriſtmas* day; as if any one day was more holy than another, or to be diſtinguiſhed by any external marks of feſtivity.

In popiſh times here was probably a reſident miniſter; for here are to be ſeen the ruins of a chapel, and a ſmall croſs.

Much rain and very hard gales the whole night; the weather being, as it is called in theſe parts, broken.

JULY 12. Bad weather ſtill continues, which prevented us from ſeeing ſo much of this iſland as we intended, and alſo of viſiting the rock *Humbla*. Go on ſhore at the neareſt part, and viſit a lofty ſlender rock, that juts into the ſea: on one ſide is a little tower, at a vaſt height above us, acceſſible by a narrow and horrible path: it ſeems ſo ſmall as ſcarce to be able to contain half a dozen people. Tradition ſays, that it was built by ſome jealous *regulus*, to confine a handſome wife in.

COMPASS-HILL. To the North-Weſt above this priſon, is the *Compaſs hill*, in *Erſe* called *Sgar-dhearg*, or the red projecting rock. On the top the needle in the mariners compaſs was obſerved to vary a whole quarter; the North point ſtanding due Weſt: an irregularity probably owing to the nature of the rock, highly impregnated with iron.

COAL. In the afternoon ſome coal was brought, found in the rocks *Dun-eudain*, but in ſuch ſmall veins as to be uſeleſs. It lies in beds

VIEW IN CANNAY.

beds of only ſix inches in thickneſs, and about a foot diſtant from each other, divided by ſtrata of whin-ſtone. Fuel is very ſcarce here, and often the inhabitants are obliged to fetch it from *Rum*.

A continuation of bad weather. At half an hour after one at noon, looſe from *Cannay*, and after paſſing with a favorable gale through a rolling ſea, in about two hours, anchor in the JULY 13.

Iſle of RUM,

in an open bay, about two miles deep, called *Loch-Sgrioſard*, bounded by high mountains, black and barren: at the bottom of the bay is the little village *Kinloch*, of about a dozen houſes, built in a ſingular manner, with walls very thick and low, with the roofs of thatch reaching a little beyond the inner edge, ſo that they ſerve as benches for the lazy inhabitants, whom we found ſitting on them in great numbers, expecting our landing, with that avidity for news common to the whole country. HOUSES.

Entered the houſe with the beſt aſpect, but found it little ſuperior in goodneſs to thoſe of *Ilay*; this indeed had a chimney and windows, which diſtinguiſhed it from the others, and denoted the ſuperiority of the owner: the reſt knew neither windows nor chimnies. A little hole on one ſide gave an exit to the ſmoke: the fire is made on the floor beneath; above hangs a rope, with the pot-hook at the end to hold the veſſel that contains their hard fare, a little fiſh, milk, or potatoes. Yet, beneath the roof I entered, I found an addreſs and politeneſs from the owner and his wife that were aſtoniſhing: ſuch pretty apologies! for the bad-

neſs.

neſs of the treat, the curds and milk that were offered; which were tendered to us with as much readineſs and good will, as by any of old *Homer*'s dames, celebrated by him in his *Odyſſey* for their hoſpitality. I doubt much whether their cottages or their fare was much better; but it muſt be confeſſed that they might be a little more cleanly than our good hoſteſs.

Rum, or *Ronin* as it is called by the DEAN, is the property of Mr. *Macleane*, of *Col*; a landlord mentioned by the natives with much affection. The length is about twelve miles; the breadth ſix: the number of ſouls at this time three hundred and twenty-five; of families only fifty-nine, almoſt all proteſtant. The heads of families, with their wives, were at this time all alive, except five, three widowers and two widows. They had with them a hundred and two ſons and only ſeventy-ſix daughters: this diſproportion prevails in *Cannay*, and the other little iſlands; in order, in the end, to preſerve a ballance between the two ſexes; as the men are, from their way of life, ſo perpetually expoſed to danger in theſe ſtormy ſeas, and to other accidents that might occaſion a depopulation, was it not ſo providentially ordered *.

The iſland is one great mountain, divided into ſeveral points; the higheſt called *Aiſgobhall*. About this bay, and towards the Eaſt ſide, the land ſlopes towards the water ſide; but on the South Weſt forms precipices of a ſtupendous height. The ſurface of

* In *Cheſter*, and other large towns, tho' the number of males exceeds the number of females born; yet when arrived to the age of puberty the females are much more numerous than males; becauſe the latter, in every period of life, are more liable to fatal diſeaſes.

Rum

Rum is in a manner covered with heath, and in a ſtate of nature: the heights rocky. There is very little arable land, excepting about the nine little hamlets that the natives have grouped in different places; near which the corn is ſown in diminutive patches, for the tenants here *run-rig* as in *Cannay*. The greateſt farmer holds five pounds twelve ſhillings a year, and pays his rent in money. The whole of the iſland is two thouſand marks *.

CORN. The little corn and potatoes they raiſe is very good; but ſo ſmall is the quantity of bear and oats, that there is not a fourth part produced to ſupply their annual wants: all the ſubſiſtence the poor people have beſides, is curds milk and fiſh. They are a well made and well-looking race, but carry famine in their aſpect. Are often a whole ſummer without a grain in the iſland; which they regret not on their own account, but for the ſake of their poor babes. In the preſent œconomy of the iſland, there is no proſpect of any improvement. Here is an abſurd cuſtom of allotting a certain ſtock to the land; for example, a farmer is allowed to keep fourteen head of cattle, thirty ſheep, and ſix mares, on a certain tract called a *penny-land* †. The perſon who keeps more is obliged to repair out of his ſuperfluity any loſs his neighbor may ſuſtain in his herds or flocks.

CATTLE. A number of black cattle is ſold, at thirty or forty ſhillings per head, to graziers, who come annually from *Skie*, and other places. The mutton here is ſmall, but the moſt delicate in our dominions, if the goodneſs of our appetites did not pervert

* A *Scotch* mark is little more than thirteen-pence-farthing.

† The diviſion into penny-lands, and much of the rural oeconomy agree in both iſlands.

our

our judgment: the purchaſe of a fat ſheep was four ſhillings and ſixpence: the natives kill a few, and alſo of cows, to ſalt for winter proviſions. A few goats are kept here: abundance of mares, and a neceſſary number of ſtalliens; for the colts are an article of commerce, but they never part with the fillies.

Every penny-land is reſtricted to twenty-eight *ſums* of cattle: one milch cow is reckoned a *ſum*, or ten ſheep: a horſe is reckoned two *ſums*. By this regulation every perſon is at liberty to make up his *ſums* with what ſpecies of cattle he pleaſes; but then is at the ſame time prevented from injuring his neighbor (in a place where grazing is in common) by rearing too great a ſtock. This rule is often broken; but by the former regulation, the ſufferer may repair his loſs from the herds of the avaritious.

No hay is made in this iſland, nor any ſort of provender for winter proviſion. The domeſtic animals ſupport themſelves as well as they can on ſpots of graſs preſerved for that purpoſe. In every farm is one man, from his office called *Fear cuartaich*, whoſe ſole buſineſs is to preſerve the graſs and corn: as a reward he is allowed graſs for four cows, and the produce of as much arable land as one horſe can till and harrow.

Very few poultry are reared here, on account of the ſcarcity of grain.

STAGS. No wild quadrupeds are found, excepting ſtags: theſe animals once abounded here, but they are now reduced to eighty, by the eagles, who not only kill the fawns, but the old deer, ſeizing them between the horns, and terrifying them till they fall down ſome precipice, and become their prey.

The

The birds we obſerved were ring-tail eagles, ravens, hooded-crows, white wagtails, wheat-ears, titlarks, ring-ouzels, grous, ptarmigans, curlews, green plovers, faſceddars or *arctic* gulls, and the greater terns: the DEAN mentions gannets, but none appeared while we were in the iſland.

At the foot of *Sgor-mor*, oppoſite to *Cannay*, are found abundance of agates, of that ſpecies called by *Cronſted*, *ſect.* LXI, 6, *Achates chalcedoniſans*, improperly, white cornelians: ſeveral ſingular ſtrata, ſuch as grey quartzy ſtone, *Cronſted ſect.* CCLXXIV; another, a mixture of *quartz* and *baſaltes*, a black ſtone, ſpotted with white, like porphyry, but with the appearance of a *lava*: fine grit, or free-ſtone, and the cinereous indorated bole of *Cronſted*, *ſect.* LXXXVII. AGATES.

Land again: walk five miles up the ſides of the iſland, chiefly over heath and moory ground: croſs two deep gullies, varied with ſeveral pretty caſcades, falling from rock to rock: paſs by great maſſes of ſtone, corroded as if they had lain on the ſhore. After a long aſcent reach *Loch-nan-grun*, a piece of water amidſt the rocks, beneath ſome of the higheſt peaks of the mountains. Abundance of terns inhabit this loch. Return exceſſively wet with conſtant rain. JULY 14.

Notwithſtanding this iſland has ſeveral ſtreams, here is not a ſingle mile; all the molinary operations are done at home: the corn is *graddan'd*, or burnt out of the ear, inſtead of being thraſhed: this is performed two ways; firſt, by cutting off the ears, and drying them in a kiln, then ſetting fire to them on a floor, and picking out the grains, by this operation rendered as black as coal. The other method is more expeditious, for the GRADDAN.

whole ſheaf is burnt, without the trouble of cutting off the ears: a moſt ruinous practice, as it deſtroys both thatch and manure, and on that account has been wiſely prohibited in ſome of the iſlands. *Gradanned* corn was the parched corn of HOLY WRIT. Thus *Boaz* preſents his beloved *Ruth* with parched corn; and *Jeſſe* ſends *David* with an *Ephah* of the ſame to his ſons in the camp of *Saul*. The grinding was alſo performed by the ſame ſort of machine the quern, in which two women were neceſſarily employed: thus it is propheſied *two women ſhall be grinding at the mill, one ſhall be taken, the other left.* I muſt obſerve too that the iſland laſſes are as merry at their work of grinding the *Graddan*, the κακχρος of the antients, as thoſe of *Greece* were in the days of *Ariſtophanes*,

Who warbled as they ground their parched corn *.

QUERN. The *quern* or *bra* is made in ſome of the neighboring counties, in the mainland, and coſts about fourteen ſhillings. This method of grinding is very tedious: for it employs two pair of hands four hours to grind only a ſingle buſhel of corn. Inſtead of a hair ſieve to ſift the meal the inhabitants here have an ingenious ſubſtitute, a ſheep's ſkin ſtretched round a hoop, and perforated with ſmall holes make with a hot iron. They knead their bannock with water only, and bake or rather toaſt it, by laying it upright againſt a ſtone placed near the fire.

SIEVE.

For want of lime they dreſs their leather with calcined ſhells: and uſe the ſame method of tanning it as in *Cannay*.

* *Nubes*, act v. ſcene 11. *Graddan* is derived from *Grad* quick, as the proceſs is ſo expeditious.

The

The inhabitants of *Rum* are people that ſcarcely know ſickneſs: if they are attacked with a dyſentery they make uſe of a decoction of the roots of the *Tormentilla erecta* in milk. The ſmall-pox has viſited them but once in thirty-four years, only two ſickened, and both recovered. The meaſles come often.

SUPERSTITION.

It is not wonderful that ſome ſuperſtitions ſhould reign in theſe ſequeſtered parts. Second ſight is firmly believed at this time. My informant ſaid that *Lauchlan Mac-Kerran* of *Cannay* had told a gentleman that he could not reſt for the noiſe he heard of the hammering of nails into his coffin: accordingly the gentleman died within fifteen days.

Molly Mac-leane (aged forty) has the power of foreſeeing events through a well-ſcraped blade bone of mutton. Some time ago ſhe took up one and pronounced that five graves were ſoon to be opened; one for a grown perſon: the other four for children; one of which was to be of her own kin: and ſo it fell out. Theſe pretenders to ſecond ſight, like the *Pythian* prieſteſs, during their inſpiration fall into trances, foam at the mouth, grow pale, and feign to abſtain from food for a month, ſo over-powered are they by the viſions imparted to them during their paroxyſms.

I muſt not omit a moſt convenient ſpecies of ſecond ſight, poſſeſſed by a gentleman of a neighboring iſle, who foreſees all viſitors, ſo has time to prepare accordingly: but enough of theſe tales, founded on impudence and nurtured by folly.

CHURCH.

Here are only the ruins of a church in this iſland; ſo the miniſter is obliged to preach, the few times he viſits his congregation, in the open air. The attention of our *popiſh* anceſtors in this

article, delivers down a great reproach on the negligence of their reformed deſcendants: the one leaving not even the moſt diſtant and ſavage part of our dominions without a place of worſhip; the other ſuffering the natives to want both inſtructor, and temple.

JULY 15. The weather grows more moderate; at one o'clock at noon ſail from *Rum*, with a favorable and briſk gale, for the iſle of *Skie*. Soon reach the point of *Slate*, at the ſouth end, a diviſion of that great iſland, a mixture of graſs, a little corn and much heath. Leave on the right the point of *Ariſalg*. Paſs beneath *Armadale* in *Skie*, a ſeat beautifully wooded, gracing moſt unexpectedly this almoſt tree-leſs tract. A little farther to the Weſt opens the mouth of *Loch-in-daal*, a ſafe harbour, and oppoſite to it on the *main-land*, that of *Loch-Jurn*, or the lake of *Hell*, with black mountains of tremendous height impending above.

The channel between the ſhire of *Inverneſs* and *Skie* now contracts; and enlarges again to a fine bay oppoſite to *Glenelg*, between the main-land and *Dunan-ruagh*, where is good anchorage under *Skie*. At the north end of this expanſe, the two ſides ſuddenly contract, KUL-RI. and at *Kul-ri* form a ſtrait bounded by high lands, not a quarter of a mile broad; the flood which runs here at the ſpring tides at the rate of ſeven knots an hour, carried us through with great rapidity, into another expanſe perfectly land-locked, and very pictureſque. We were now arrived amidſt an amphitheatre of mountains; the country of *Kintail* bounded us on the North and Eaſt; and *Skie* (which from *Loch-in-daal* became more lofty) confined us with its now wooded cliffs to the South. The ruins of an antient caſtle, ſeated on the pinnacle of a rock, and ſome little

little iſles formed our weſtern view. Theſe of old belonged to the *Mac-kinnons*, a very antient race, who call themſelves *Clan-Alpin*, or the deſcendants of *Alpin*, a *Scotch* monarch in the 9th century. Some of the line have ſtill a property in *Skie*.

The violent ſqualls of wind darting from the apertures of the hills teized us for an hour, but after various tacks at laſt Mr. *Thompſon* anchored ſafely beneath *Mac-kinnon*'s caſtle, amidſt a fleet of buſſes, waiting with anxiety for the appearance of herrings, this year uncommonly late. The hard rains were no ſmall advantage to our ſcenery. We lay beneath a vaſt hill called *Glaisbhein*, cloathed with birch and oaks, inhabited by roes: cataracts poured down in various places amidſt the woods, reminding me of the beautiful caſcades between *Scheideck* and *Meyringen*, in the canton of *Underwald*. This part is in the diſtrict of *Strath*, another portion of *Skie*.

MAC-KINNON'S CASTLE.

Land at a point called the *Kyle*, or paſſage, where about fourſcore horſes were collected to be tranſported *a la nage* to the oppoſite ſhore, about a mile diſtant, in the ſame manner as, *Polybius** informs us, *Hannibal* paſſed his cavalry over the rapid *Rhone*. They were taken over by fours, by little boats, a pair on each ſide held with halters by two men, after being forced off a rock into the ſea. We undertook the conveyance of a pair. One, a pretty grey horſe, ſwam admirably; the other was dragged along like a log; but as ſoon as it arrived within ſcent of its companions before landed, revived, diſengaged itſelf, and took to the ſhore with great alacrity.

JULY 16. THE KYLE.

* Lib. iii. c. 8.

Some

Some very gentleman-like men attended theſe animals, and with great politeneſs offered their ſervices.

Among the crowd was a lad *erectis auribus*; his ears had never been ſwaddled down, and they ſtood out as nature ordained; and I dare ſay his ſenſe of hearing was more acute by this liberty.

The horned cattle of *Skie* are ſwam over, at the narrow paſſage of *Kul-ri*, at low water, ſix, eight, or twelve are paſſed over at a time, tied with ropes made of twiſted withies faſtened from the under jaw of the one to the tail of the preceding, and ſo to the next; the firſt is faſtened to a boat, and thus are conveyed to the oppoſite ſhore. This is the great paſs into the iſland, but is deſtitute even of a horſe-ferry.

JULY 17. At five in the morning quit our ſituation, and paſſing through a narrow and ſhort ſound, arrive in another fine expanſe, beautifully land-locked by the mainland (part of *Roſsſhire*) the iſlands of *Rona* and *Croulin*, *Raſa*, diſtinguiſhed by the high hillock, called *Duncanna*; *Scalpa*, and the low verdant iſle of *Pabay*, in old times the ſeat of aſſaſſins *. *Skie* ſhews a verdant ſlope for part of its ſhore: beyond ſoar the conic naked hills of *Straith*, and ſtill farther the ragged heights of *Blaven*.

See, behind us, the ruins of the caſtle, and the entrance of the bay we had left, the openings into the great lochs *Kiſſerne* and *Carron*, and, as a back-ground, a boundleſs chain of rugged mountains. The day was perfectly clear, and the ſea ſmooth as a mirrour, diſturbed but by the blowing of two whales, who en-

* In the time of the DEAN all theſe little iſles were full of woods, at preſent quite naked.

tertained

Dryas octopetala

C. Moses Griffiths del.

Cherleria Sedoides

LIBRARY OF THE ROYAL BOTANIC GARDEN EDINBURGH

R. Morgell sculp.

tertained us for a conſiderable ſpace by the jet de eaux from their orifices.

Mr. *Mac-kinnon*, junior, one of the gentlemen we ſaw with the horſes, overtakes us in a boat, and preſſes us to accept the entertainment of his father's houſe of *Coire-chattachan*, in the neighboring part of *Skie*. After landing near the iſle of *Scalpa*, and walking about two miles along a flat, arrive at the quarters ſo kindly provided; directing Mr. *Thompſon* to carry the veſſel to the North part of *Skie*.

The country is divided by low banks of earth, and, like the other iſlands, has more paſturage than corn. In my walk to *Kilchriſt*, the church of the pariſh of *Strath*, ſaw, on the road-ſide ſtrata of limeſtone and ſtone-marle, the former grey, the laſt white, and in many parts diſſolved into an impalpable powder, and ready to the hands of the farmer. It is eſteemed a fine manure, but better for corn than graſs.

Near the church are vaſt ſtrata of fine white marble, and ſome veined with grey, which I recognized to have been the bed, from whence the altar at *Jona* had been formed. Obſerve alſo great quantities of white granite, ſpotted with black. Meſſrs. *Lightfoot* and *Stuart* aſcend the high limeſtone mountain of *Beinn-ſhuardal*, and find it in a manner covered with that rare plant the *Dryas octopela*. WHITE MARBLE.

On my return am entertained with a rehearſal, I may call it, of the *Luagh*, or, *walking of cloth*, a ſubſtitute for the fulling-mill: twelve or fourteen women, divided into two equal numbers, ſit down on each ſide of a long board, ribbed lengthways, placing the cloth on it: firſt they begin to work it backwards and forwards with LUAGH.

their

their hands, ſinging at the ſame time, as at the *Quern*: when they have tired their hands, every female uſes her feet for the ſame purpoſe, and ſix or ſeven pair of naked feet are in the moſt violent agitation, working one againſt the other: as by this time they grow very earneſt in their labors, the fury of the ſong riſes; at length it arrives to ſuch a pitch, that without breach of charity you would imagine a troop of female demoniacs to have been aſſembled.

They ſing in the ſame manner when they are cutting down the corn, when thirty or forty join in chorus, keeping time to the ſound of a bagpipe, as the *Grecian* laſſes were wont to do to that of a lyre during vintage in the days of *Homer* *. The ſubject of the ſongs at the *Luaghadh*, the *Quern*, and on this occaſion, are ſometimes love, ſometimes panegyric, and often a rehearſal of the deeds of the antient heroes, but commonly all the tunes ſlow and melancholy.

QUERN-GRINDING.

Singing at the *Quern* is now almoſt out of date ſince the introduction of water-mills. The laird can oblige his tenants, as in *England*, to make uſe of this more expeditious kind of grinding; and empowers his miller to ſearch out and break any *Querns* he can find, as machines that defraud him of the toll. Many centuries paſt, the legiſlature attempted to diſcourage theſe aukward mills, ſo prejudicial to the landlords, who had been at the expence of others. In 1284, in the time of *Alexander* III. it was provided, that 'na man 'ſall preſume to grind *quheit*, *maiſhlöch*, or rye, with hand mylne, 'except he be compelled by ſtorm, or be in lack of mills quhilk

* *Iliad*, xviii. line 570.

'ſould

Moses Griffith del.t

Grignion Sc.

Women at the QUERN and the LUAGHAD with a view of TALYSKIR

Moses Griffiths del.

R. Mazell sculp.

VIEW FROM BEINN, NA, CAILLICH IN SKIE.

'ſould grind the ſamen. And in this caſe gif a man grindes at 'hand mylnes, he ſal gif the threttein meaſure as multer, and gif 'anie man contraveins this our prohibition, he ſall tine his hand 'mylnes perpetuallie.'*

JULY 18. BEINN-NA-CAILLICH.

Walk up *Beinn-a-caillich*, or, the hill of the old hag; one of thoſe picturesque mountains that made ſuch a figure from the ſea. After aſcending a ſmall part, find its ſides covered with vaſt looſe ſtones, like the paps of *Jura*, the ſhelter of ptarmigans: the top flat and naked, with an artificial *cairn*, of a moſt enormous ſize, reported to have been the place of ſepulture of a gigantic woman in the days of *Fingal*. The proſpect to the Weſt was that of deſolation itſelf; a ſavage ſeries of rude mountains, diſcolored, black and red, as if by the rage of fire. Neareſt, joined to this hill by a ridge, is *Beia-an-ghrianan*, or the mountain of the SUN; perhaps venerated in antient times. *Mal-more*, or the round mountain, appears on the North. The ſerrated tops of *Blaven* affect with aſtoniſhment; and beyond them, the cluſtered height of *Quillin*, or, the mountain of CUCHULLIN, like its antient hero *, *ſtood like a hill that catches the clouds of heaven.* The deep receſſes between theſe *Alps*, in times of old, poſſeſſed *the ſons of the narrow vales, the hunters of deer*; and to this time are inhabited by a fine race of ſtags.

The view to the N. Eaſt and S. Weſt is not leſs amuſing: a ſea ſprinkled over with various iſles, and the long extent of coaſt ſoaring into all the forms of *Alpine* wildneſs. I muſt not omit

* His reſidence is ſaid to have been at *Dunſcaich*, in this iſland. The literal meaning of *Quillin*, or *Cullin*, is a narrow dark hollow.

that the point of *Camiſketel*, on the South of *Skie*, was ſhewed to me at a diſtance, famous for the cave which gave ſhelter for two nights to the young adventurer, and his faithful guide, the antient *Mac-kinnon*.

Leave *Coire-chattachan*, after experiencing every civility from the family; and from the Rev. Mr. *Nicholſon*, the miniſter. Wind along the bottoms of the ſteep hills. Paſs by the end of *Loch-ſlappan* to the South. See a ſtone dike or fence called *Paraicnam ſiadh*, or the incloſure of the deer, which ſeems once to have been continued up a neighboring hill. In one angle is a hollow, in the days of *Oſſian*, a pitfall covered with boughs for the deſtruction of the animals chaſed into it. Places of this name are very common, and very neceſſary, when the food of mankind was the beaſts of the field.

Turn towards the northern coaſt; paſs by the end of *Loch-ſligachan*, and ſoon after by the ſide of the ſmall freſh water *Loch-na-caiplich*, filled with that ſcarce plant *Eriocaulon decangulare*, firſt diſcovered by Mr. *James Robertſon*. Breakfaſt at *Sconſer*, one of the poſt-offices, an inn oppoſite to *Raſa*, an iſland nine miles long and three broad, divided from *Skie* by a ſound a mile broad. On the ſhore, the houſe of Mr. *Macleod*, the owner of *Raſa*, makes a pretty figure. The DEAN ſpeaks of this iſland, 'as having maney deires, pairt of 'profitable landes inhabit, and manurit, with twa caſtles, to wit, 'the caſtle of *Kilmorocht*, and the caſtle of *Brolokit*, with twa fair 'orchards at the ſaids twa caſtles with ane pariſh kirke, called *Kil-'molowocke*. In his time, he ſays, it perteining to *Mac-ghyllichallan* of '*Raarſay* be the ſword, and to the biſhope of the iſles be heritage.' This uſurper was a vaſſal of *Macleod* of *Lewis*, who probably con-

ISLE OF RASA.

ſigned

ſigned it to his chieftain, from whom the preſent proprietor derives his family.

Continue our journey pointing to the S. Weſt. Meet great droves of fine cattle, on their way to change of paſture. See a ſmall quantity of very poor flax, raiſed from the ſeed of the country, a very unprofitable management: but the greateſt part of the land was covered with heath. Leave to the left the mountains of *Cuchullin*, *Cullin*, or *Quillin*, which reach to the ſea. Come to the end of *Loch-Bracadale*, which pierces the iſland on this ſide. *Skie* is ſo divided by branches of the ſea, that there is not a place five miles diſtant from a port; ſuch numbers of good harbours are there in a place deſtitute of trade, and without a ſingle town. Near the end of this *Loch* the ground is more cultivated; but all the corn land is dug with the *cas-chrom* or crooked ſpade, inſtead of being ploughed: eight men are neceſſary to dig as much in a day as a ſingle plough would turn up: the harrows are commonly tied to the horſes tails; but in very wet land, the men and women break the ſods by dragging over them a block of wood, with five teeth and a long handle, called *Raachgan*.

Deſcend through a narrow paſs, and arrive inſtantly in a tract flat as any in *Holland*, opening to the weſt with a fine diſtant view of *North* and *South Uiſt*, and other parts of the *Long iſland*: bounded on the other three ſides by high precipices, enlivened with cataracts formed by the heavy rains. In a wood in a ſnug corner lies *Talyſkir*, inhabited by Mr. *Macleod*, lieutenant-colonel in the *Dutch* ſervice, who with the utmoſt hoſpitality ſheltered us from the inclemency of the day. This houſe belongs to the chief of the name; and in old times was always the portion of a ſecond ſon; he enjoyed TALYSKIR.

it for life, with the view of giving him the means of educating his children; who after that were left to the care of fortune; which cuſtom filled foreign ſervice with a gallant ſet of officers. Daughters of chieftains were generally portioned with cattle; and often with a ſet of ſtout men, who in feudal times were valuable acquiſitions to the huſband, who eſtimated his wealth by the power of his people, for he inſtantly adopted and incorporated them with his own clan.

DUTCH SERVICE. It will not be impertinent to mention here the origin of the *Scotch* regiments in the *Dutch* ſervice. They were formed out of ſome independent companies, ſent over either in the reign of *Elizabeth* or *James* VI. At preſent the common ſoldiers are but nominally national, for ſince the ſcarcity of men, occaſioned by the late war, *Holland* is no longer permitted to draw her recruits out of *North Britain*. But the officers are all *Scotch*, who are obliged to take oaths to our government, and to qualify in preſence of our embaſſador at the *Hague*.

JULY 20. See here a *Cly-more*, or great two-handed ſword, probably of the ſame kind with the *ingentes gladii* of the *Caledonians*, mentioned by *Tacitus*: an unwieldy weapon, two inches broad, doubly edged; the length of the blade three feet ſeven inches; of the handle, fourteen inches; of a plain tranſverſe guard, one foot; the weight ſix pounds and a half. Theſe long ſwords were the original weapons of our country, as appears by a figure of a ſoldier, found among the ruins of *London*, after the great fire, A. D. 1666, and preſerved at *Oxford**: his ſword is of a vaſt length, his hair flowing, his legs

GREAT SWORD.

* *Monfaucon*, Antiq. iv. 16. tab. x.

bare,

bare, his lower garment ſhort, and faſtened by a girdle round his waſte; the *ſagum* is flung careleſsly over his breaſt and one arm, ready to be flung off, as cuſtom was, in time of action. The great broad ſword, and much the ſame kind of dreſs, were preſerved in the highlands to the laſt age, at the battle of *Killicrankie*: the upper garment was thrown off by the Highlanders, in order to enable them to uſe this two-handed inſtrument with greater effect. But the enormous length of weapon has been found uſeleſs againſt the firmneſs of determined troops, from the battle of the * *Mons Grampius*, to the recent victory of *Culloden*. The ſhort ſwords of the forces of *Agricola*, and the bayonets of the *Britiſh* regulars, were equally ſuperior.

BRAZEN SWORD.

Col. *Macleod* favors me with a weapon, common to the *Romans*, *Scandinavians*, and *Britons*. It is a brazen ſword, whoſe blade is twenty-two inches long; the handle (including a round hollow pummel) five and a half; the middle of the blade ſwells out on both ſides, and the edges very ſharp; the end pointed; we are told † that the ſcabbards are of braſs, but this was deſtitute of one. The weapon was found in *Skie*. The ſame kind is met with in many parts of *Scotland* and of *Wales*, which the *Danes* have viſited; and they have been frequently diſcovered in *tumuli*, and other ſepulchres, in *Denmark* and *Holſace*, depoſited there with the urns in honor of the deceaſed ‡. Others, ſimilar, have been found in *Sweden* §.

* *Taciti vit. Agric.* c. 36.

† *Sibbald* append. hiſt. *Fife*, p. 18.

‡ *Wormii Mon. Dan.* p. 48. tab. p. 50. *Worm. muſ.* 354. *Jacob.* muſ. Reg. *Havniæ*, pars 11. ſect. iii.

§ *Dahlberg, Suec. Ant.* tab. 314.

Walk

Walk down the Eaſt ſide of the vale, and ſee the well of *Cuchullin*. Take boat near the lofty inſulated rock, *Stach in nuchidar*, or that of the fuller, pyramidal and inclining: am rowed beneath a range of magnificent cliffs, at whoſe baſe were lodged plenty of white cryſtallized *zeolite*, and vaſt rocks of ſtone, of the appearance of *lava*, filled with rounded kernels.

JORRAMS. Our boat's crew were iſlanders, who gave a ſpecimen of marine muſic, called in the *Erſe*, *Jorrams*: theſe ſongs, when well compoſed, are intended to regulate the ſtrokes of the oars, and recall to mind the cuſtoms of claſſical days.

> Mediæ ſtat margine puppis
> Qui voce alternos nautarum temperet ictus,
> Et remis dictet ſonitum, pariterque relatis,
> Ad numerum plaudat reſonantia cærula tonſis.
>
> SILIUS, lib. iv.

But in modern times they are generally ſung in couplets, the whole crew joining in chorus at certain intervals: the notes are commonly long, the airs ſolemn and ſlow, rarely chearful, it being impoſſible for the oars to keep a quick time: the words generally have a religious turn, conſonant to that of the people.

JULY 21. Viſit a high hill, called *Briis-mhawl*, about a mile South of *Talyſkir*, having in the front a fine ſeries of genuine baſaltic columns, reſembling the *Giant*'s cauſeway: the pillars were above twenty feet high, conſiſting of four, five and ſix angles, but moſtly of five: the columns leſs frequently jointed than thoſe of the *Iriſh*; the joints being at great and unequal diſtances, but the majority are entire: even thoſe that are jointed are leſs concave and convex on their oppoſite

BASALTIC ROCKS.

oppoſite ſurface than the columns of the former. The ſtratum that reſted on this colonnade was very irregular and ſhattery, yet ſeemed to make ſome effort at form. The ruins of the columns at the baſe made a grand appearance: theſe were the ruins of the creation: thoſe of *Rome*, the work of human art, ſeem to them but as the ruins of yeſterday.

At a ſmall diſtance from theſe, on the ſlope of a hill, is a tract of ſome roods entirely formed of the tops of ſeveral ſeries of columns, even and cloſe ſet, forming a reticulated ſurface of amazing beauty and curioſity. This is the moſt northern *Baſaltes* I am acquainted with; the laſt of four in the *Britiſh* dominions, all running from South to North, nearly in a meridian: the *Giant's Cauſeway* appears firſt; *Staffa* ſucceeds; the rock *Humbla* about twenty leagues further, and finally the column of *Briis-mhawl:* the depth of ocean in all probability conceals the loſt links of this chain.

Take leave of *Talyſkir*. See very near to the houſe the veſtiges of ſome ſmall buildings, and by them a heap of ſtones, with a *baſaltic* column ſet erect in the middle. Croſs a range of barren lands for four miles: reach *Loch-Bracadale*. Exchange our horſes for a boat. Paſs over this beautiful land-locked harbour abounding with ſafe creeks. Cod-fiſh ſwarm here in the herring ſeaſon purſuing the ſhoals: a man with a ſingle hand-line caught in three hours as many as were ſold for three guineas, at the rate of twopence apiece. Land, after a traject of four miles, and find ready a new ſet of horſes. LOCH-BRACADALE.

This ſeems to me the fitteſt place in the iſland for the forming of a town. The harbour is deep and unſpeakably ſecure. It is the

Milford

Milford haven of theſe parts; it opens at its mouth to the beſt part of the ſea. *Skie* has not in it a ſingle town or even village. But what is a greater wonder, there is not a town from *Campbelton* in the Firth of *Clyde* to *Thurſo*, at the end of *Cathneſs*, a tract of above two hundred miles.

DANISH FORT. Proceed: ride by, at *Struan*, a beautiful *Daniſh* fort on the top of a rock, formed with moſt excellent maſonry. The figure as uſual circular. The diameter from outſide to outſide ſixty feet: of the inſide forty-two. Within are the veſtiges of five apartments, one in the centre, four around: the walls are eighteen feet high. The entrance ſix feet high, covered with great ſtones.

About a furlong north weſt of this, is another large rock precipitous on all ſides but one. On that is the ruin of a very thick wall, and the traces of a dike quite round, even on the inacceſſible parts. Between which and the wall is a large area. This ſeems to have been built without regularity, yet probably belonged to the ſame nation. Each ſeems deſigned to cover an aſſemblage of people who lived beneath their protection in a hoſtile country, for under both are remains of numbers of ſmall buildings with regular entrances. The laſt incloſure is ſuppoſed to have been deſigned for the ſecurity of the cattle, of which, theſe free-booters had robbed the natives; and this ſpecies is diſtinguiſhed by the name of *Boaghun*.

Theſe fortreſſes are called univerſally in the *Erſe*, *Duns*. I find that they are very rare in the country from whence they took their origin; no people will give themſelves the trouble of fortifying amidſt the ſecurity of friends. Mr. *Frederic Suhm* of *Copenhagen*,

Mons. Griffiths del. P. Mazell sculp.

DANISH FORT IN SKIE.

hagen, whom I had the pleaſure of addreſſing on this ſubject, could point out but a ſingle inſtance, of a ſimilar tower, and that on the *Suallſberg*, a mountain half a *Norwegian* league diſtant from *Drontheim*. But we may expect further elucidations from a ſkilful antiquary now on the tour of the country.

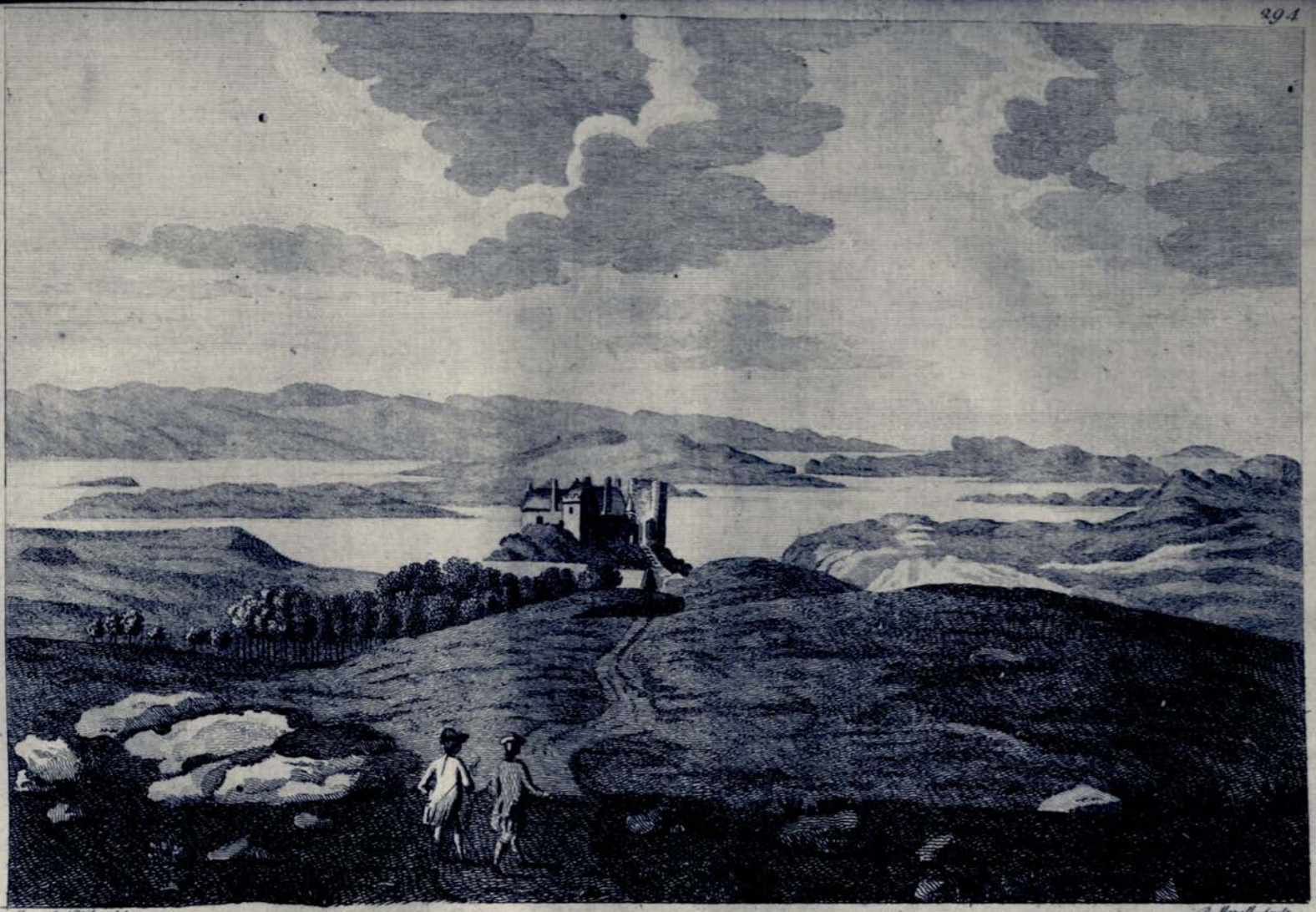
About two miles farther, ſee near the road-ſide, two large conoid *Cairns:* paſs near the end of *Loch-ca-roy*, a branch of the noble *Loch-Bracadale*, and ſoon after reach the caſtle of

DUN-VEGAN, the ſeat of Mr. *Macleod*, a gentleman deſcended from one of the *Norwegian* vice-roys, governors of the iſles while they bore a foreign yoke. But the antiquity of his deſcent is an accident that would convey little honor to him; had he not a much more ſubſtantial clame; for to all the milkineſs of human nature uſually concomitant with his early age, is added, the ſenſe and firmneſs of more advanced life. He feels for the diſtreſſes of his people, and inſenſible of his own, with uncommon diſintereſtedneſs has relieved his tenants from their oppreſſive rents; has received inſtead of the traſh of gold, the treaſure of warm affections, and unfeigned prayer. He will ſoon experience the good effects of his generoſity; gratitude, the reſult of the ſenſibility ſtill exiſting among thoſe accuſtomed to a feudal government, will ſhew itſelf in more than empty words; and in time they will not fail exerting every nerve to give his virtue the due reward. Feudal governments, like that of unmixed monarchy, has its conveniencies and its bleſſings. The laſt rarely occur from the imperfection of human nature: One BEING only can lay clame to that: therefore it is the buſineſs of every honeſt man to reſiſt the very appearance of undivided power in a prince, or DUN-VEGAN.

or the ſhadow of independency in a ſubject. The highlanders may bleſs the hand that looſened their bonds: for tyranny more often than protection was the attendance on their vaſſalage. Yet ſtill from long habitude, and from the gleams of kindneſs that darted every now and then amidſt the ſtorms of ſeverity, was kindled a ſort of filial reverence to their chieftain: this ſtill is in a great degree retained, and may, by cheriſhing, return with more than wonted vigor. The noxious part of the feudal reign is aboliſhed; the delegated rod of power is now no more. But let not the good part be loſt with the bad: the tender relation that *patriarchal* government experiences, ſhould ſtill be retained: and the mutual inclination to beneficence preſerved. The chieftain ſhould not loſe, with the power of doing harm, the diſpoſition of doing good. Such are the ſentiments of Mr. *Macleod*, which ripen into actions that, if perſiſted in, will bring laſting comfort into his own boſom, and the moſt deſired of bleſſings amongſt a numerous clan.

The caſtle of *Dun-vegan* is ſeated on a high rock, over a loch of the ſame name, a branch of *Loch Falart*. Part is modernized, but the greateſt portion is antient: the oldeſt is a ſquare tower, which with a wall round the edge of the rock, was the original ſtrength of the place. Adjacent is a village and the poſt-office; for from hence a pacquet-boat, ſupported by ſubſcription, ſails every fortnight for the *Long-iſland*.

FAIRY-FLAG. Here is preſerved the *Braolauch ſhi*, or fairy-flag of the family, beſtowed on it by *Titania* the *Ben-ſhi*, or wife to *Oberon* king of the fairies. She bleſſed it at the ſame time with powers of the firſt importance, which were to be exerted on only three occaſions;



Moses Griffiths del.

R. Morgell Sculp.

DUNVEGAN CASTLE.

ſions: but on the laſt, after the end was obtained, an inviſible Being is to arrive and carry off ſtandard and ſtandard-bearer, never more to be ſeen. A family of *Clan y Faitter* had this dangerous office, and held by it, free lands in *Bracadale*.

The flag has been produced thrice. The firſt time in an unequal engagement againſt the *Clan-Ronald*, to whoſe fight the *Macleods* were multiplied ten-fold. The ſecond preſerved the heir of the family, being then produced to ſave the longings of the lady: and the third time, to ſave my own; but it was ſo tattered, that *Titania* did not ſeem to think it worth ſending for.

This was a ſuperſtition derived from the *Norwegian* anceſtry of the houſe: the fable was caught from the country, and might be of uſe to animate the clan. The *Danes* had their magical ſtandard, *Reafan*, or, the raven, embroidered in an inſtant by the three daughters of *Lodbroke*, and ſiſters of *Hinguar*, *Hubba*, or *Ivar* *. *Sigurd* had an enchanted flag given him by his mother, with circumſtances ſomewhat ſimilar to the *Dun-vegan* colors: whoſoever bore it in the day of battle was to be killed; accordingly in one of his battles three ſtandard-bearers were ſucceſſively ſlain; but on the death of the laſt he obtained the victory †.

Here is preſerved a great ox-horn, tipped with ſilver: the arm was twiſted round its ſpires, the mouth brought over the elbow, and then drank off. The Northern nations held this ſpecies of cup in high eſteem, and uſed the capacious horns of the great

OX-HORN CUP.

* *Aſſer. vit. Alfred.* 10.

† *Torfæus*, 27.

Aurochs *. They graced the hoſpitable halls of kings **, and out of them the antient heroes quenched their thirſt: *Haquin* †, weary with ſlaughter, calls aloud for the mighty draught.

Heu labor immenſus, feſſos quam vellicat artus!
Quis mihi jam præbet cornua plena mero?

SHIELD. In this caſtle is alſo preſerved, a round ſhield, made of iron, that even in its decayed ſtate weighs near twenty pounds; itſelf a load in theſe degenerate days: yet they were in uſe no longer ago than the beginning of the laſt century. Each chieftain had his armour-bearer, who proceeded his maſter in time of war, and, by my author's ‡ account, in time of peace; for they went armed even to church, in the manner the *N. Americans* do at preſent in the frontier ſettlement, and for the ſame reaſon, the dread of ſavages.

In times long before thoſe, the antient *Scotch* uſed round targets, made of oak, covered with the hides of bulls; and long ſhields, narrow below and broad above, formed of pieces of oak or willow, ſecured with iron: I gueſs them to be of the ſame kind with the *Norwegian* ſhields figured by *Wormius* †, and probably derived from the ſame country. They had alſo a guard for their ſhoulders, called ‖ *Scapul*; and for offenſive weapons had the bow, ſword, two-handed ſword, and *Lochaber* ax, a weapon likewiſe of *Norwegian* origin. But the image-tombs of antient warriors are the beſt lectures on this ſubject.

* *Urorum* cornibus, Barbari ſeptentrionales potant, urnaſque binas capitis unius cornua implent. *Plinii lib.* II. c. 37.

** *Saxo Grammat.* 94. † *Wormii Mon. Dan.* 389.

‡ *Timothy Pont's* M. S. Advoc. Library.

‖ *Vide* fig. 1. tab. xx. † *Ibid.*

Mr.

ANAIT.

Mr. *Macqueen* informs me, that near this place is an *Anait*, or *Druidical* place of worſhip, of which there are four in *Skie*, much of the ſame ſituation and conſtruction. This lies in the heart of an extenſive moor, between the confluence of two waters. To the eaſt ſtands one hill, to the weſt another: which gradually ſlope down toward the plain, and from which a clear proſpect might be had of all that paſſed below. From one of theſe waters to the other is a ſtrong ſtone wall, forming an equilateral triangle: the rocks face it towards the water, and every crevice is filled with ſtones regularly laid; ſo that it ſeems to have been on that ſpot inacceſſible in former days. Near the centre of this triangle, is a ſmall ſquare edifice of quarried ſtones; and on each ſide of the entrance which leads to it from the wall, are the remains of two houſes, both within and without. In thoſe lodged the prieſts and their families: the ſervants moſt probably on the outſide. A ſtrong turf rampart protected alſo the wall from water to water, acroſs a riſing ground, which hath been cut through by a road leading from the *Tempul na Anait* (as the edifice is called) a great way into the moor. There is no tradition of the uſe of this place. My learned friend ſuppoſes it to have been deſigned for the worſhip of the *Earth*, *Bendis* or *Diana*, which, according to *Heſychius*, was ſuppoſed to be the ſame. *Plutarch* gives the ſame goddeſs the title of *Anait*, the name of this place of worſhip; and *Pliny* ſpeaks of a country in *Armenia*, called *Anaitica*, from *Anaitis*, a goddeſs in great repute there, where a noble temple had been built, which was plundered of its immenſe riches by the ſoldiers of *Antony* in his *Parthian* expedition. *Pauſanias* alſo ſpeaks of the temple of *Diana* the *Anait*. Theſe temples were erected when the purity of the *Celtic* religion had been debaſed by the extravagance of:

of fancy, and idols introduced. Here we may ſuppoſe that this deity was worſhipped in the utmoſt ſimplicity.

JULY 22. Proceed on our journey; paſs over a black and pathleſs tract of moor and bog, for about fifteen miles. Dine on a ſoft ſpot of heath, with that appetite which exerciſe and the free air never fail to create. Arrive on the banks of *Loch-Griſernis*, a branch of *Loch-ſniſart:* take boat; obſerve that the ropes for the fiſhing-nets are made of the purple *melic* graſs, the *pund-glas* of the highlanders, remarkable for laſting long without rotting. After a paſſage of a mile, land at KINGSBURGH; immortalized by its miſtreſs, the celebrated FLORA MAC-DONALD, the fair protectreſs of a fugitive adventurer; who, after ſome days concealing himſelf from purſuit, in the diſguiſe of the lady's maid, here flung off the female habit.

Mr. *Mac-donald* did me the favor of preſenting me with three very curious pieces of antiquity: an urn, a *Glain-naidr*, or ſerpent-bead, and a *Denarius*, found not remote from his houſe. The firſt is an

URN. urn of elegant workmanſhip, found in a ſtone cheſt, formed of ſix flags as before deſcribed: this urn was filled with aſhes; was placed not prone, as that mentioned in the former volume, but with the mouth up, and covered with a light thin ſtone. This was diſcovered beneath an immenſe *cairn.*

GLAIN-NAIDR. The *Glain-naidr*, or *Druidical* bead, as it is vulgarly called, is an unique in its kind, being of a triangular ſhape; but, as uſual, made of glaſs, marked with figures of ſerpents coiled up. The common people in *Wales* and in *Scotland* retain the ſame ſuperſtitions relating to it as the antients, and call it by the name of *Serpent-ſtone.* The *Gauls*, taught by their prieſts, believed the ſtrangeſt tales of their ſerpents,

ſerpents, deſcribed from the proſe of *Pliny*, in a moſt ſpirited manner, by the ingenious Mr. *Maſon*, who thus makes his *Druid* demand of a ſapient brother:

But tell me yet
From the grot of charms and ſpells,
Where our matron ſiſter dwells;
Brennus, has thy holy hand
Safely brought the *Druid* wand,
And the potent *adder-ſtone*,
Gender'd 'fore the autumnal moon?
When in undulating twine
The foaming ſnakes prolific join;
When they hiſs, and when they bear
Their wond'rous egg aloof in air;
Thence, before to earth it fall,
The *Druid* in his holy pall,
Receives the prize,
And inſtant flies,
Follow'd by the envenom'd brood,
Till he croſs the ſilver flood.

The antients and moderns agree in their belief of its powers; that good fortune attends the poſſeſſor wherever he goes. The ſtupid *Claudius*, that *Ludibrium aulæ* AUGUSTI, put to death a *Gauliſh* * knight, for no other reaſon than, that he carried an *ovum anguinum*, a ſerpent-ſtone, about him. The vulgar of the preſent age attribute to it other virtues; ſuch as its curing the bite of the adder, and giving eaſe to women in child-birth, if tied about the knee.

* *Plinii*, lib. xxix. c. 3. Equitem *Romanum* e *Vocontiis*, a people of *Dauphiny*.

So

So difficult is it to root out follies that have the ſanction of antiquity.

DENARIUS. The laſt favor that I was indebted to Mr. *Mac-donald* for, is a *Denarius*, of the Emperor *Trajan*, found on a moor near the ſhore of *Loch-Griſernis*; a probable, but not a certain evidence that the *Romans* had landed in this iſland. We have no lights from hiſtory to enable us to ſay what was done during the reign of that emperor: in the ſucceeding, *Adrian* reduced the bounds of the empire to the place ſtill called his wall, and loſt all communication with the iſlands; but in the following reign they were extended to their antient bounds, and the iſles might be viſited from the *Glota eſtuarium*, the ſtation of the fleet, and the money in queſtion loſt at that time in *Skie*. But its being found there may be accounted for by another ſuppoſition: that of its having been the booty of an iſland ſoldier, taken from the *Romans* in ſome of the numberleſs ſkirmiſhes in one of the following reigns, and brought here as a mark of victory.

DRINKING-SHELL. I obſerve that the great ſcallop-ſhell is made uſe of in the dairies of this country for the ſkimming of milk. In old times, it had a more honorable place, being admitted into the halls of heroes, and was the cup of their feſtivity. As Doctor *Mac-pherſon* expreſſes it, 'The whole 'tribe filled the hall of the chieftain; trunks of trees covered with 'moſs were laid in form of tables from one end to the other; whole 'beeves or deer were roaſted and laid before them on rough boards, 'or hurdles of rods woven together: the pipers played while they 'ſat at table, and ſilence was obſerved by all. After the feaſt was 'over, they had ludicrous entertainments; a practice ſtill con-

'tinued

'tinued in part of the highlands: the females retired, and the old 'and young warriors ſat in order, down from the chieftain, accord-'ing to their proximity in blood to him; the harp was then touched, 'the ſong was raiſed, and the *Sligà-crechin*, or the drinking-ſhell, 'went round.'

Am lodged this night in the ſame bed that formerly received the unfortunate *Charles Stuart*. Here he lay one night, after having been for ſome time in a female habit under the protection of *Flora Macdonald*. Near this place he reſumed the dreſs of his own ſex by the aſſiſtance of the maſter of the houſe, Mr. *Alexander Macdonald*, who ſuffered a long impriſonment on that account; but neither the fear of puniſhment, nor the promiſes of reward, could induce him to infringe the rights of hoſpitality, by betraying an unhappy man who had flung himſelf under his protection.

Leave *Kingſburgh*, travel on a good horſe road, paſs by a *cairn*, with a great ſtone at the top, called the high-ſtone of *Ugg*. I muſt remark, that the *Danes* left behind them in many places the names of their deities, their heroes, and their bards: thus in the rock *Humbla* is perpetuated the name of *Humblus**, one of their antient kings; the iſle of *Gunna*† aſſumed the title of one of the *Valkyriæ*, the fatal ſiſters; *Ulva* takes its name from the bear-begotten hero, *Ulvo*‡; and the ſtone of *Ugg* ſeems to have been erected in memory of the poet *Uggerus*‖. JULY 23. DANISH NAMES.

Beneath is the fertile bottom of *Ugg*, laughing with corn: aſcend

* *Sax. Gram.* 5. † *Torfæus*, 36. ‡ *Sax. Gram.* 193.
‖ *Sax. Gram.* 88.

a hill, and on the other ſide deſcend into the pariſh of *Kilmore*, the granary of *Skie*. Leave, on the left, *Muggaſtot*, the principal houſe of Sir *Alexander Mac-donald*, lineally deſcended from the lords of the iſles: all the eſtates at preſent poſſeſſed by that gentleman were beſtowed by *John*, the laſt *Regulus*, and Earl of *Roſs*, on his brother *Hugh*, and confirmed by a charter dated at *Aros*, in the year 1449, and afterwards by *James* IV. at *Sterling*, in 1495.

MUGGASTOT.

MONASTERY. Beneath the houſe was the lake of St. *Columba*, now drained; once noted for a monaſtery of great antiquity, placed in an iſland. The ruins evince its age, being built with great ſtones, without mortar, in the manner cuſtomary in the times of *Druidiſm*. The cells and ſeveral rooms are ſtill very diſtinguiſhable. The chapel is of a later date, and built with mortar, as are all the other chapels in *Skie*, and in the little iſlands along its ſhores: theſe chapels were ſerved by the monks: the place they landed on, in order to diſcharge theſe religious duties, was called *Pein-orah*, or the land of prayer; for after ſolemnly recommending themſelves, and the object of their journey, to the MOST HIGH, they ſeparated, and took their reſpective routes.

A WEDDING. Purſue our journey. A miniſter, who gave us the pleaſure of his company, obſerved to us, that a couple were in purſuit of him in order to have their nuptials celebrated: unwilling to be the cauſe of deferring their happineſs, I begged he would not on my account delay the ceremony: we took poſſeſſion of a cottage; the miniſter laid before them the duties of the marriage ſtate, aſked, whether they took each other willingly? joined their hands, and concluded with a prayer. I obſerved that the bridegroom put all the powers of magic

magic to defiance, for he was married with both ſhoes tied with their latchet.

Not many years have elapſed ſince it was cuſtomary in ſome parts of the N. of *Scotland* for the lairds to interfere in the marriages of their vaſſals, and direct the pairing of their people. Theſe ſtrange tyrannies, theſe oppreſſions of inclination, ſeem to have occaſioned the law of *Alexander* the Iſt, to prevent ſuch a foundation for domeſtic miſery: it is indeed the caſe of the widow only that he took into conſideration, *Na widow*, ſays the ſtatute, *ſould be compelled to marie gif ſche pleaſe to live without ane huſband, but ſche ſould give ſecuritie that ſche ſall not marie without conſent of hir lord, gif ſche holds of ane other than the king.*

Take a repaſt at the houſe of Sir *Alexander Mac-donald*'s piper, who, according to antient cuſtom, by virtue of his office, holds his lands free. His dwelling, like many others in this country, conſiſts of ſeveral apartments; the firſt for his cattle during winter, the ſecond is his hall, the third for the reception of ſtrangers, and the fourth for the lodging of his family; all the rooms within one another. PIPERS.

The owner was quite maſter of his inſtrument, and treated us with ſeveral tunes. In feudal times the *Mac-donalds* had in this iſland a college of pipers; and the *Macleods* had the like; theſe had regular appointments in land, and received pupils from all the neighboring chieftains. The *Mac-karters* were chief pipers to the firſt; the *Mac-krumens* to the laſt.

The bagpipe has been a favorite inſtrument with the *Scots*, and has two varieties: the one with ſhort pipes, played on with the fingers; the other with long pipes and ſounded with the mouth:

this is the loudeſt and moſt ear-piercing of all muſic, is the genuine highland pipe, and ſuited well the warlike genius of the people, rouzed their courage to battle, alarmed them when ſecure, and collected them when ſcattered; ſolaced them in their long and painful marches, and in times of peace kept up the memory of the gallantry of their anceſtors, by tunes compoſed after ſignal victories; and too often kept up the ſpirit of revenge, by airs expreſſive of defeats or maſſacres from rival clans. One of the tunes, wild and tempeſtuous, is ſaid to have been played at the bloody battle of *Harlaw*, when *Donald*, lord of the iſles, in 1410, oppoſed the powers of *James* I. under the conduct of *Alexander Stuart*, Earl of *Mar*.

Neither of theſe inſtruments were the invention of the *Danes*, or, as is commonly ſuppoſed, of any of the Northern nations; for their antient writers prove them to have been animated by the *clangor tubarum*. Notwithſtanding they have had their *ſæck-pipe* long amongſt them, as their old ſongs * prove, yet we cannot allow them the honor of inventing this melodious inſtrument: but muſt aſſert, that they borrowed it from the invaded *Caledonians*. We muſt ſtill go farther, and deprive even that antient race of the credit; and derive its origin from the mild climate of *Italy*, perhaps from *Greece*.

There is now in *Rome* a moſt beautiful *Bas-relievo*, a *Grecian* ſculpture of the higheſt antiquity; of a bagpiper playing on his inſtrument, exactly like a modern highlander. The *Greeks* had their Ασκαυλης, or inſtrument compoſed of a *pipe* and *blown-up*

* From Dr. *Solander*.

ſkin;

ſkin: the *Romans* in all probability borrowed it from them, and introduced it among their ſwains, who ſtill uſe it under the names of *piva* and *cornu muſa* *.

That maſter of muſick, *Nero*, uſed one †; and had not the empire been ſo ſuddenly deprived of that great artiſt, he would (as he graciouſly declared his intention) have treated the people with a concert; and, among other curious inſtruments, would have introduced the *Utricularius*, or bagpipe. *Nero* periſhed, but the figure of the inſtrument is preſerved on one of his coins, but highly improved by that great maſter. It has the bag and two of the vulgar pipes, but was blown with a bellows, like an organ, and had on one ſide a row of nine unequal pipes, reſembling the *ſyrinx* of the god *Pan* ‡. The bagpipe, in the unimproved ſtate, is alſo repreſented in an antient ſculpture, and appears to have had two long pipes or drones §, and a ſingle ſhort pipe for the fingers. Tradition ſays, that the kind played on by the mouth was introduced by the *Danes*. As theirs was wind muſic, we will admit that they might have made improvement, but more we cannot allow: they were ſkilled in the uſe of the trumpet; the highlanders in the *Piobb*, or bagpipe.

Non tuba in uſu illis, conjecta at tibia in utrem
Dat belli ſignum, et martem vocat horrida in arma ||.

* From Doctor *Burney*. † *Suetonius*, lib. vi. c. 54.

‡ *Monfaucon*, *Antiq. Suppl.* iii. 188, tab. 73. f. 2. § Ibid. f. 1.

|| *Melvini* topog. Scotiæ.

Proceed

Proceed two miles farther; paſs under a high hill, with a precipitous front, ſtyled *Sgor-more*, or, the great projection; and immediately after reach *Dun-tuilm* caſtle, or, the caſtle of the *round graſſy eminence*, placed at the verge of a high precipice over the ſea; the ground adjacent formed of fine verdant turf.

Find our veſſel at anchor under the little rocky *Elan-tuilm*, lofty, and of a pictureſque form.

Take leave of ſeveral gentlemen, who, according to the worthy cuſtom of theſe iſlands, convoyed us from place to place, and never left us till they had delivered us over to the next hoſpitable roof, or ſeen us ſafely embarked. Among others who did me this honor, was Doctor *John Maclean*, whoſe family have been hereditary phyſicians, for ſome centuries, to that of *Mac-donald*. They have been educated at the expence of the chieftain; and receive to this day an appointment in land, holding the farm of *Shuliſta* at the gates of the antient reſidence of the *Mac-donalds*, the caſtle of *Dun-tuilm*, which the Doctor enjoys together with a penſion from the late Sir *James Mac-donald*.

DUN-TUILM CASTLE.

Dun-tuilm caſtle is a ruin, but was inhabited as late as 1715. It was the original ſeat of the *Mac-donalds*, in *Skie*: near it, a hill, called *Cnock an eirick*, or, the *hill of pleas*: ſuch eminences are frequent near the houſes of all the great men, for on theſe, by the aſſiſtance of their friends, they determined all differences between their people: the place was held ſacred, and to the reſpect paid to the deciſions delivered from the ſummit, may in ſome meaſure be attributed the ſtrict obedience of a fierce and military race to their chieftain.

Near

DUNTULME CASTLE.

Near this place was pointed to me the ſpot where an inceſtuous pair (a brother and ſiſter) had been buried alive, by order of the chieftain.

In the rocks are abundance of ſmall compreſſed *Ammonitæ*, and on the ſhores ſaw fragments of white *Quartz*, the *hectic* ſtone ſo often mentioned by *Martin*.

NAME OF SKIE. SKIE is the largeſt of the *Hebrides*, being above ſixty meaſured miles long; the breadth unequal, by reaſon of the numbers of lochs, that penetrate far on both ſides. It is ſuppoſed by ſome to have been the Eaſtern *Ebudæ* of the antients; by others, to have been the *Dumna*. The modern name is of *Norwegian* origin, derived from *Ski*, a miſt; and from the clouds (that almoſt conſtantly hang on the tops of its lofty hills) was ſtyled, *Ealand ſkianach*, or, the cloudy iſland *. No epithet could better ſuit the place; for, except in the ſummer ſeaſon, there is ſcarcely a week of fair weather: the ſummers themſelves are alſo generally wet, and ſeldom warm.

CLIMATE. The Weſterly wind blows here more regularly than any other, and arriving charged with vapour from the vaſt *Atlantic*, never fails to daſh the clouds it wafts on the lofty ſummits of the hills of *Cuchullin*, and their contents deluge the iſland in a manner unknown in other places. What is properly called the rainy ſeaſon commences in *Auguſt*: the rains begin with moderate winds; which grow ſtronger and ſtronger till the autumnal *equinox*, when they rage with incredible fury.

DISTRESS. The huſbandman then ſighs over the ruins of his vernal labors:

* Doctor *Mac-pherſon*, 282.

ſees

ſees his crops feel the injury of climate: ſome laid proſtrate; the more ripe corn ſhed by the violence of the elements. The poor foreſee famine, and conſequential diſeaſe: the humane tackſmen agonize over diſtreſſes, that inability, not want of inclination, deprives them of the power of remedying. The nearer calls of family and children naturally firſt excite their attention: to maintain and to educate are all their hopes, for that of accumulating wealth is beyond their expectation: ſo the poor are left to Providence's care: they prowl like other animals along the ſhores to pick up limpets and other ſhell-fiſh, the caſual repaſts of hundreds during part of the year in theſe unhappy iſlands. Hundreds thus annually drag through the ſeaſon a wretched life: and numbers, unknown, in all parts of the weſtern highlands (nothing local is intended) fall beneath the preſſure, ſome of hunger, more of the putrid fever, the epidemic of the coaſts, originating from unwholeſome food, the dire effects of neceſſity. Moral and innocent victims! who exult in the change, firſt finding that place *where the wicked ceaſe from troubling, and where the weary are at reſt.*

The farmer labors to remedy this diſtreſs to the beſt of his power, but the wetneſs of the land late in ſpring prevents him from putting into the ground the early ſeed of future crops, bear and ſmall oats: the laſt are fitteſt for the climate: they bear the fury of the winds better than other grain, and require leſs manure, a deficiency in this iſland. Poverty prevents him from making experiments in rural œconomy: the ill ſucceſs of a few made by the more opulent, determines him to follow the old tract, as attended with more certainty, unwilling, like the dog in the fable,

ſable, to graſp at the ſhadow and loſe the ſubſtance, even poor as it is.

The produce of the crops very rarely are in any degree proportioned to the wants of the inhabitants: golden ſeaſons have happened, when they have had ſuperfluity; but the years of famine are as ten to one. The helps of the common years are Potatoes: it is difficult to ſay whether the diſcovery of *America* by the *Spaniards* has contributed to preſerve more lives by the introduction of this vegetable; or to have cauſed more to periſh by the inſatiable luſt after the pretious metals of the new world.

The difficulties the farmer undergoes in this bad climate are unknown in the South; there he ſows his ſeed, and ſees it flouriſh beneath a benign ſun and ſecured from every invaſion. Here a wet ſky brings a reluctant crop *: the ground, incloſed only with turf mounds, acceſſible to every animal: A continual watch employs numbers of his people: ſome again are occupied in repairing the damages ſuſtained by their houſes from ſtorms the preceding year; others are laboring at the turberies, to provide fuel to keep off the rigor of the ſevere ſeaſon: or in fencing the natural (the only) graſſes of the country to preſerve their cattle from ſtarving; which are the true and proper ſtaple of theſe iſlands.

The quantity of corn raiſed in tolerable ſeaſons in this iſland, is eſteemed to be about nine thouſand bolls. The number of

* The moment the corn is cut down, a certain number of ſheaves are gathered in a heap, and thatched on the top: the firſt dry moment that happens, the thatch is taken off, and the ſheaves now dry, are carried in; and this is repeated till the whole crop is ſecured.

NUMBERS OF INHABITANTS.

mouths to conſume them, in the Preſbtyery of *Skie* *, near thirteen thouſand: migrations, and depreſſion of ſpirit, the laſt a common cauſe of depopulation, having ſince the year 1750 reduced the number from fifteen thouſand to between twelve and thirteen: one thouſand having croſſed the *Atlantic*, others ſunk beneath poverty, or in deſpair, ceaſed to obey the firſt great command, INCREASE and MULTIPLY.

In that year the whole rent of *Skie* was three thouſand five hundred pounds. By an unnatural force ſome of the rents are now doubled and trebled. People long out of all habit of induſtry, and uſed to the convivial tables of their chieftain, were unable inſtantly to ſupport ſo new a burden: in time not very long preceding that, they felt the return of ſome of their rents: they were enabled to keep hoſpitality; to receive their chieftain with a well covered board; and to feed a multitude of poor. Many of the greater tackmen were of the ſame blood with their chieftains; they were attached to them by the ties of conſanguinity as well as affection: they felt from them the firſt act of oppreſſion, as *Cæſar* did the wound from his beloved *Brutus*.

The high advance of the price of cattle is a plea for the high advance of rents; but the ſituation of the tackman here is particular: he is a gentleman, and boaſts the ſame blood with his laird: (of five hundred fighting men that followed *Macleod* in 1745 in his Majeſty's army, four hundred were of his kindred) has been cheriſhed by him for a ſeries of years often with paternal

* Which comprehends *Rum*, *Canna*, *Muck* and *Egg*, beſides the ſeven pariſhes in this great iſland.

affection:

affection: has been uſed to ſuch luxuries as the place affords; and cannot inſtantly ſink from a good board to the hard fare of the common farmer. When the chieftains riot in all the luxuries of *South Britain*, he thinks himſelf entitled to ſhare a due degree of the good things of this life, and not to be for ever confined to the diet of *Brochan* or the compotation of *Whiſky*. During the feudal reign their love for their chieftains induced them to bear many things, at preſent intolerable. They were their pride and their glory: they ſtrained every nerve in ſupport of them, in the ſame manner as the *French* through vanity, refuſe nothing to aggrandize their *Grand Monarque*.

Reſentment drove many to ſeek a retreat beyond the *Atlantic*: they ſold their ſtock, and in numbers made their firſt eſſay. They found, or thought they found, while their paſſions were warm, an happy change of ſituation: they wrote in terms ſavouring of romance, an account of their ſituation: their friends caught the contagion; and numbers followed; and others were preparing to follow their example. The tackſmen from a motive of independency: the poor from attachment; and from exceſs of miſery. Policy and humanity, as I am informed, have of late checked this ſpirit ſo detrimental to the public. The wiſdom of legiſlature may perhaps fall on ſome methods to conciliate the affections of a valuable part of the community: it is unbecoming my little knowlege of the country to preſume to point out the methods. It is to be hoped the head will, while time permits, recollect the uſe of the moſt diſtant members.

The proper products of this and all the *Hebrides*, are men and cattle: the uſe of the firſt need not be inſiſted on, for *England*

cannot have forgot its ſad deficiency of recruits towards the end of the late long and deſtructive war: and what it owed in the courſe of it to *North Britain*. In reſpect to cattle, this in particular bears the pre-eminence of having the largeſt breed of all the highlands. The greater tenants keep their cattle during winter in what are called *winter-parks*, the drieſt and beſt ground they have: here they are kept till *April*, except the winter proves very hard, when they are foddered with ſtraw: in *April* the farmer turns them to the moor-graſs (cotton-graſs) which ſprings firſt, and at night drives them into the dry grounds again.

The poorer tenants, who have no winter parks, are under the neceſſity of keeping the cattle under the ſame roof with themſelves during night; and often are obliged to keep them alive with the meal deſigned for their families. The cows are often forced, through want of other food, to have recourſe to the ſhores, and feed on the ſea-plants at low water: by inſtinct they will, at ebb of tide, haſten from the moors, notwithſtanding they are not within ſight of the ſea.

One of the greater farms in *Skie* is thus ſtocked:

Fifty cows, and their followers, viz. 20 young heifers, fit for bull; 30 ditto, three years old; 35 ditto, two years old; 40 yearlings, or ſturks. Of theſe the owner can ſell only twenty cows at forty-five ſhillings each at an average; can make butter and cheeſe for his family, but none for ſale, for their beſt cow will not yield above three *Engliſh* quarts of milk at a meal. Such a farm was formerly rented for ſixteen pounds a year, at preſent is raiſed to fifty. The greateſt rent in the iſland is eighty pounds, but the medium from thirty to forty.

In

In *Skie* when a tackſman has a greater farm than he can manage, he often ſets off part to a *Bowman* or *Aireach*, who takes care of the ſtock of cattle on a certain tract; and binds himſelf to give to the tackſman every year four ſtone of cheeſe, and two of butter, from each couple of milch cows. If there is any arable ground, he is provided with horſes and a plough; and ſeed ſufficient to ſow it; and receives part of the crop; and ſome additional graſs ground for two or three milch cows, for his trouble.

There is certainly much ill management in the direction of the farms: a tackſman of fifty pounds a year often keeps twenty ſervants; the lazieſt of creatures, for not one will do the leaſt thing that does not belong to his department. Moſt of them are married, as in *Ilay*. Their common food is *Brochan*, a thick meal-pudding, with milk, butter or treacle; or a thinner ſort, called *Eaſoch*, taken with their bannocs. This number of ſervants ſeemed to anſwer the retainers in great families before that parnicious cuſtom was aboliſhed by *Henry* VII; in feudal times they were kept here for the ſame bad end. The cauſe is now no more, but the habit cannot ſuddenly be ſhaken off; charity forbids one to wiſh it, till ſome employ is thought of for them; otherwiſe, like the poor cottagers before-mentioned, ſtarving muſt be their portion.

Cattle is at preſent the only trade of the iſland: about four thouſand are annually ſold, from forty ſhillings to three pounds a head. The loſs ſuſtained in *Skie* by the ſeverity of the laſt winter, and the general failure of the crops the preceding ſeaſon, amounted

amounted to five thouſand; perhaps in ſome meaſure owing to the farms being over-ſtocked.

About two hundred and fifty horſes are purchaſed from hence every year.

Here are no ſheep but what are kept for home conſumption, or for the wool for the cloathing of the inhabitants. Hogs are not introduced here yet, for want of proper food for thoſe animals.

Goats might turn to good advantage if introduced into the few wooded parts of the iſland. Theſe animals might be procured from the neighborhood of *Lochneſs*; for being naturalized to the climate, would ſucceed better than any imported from the ſouthern parts of *Europe*, or from *Barbary*. As an inducement, I muſt inform the natives of the *Hebrides* that in the *Alpine* part of *Wales* a well-haired goatſkin ſells for ſeven and ſix-pence or half a guinea.

About three hundred tuns of kelp are made here annually, but it is thought not to anſwer, as it robs the land of ſo much manure.

There are not above two or three ſlated houſes in the iſland; the general thatch is fern, root and ſtalk, which will laſt above twenty years.

USEFUL PLANTS. The roots of the *orobus tuberoſus*, the *cor-meille* or *carmel* of the highlanders, are in high eſteem in this and the other iſlands: they ſometimes chew them, at others make a fermented liquor with them. They imagine that they promote expectoration, and that they are very efficacious in curing any diſorders of the breaſt or lungs: they alſo uſe it as a remedy againſt hunger, chewing it as ſome of our pooreſt people do tobacco *, to put off that uneaſy ſenſation.

* Vide Mr. *Spence's* life of Mr. *Robert Hill*, taylor, p. 102.

Liguſticum

Ligusticum scoticum, *Scotch* parsley, or the *shunis* of this island, is also much valued; in medicine, the root is reckoned a good carminative, and an infusion of the leaves is thought a good purge for calves. It is besides used as a food, either as a sallad, raw, or boiled as greens.

Very few superstitions exist here at present: pretenders to second-sight are quite out of repute, except among the most ignorant, and at present are very shy of making boast of their faculties. SUPERSTITIONS.

Poor *Browny*, or *Robin Good-fellow*, is also put to flight. This serviceable sprite was wont to clean the houses, helped to churn, thrashed the corn, and would belabor all who pretended to make a jest of him. He was represented as stout and blooming, had fine long flowing hair, and went about with a wand in his hand. He was the very counter-part of MILTON's *Lubbar-fiend*, who

> Tells how the drudging goblin sweat
> To earn his cream-bewl duly set;
> When in one night, ere glimpse of morn,
> His shadowy flale hath thrash'd the corn
> That ten day-lab'rers could not end;
> Then lays him down the lubbar fiend,
> And stretch'd along the chimney's length,
> Basks at the fire his hairy strength.

The *Gruagach* is a deity in form representing the last; and who was worshipped in old times by libations of milk; and milkmaids still retain the custom by pouring some on certain stones that bear his name. *Gruagach* signifies the *fair-haired*, and is supposed by GRUAGACH.

Mr.

Mr. *Macqueen* * to have been an emblem of *Apollo*, or the Sun; and to correſpond with the epithet χρυσοκομος. A ſtone was dug up near *Muſſelburgh*, dedicated APOLLINI GRANNO, *Grianich* the Sunny, an epithet probably borrowed from the *Caledonians*. The ſame deity might alſo receive the title of *Galaxius* from the libation of milk ſtill retained in thoſe parts *.

TAGHAIRM. A wild ſpecies of magic was practiſed in the diſtrict of *Trotterneſs*, that was attended with a horrible ſolemnity. A family who pretended to oracular knowlege practiſed theſe ceremonies. In this country is a vaſt cataract, whoſe waters falling from a high rock, jet ſo far as to form a dry hollow beneath, between them and the precipice. One of theſe impoſtors was ſowed up in the hide of an ox, and to add terror to the ceremony, was placed in this concavity: the trembling enquirer was brought to the place, where the ſhade and the roaring of the waters, encreaſed the dread of the occaſion. The queſtion is put, and the perſon in the hide delivers his anſwer, and ſo ends this ſpecies of divination ſtyled *Taghairm*.

But all theſe idle tales are totally exploded, and good-ſenſe and poliſhed manners prevale, inſtead of that barbarity which in 1598 induced *James* VI. to ſend here a new colony to civilize the natives; who were ſo little diſpoſed to receive their inſtructors, that his majeſty was in the end obliged to deſiſt from his deſign †. At preſent the iſland forms part of the ſhire of *Inverneſs*. The ſheriff of that county appoints a ſubſtitute who reſides here, and takes

* See Mr. *Macqueen*'s curious account in the Appendix to the third volume.

† *Jonſtoni* rerum *Britan.* hiſt. lib. viii. p. 249.

cognizance

cognizance of ſmall diſputes about property, and petty crimes; but, on account of the diſtance, avoids harraſſing the inhabitants, by requiring their attendance on the Lords of Seſſions and Juſticiary Courts at *Inverneſs*, the jurymen being ſelected from among the gentry and inhabitants of the mainland.

After a moſt tempeſtuous night, looſe from our harbour at two o'clock at noon. Go through a narrow channel at the North end, a rock lying in the middle. Have to the weſt a view of *Fiſher's rock*; and to the North a ſtrange chain of rocky iſles, very ſingular in their appearance; and varying in their forms in the proceſs of our courſe. The higheſt is called *Bordh-mor-mhic-leod*, or *Macleod's* great table *. Another is called *Flada*. On the firſt Mr. *Thompſon* took in our abſence the little *Petrel*, which with numbers of others were lurking beneath the looſe ſtones, and betrayed themſelves by their loud twittering. Theſe are the leſt of palmipeds; the dread of mariners, who draw a certain preſage of a ſtorm from their appearance; for they always collect in numbers at the approach of a tempeſt beneath the ſtern; running along the waves in the wake of the ſhip, with a ſwiftneſs incredible. This bird is the *Camilla* of the ocean; like her,

JULY 24.

LITTLE PETREL.

> She ſwept the ſeas, and as ſhe ſkim'd along,
> Her flying feet unbath'd on billows hung.

The ſeamen call them *Mother Cary*'s chickens: ſome devotees ſtyled

Two views of theſe wild rocks (2) as they appeared from *Dun-Tuilm*; the other (3) as they appeared from the Eaſt in our paſſage, are engraved at the bottom of the view in *Loch-jurn*.

them *Petrels*, from the attempt of the apoſtle St. *Peter* to tread the water. They are ſeen in all parts of the ocean; and were not overlooked by the antients, who named them *Cypſelli*, and take notice of this remarkable particular.

Mr. *Thompſon* alſo ſhot one of thoſe enormous ſeals, or the great ſeal *ſyn. quad.* No. 266; but to my great regret it ſunk as ſoon as killed.

Have a full view of the iſle of *Lewis*, the *Lodhus* of the *Norwegians*: and off it a groupe of little iſles called *Siant*, or *Schant*, and ſomewhat to the north of thoſe is the fine harbour, and town of *Stornaway*. It was my intention to have ſteered for that port, but was diſſuaded from it by the accounts I had from the gentlemen of *Skie*, that a putrid fever raged there with great violence.

Direct our courſe for *Loch-Broom*, in the county of *Roſs*. An eaſy breeze carries us off the cape *Ruth an ri*, in the maps *Row-rie*. About eight o'clock in the morning of

JULY 25. —find ourſelves near a conſiderable number of ſmall iſles, with a moſt dreary appearance, miſcalled the *Summer iſlands*. Within is a great bay ſix miles broad and eight deep, bounded by vaſt and barren mountains, patched with ſnow. The wind chops about and blows very freſh, ſo that after many teizing tacks, about nine o'clock in the evening drop anchor under iſle *Martin*, in the bottom of the bay, which is here called *Loch-Kinnard*. To the South is a hill, which we landed on, and aſcended, and ſaw on the

LOCH-BROOM. other ſide great loch *Broom*, or *Braon*, narrow, of a vaſt depth, and running many miles up the country. At its head receives a river frequented by ſalmon in *April*.

This

This pariſh is one of the largeſt on the mainland of *Scotland*, being thirty-ſix miles long and twenty broad. It has in it ſeven places of worſhip, three catechiſts *, and about two thouſand examinable perſons: but is deſtitute of a parochial ſchool. None of the people except the gentry underſtand *Engliſh*. The country is inhabited by the *Mackenzies*, even quite from *Kintail*, whoſe chieftain is the Earl of *Seaforth*.

It is a land of mountains, a mixture of rock and heath, with a few flats between them producing bear and black oats, but never ſufficient to ſupply the wants of the inhabitants.

Cattle are the great ſupport of the country, and are ſold, to graziers who come for them even as far as from *Craven* in *Yorkſhire*, at the rate of thirty ſhillings to three pounds a head. A great deal of butter and cheeſe is ſold to the buſſes. Land is ſet here by the *Davoch* or half *Davoch*; the laſt conſiſts of ninety-ſix *Scotch* acres of arable land, ſuch as it is, with a competent quantity of mountain and grazing ground. This maintains ſixty cows and their followers; and is rented for fifty-two pounds a year. To manage this the farmer keeps eight men and eight women ſervants; and an overſeer, who are all paid partly in money and partly in kind. The common ſervants have thirty ſhillings per annum, houſe, garden, ſix bolls of meal and ſhoes. The dairy maids thirteen ſhillings and four pence and ſhoes: the common drudges ſix and eight pence and ſhoes.

* A catechiſt is one who goes from houſe to houſe to inſtruct the people in the principles of religion, and in the catechiſms, approved by the general aſſembly; are appointed by its committee, and are ſupported out of his majeſty's bounty.

The tender cattle are houſed during winter. The common manure of the country is dung, or ſea-wrack.

JULY 27. Still on board. The weather very bad.

JULY 28. Land at the bottom of the bay, in

ROSS-SHIRE.

Procure horſes. Obſerve ſome houſes built for the veteran ſoldiers and ſailors; but as uſual, all deſerted. Proceed up *Strath-Kennard*, which with *Coygach* that bounds the north ſide of the bay is a forfeited eſtate, and unalienably annexed to the crown. The commiſſioners give all poſſible encouragement to the tenants; and have power to grant longer leaſes than the lairds are inclined to do, which keeps the people under the government contented, and baniſhes from their minds all thoughts of migration.

Kindneſs and hoſpitality poſſeſs the people of theſe parts. We ſcarce paſſed a farm but the good woman, long before our approach, ſallied out and ſtood on the road ſide, holding out to us a bowl of milk or whey.

Aſcend a very high mountain, and paſs through a birch wood, over a pretty little loch: various other woods of the ſame kind were ſcattered over the bottoms; but the trees were ſmall. Roots of pines filled all the moors, but I ſaw none of thoſe trees ſtanding. Paſs under ſome great precipices of limeſtone, mixed with marble: from hence a moſt tremendous view of mountains of ſtupendous height, and generally of conoid forms. I never ſaw a country that ſeemed to have been ſo torn and convulſed: the ſhock, whenever it happened, ſhook off all that vegetates: among theſe aſpiring heaps of barrenneſs,

Cornus herbacea.

Eriocaulon decungulare.

Moses Griffiths del. P. Mazell sculp.

neſs, the ſugar-loaf hill of *Suil-bhein* made a conſpicuous figure: at their feet, the blackneſs of the moors by no means aſſiſted to chear our ideas. Enter ASSYNT, in

SUTHERLAND:

Ride by *Loch-Camloch*; enjoy ſome diverſity of the ſcene, for it was prettily decorated with little wooded iſlands. Reach *Led-beg*, where we obtained quarters, and rough hoſpitality.

This country is environed with mountains; and all the ſtrata near their baſe, and in the bottoms, are compoſed of white marble, fine as the *Parian*: houſes are built with it, and walls raiſed; burnt it is the manure of the country; but oftener nature diſſolves, and preſents it ready prepared to the lazy farmer. WHITE MARBLE.

This tract ſeems the reſidence of ſloth; the people almoſt torpid with idleneſs, and moſt wretched: their hovels moſt miſerable, made of poles wattled and covered with thin ſods. There is not corn raiſed ſufficient to ſupply half the wants of the inhabitants: climate conſpires with indolence to make matters worſe; yet there is much improveable land here in a ſtate of nature: but till famine pinches they will not beſtir themſelves: they are content with little at preſent, and are thoughtleſs of futurity; perhaps on the motive of *Turkiſh* vaſſals, who are oppreſſed in proportion to their improvements. Diſpirited and driven to deſpair by bad management, crowds were now paſſing, emaciated with hunger, to the Eaſtern coaſt, on the report of a ſhip being there loaden with meal. Numbers of the miſerables of this country were now migrating: they wandered in a ſtate of deſperation; too poor to pay,

pay, they madly ſell themſelves for their paſſage, preferring a temporary bondage in a ſtrange land, to ſtarving for life in their native ſoil.

PROPHECY. Every country has had its prophets: *Greece* its *Caſſandra*, *Rome* its *Sibyls*, *England* its *Nixon*, *Wales* its *Robin Ddu*, and the *Highlands* their *Kenneah Oaur*. *Kenneah* long ſince predicted the migrations in theſe terms: 'Whenever a *Mac-cleane* with long hands, a *Frazier* 'with a black ſpot on his face, a *Mac-gregor* with the ſame on his 'knee, and a club-footed *Mac-cleod*, of *Raſa*, ſhould have exiſted; 'whenever there ſhould have been ſucceſſively three *Mac-donalds* of 'the name of *John*, and three *Mac-kimmons* of the ſame chriſtian name; 'oppreſſors would appear in the country, and the people change 'their own land for a ſtrange one.' The predictions, ſay the good wives, have been fulfilled, and not a ſingle breach in the oracular effuſions of *Kenneah Oaur*.

TRAGICAL STORY. In a country where ignorance and poverty prevale it is leſs wonderful that a tragical affair ſhould happen, ſimilar to that at *Tring*, near our poliſhed capital. About three years ago lived in this neighborhood, a woman of more than common ſtrength of underſtanding: ſhe was often conſulted on the ordinary occurrences of life, and obtained a ſort of reſpect which excited the envy of another female in the ſame diſtrict. The laſt gave out that her neighbor was a witch; that ſhe herſelf had a good *Genius*, and could counteract the evils dreaded from the other: at length ſhe ſo worked on the weak minds of the ſimple vulgar, that they determined on deſtroying her rival, and effected their purpoſe by inſtigating a parcel of children to ſtrangle her. The murder was inquired into, but the inciters had ſo artfully concealed themſelves, that they

they eſcaped their reward, and no puniſhment was inflicted, except what was ſuited to the tender years of the deluded children.

Aſſynt pariſh contains between three and four thouſand ſouls; and ſends out five hundred head of cattle annually; and about two or three laſts of ſalmon are taken every year in the water of *Innard*, on the coaſt.

I ſaw here a male and female red-throated diver; which convinces me of my miſtake in ſuppoſing another to have been of this ſpecies *.

It was our deſign, on leaving the ſhip, to have penetrated by land, as far as the extremity of the iſland; but we were informed that the way was impaſſable for horſes, and that even an highland foot-meſſenger muſt avoid part of the hills by croſſing an arm of the ſea. Return the ſame road through a variety of bog and hazardous rock, that nothing but our ſhoeleſs little ſteeds could have carried us over. At length we arrive ſafely on board the ſhip, JULY 28.

A wond'rous token
Of heaven's kind care, with necks unbroken.

Found in our harbour ſome buſſes, juſt anchored, in expectation of finding the ſhoals of herrings uſually here at this ſeaſon; but at preſent were diſappointed: a few were taken, ſufficient to convince us of their ſuperiority in goodneſs over thoſe of the South: they were not larger, but as they had not waſted themſelves by HERRINGS.

* *Br. Zool.* II. 415.

being

being in roe, their backs and the part next to the tail were double the thickneſs of the others, and the meat rich beyond expreſſion.

ANTIQUITY OF THE FISHERY.

Mr. *Anderſon* * gives to the *Scotch* a knowlege of great antiquity in the herring fiſhery: he ſays that the *Netherlanders* reſorted to theſe coaſts as early as A. D. 836, to purchaſe ſalted fiſh of the natives; but impoſing on the ſtrangers, they learned the art, and took up the trade, in after-times of ſuch immenſe emolument to the *Dutch*.

GAINS OF THE DUTCH.

Sir *Walter Raleigh*'s obſervations on that head, extracted from the ſame author, are extremly worthy the attention of the curious, and excite reflections on the vaſt ſtrength reſulting from the wiſdom of well-applied induſtry.

In 1603, remarks that great man, the *Dutch* ſold to different nations, as many herrings as amounted to 1,759,000*l. ſterling*.

In the year 1615, they at once ſent out 2000 buſſes, and employed in them 37000 fiſhermen.

In the year 1618, they ſent out 3000 ſhips, with 50,000 men, to take the herrings, and 9000 more ſhips to tranſport and ſell the fiſh, which by ſea and land employed 150,000 men, beſides thoſe firſt mentioned. All this wealth was gotten on our coaſts; while our attention was taken up in a diſtant whale fiſhery.

The *Scottiſh* monarchs for a long time ſeemed to direct all their attention to the preſervation of the ſalmon fiſhery; probably becauſe their ſubjects were ſuch novices in ſea affairs. At length *James* III. endeavoured to ſtimulate his great men to theſe

* *Dict. Commerce*, I. 41.

patriotic

patriotic undertakings; for by an act of his third parlement, he compelled "certain lords ſpiritual and temporal, and bur-"rows, to make ſhips buſhes and boats with nets and other "pertinents for fiſhing. That the ſame ſhould be made in each "burgh; in number according to the ſubſtance of each burgh "and the leaſt of them to be of twenty tunn: and that all idle "men be compelled by the ſheriffs in the country to go on "board the ſame."

But his ſucceſſors, by a very falſe policy, rendered this wiſe inſtitution of little effect; for they in a manner prevented their ſubjects from becoming a maritime people, by directing that no white fiſh ſhould be ſent out of the realm, but that ſtrangers may come and buy them *; that freeports be firſt ſerved; the cargoes ſold to the freemen, who are to come and tranſport the ſame †. The *Dutch* at this very time having an open trade.

BOUNTY. It is well known that there have been many attempts made to ſecure this treaſure to ourſelves, but without ſucceſs: in the late reign a very ſtrong effort was made, and bounties allowed for the encouragement of *Britiſh* adventurers: the firſt was of thirty ſhillings per tun to every buſs of ſeventy tuns and upwards. This bounty was afterwards raiſed to fifty ſhillings per tun, to be paid to ſuch adventurers who were entitled to it by claiming it at the places of rendezvous. The buſſes are from twenty to ninety tuns burden, but the beſt ſize is eighty. A veſſel of eighty tuns ought to take ten laſts, or a hundred and twenty barrels of herrings, to clear expences, the price of the fiſh to be admitted to be a guinea a BUSSES.

* *James* V. *Parlem.* VII. † *James* IV. & *James* VI.

barrel: a ſhip of this ſize ought to have eighteen men and three boats: one of twenty tuns ſhould have ſix men; and every five tuns above, require an additional hand.

NETS. To every tun are two hundred and eighty yards of nets; ſo a veſſel of eighty tuns carries twenty thouſand ſquare yards: each net is twelve yards long, and ten deep; and every boat takes out from twenty to thirty nets, and puts them together ſo as to form a long train: they are ſunk at each end of the train by a ſtone, which weighs it down to the full extent: the top is ſupported by buoys, made of ſheeps-ſkin, with a hollow ſtick at the mouth, faſtened tight; though this the ſkin is blown up, and then ſtopt with a peg, to prevent the eſcape of the air. Sometimes theſe buoys are placed at the top of the nets; at other times the nets are ſuffered to ſink deeper, by the lengthening the cords faſtened to them, every cord being for that purpoſe ten or twelve fathoms long. But the beſt fiſheries are generally in more ſhallow water.

The nets are made at *Greenock*, in *Knapdale*, *Bute* and *Arran*; but the beſt are procured from *Ireland*; and, I think, from ſome part of *Caernarvonſhire*.

FISHING. The fiſhing is always performed in the night, unleſs by accident. The buſſes remain at anchor, and ſend out their boats a little before ſun-ſet, which continue out, in Winter and Summer, till day-light; often taking up and emptying their nets, which they do ten or twelve times in a night in caſe of good ſucceſs. During Winter it is a moſt dangerous and fatiguing employ, by reaſon of the greatneſs and frequency of the gales in theſe ſeas, and in ſuch gales are the moſt ſucceſsful captures; but by the providence of heaven, the fiſhers are ſeldom loſt; and, what is wonderful, few are viſited with illneſs.

They

They go out well prepared, with a warm great coat, boots and ſkin aprons, and a good proviſion of beef and ſpirits. The ſame good fortune attends the buſſes, who in the tempeſtuous ſeaſon, and in the darkeſt nights, are continually ſhifting in theſe narrow ſeas from harbour to harbour.

Sometimes eighty barrels of herrings are taken in a night by the boats of a ſingle veſſel. It once happened in *Loch-Slappan*, in *Skie*, that a buſs of eighty tuns might have taken two hundred barrels in one night, with ten thouſand ſquare yards of net; but the maſter was obliged to deſiſt, for want of a ſufficient number of hands to preſerve the capture.

The herrings are preſerved by ſalting, after the entrails are taken out; an operation performed by the country people, who get three-half-pence per barrel for their trouble; and ſometimes, even in the Winter, can gain fifteen-pence a day. This employs both women and children, but the ſalting is only entruſted to the crew of the buſſes. The fiſh are laid on their backs in the barrels, and layers of ſalt between them. The entrails are not loſt, for they are boiled into an oil: eight thouſand fiſh will yield ten gallons, valued at one ſhilling the gallon. CURING.

A veſſel of eighty tuns takes out a hundred and forty-four barrels of ſalt: a drawback of two ſhillings and eight-pence is allowed for each barrel uſed for the foreign or *Iriſh* exportation of the fiſh; but there is a duty of one ſhilling per barrel for the home conſumption, and the ſame for thoſe ſent to *Ireland*.

The barrels are made of oak ſtaves chiefly from *Virginia*; the hoops from ſeveral parts of our own iſland, and are made either

of oak, birch, hazel, or willow: the laſt from *Holland*, liable to a duty.

BARRELS. The barrels coſt about three ſhillings each, they hold from five to eight hundred fiſh, according to the ſize of the fiſh, are made to contain thirty-two gallons. The barrels are inſpected by proper officers: a cooper examines if they are ſtatuteable and good; if faulty, he deſtroys them, and obliges the maker to ſtand to the loſs.

The herrings in general are exported to the *Weſt-Indies*, to feed the negroes, or to *Ireland*, for the *Iriſh* are not allowed to fiſh in theſe ſeas. By having a drawback of five-pence a barrel, and by repacking the fiſh in new barrels of twenty-eight gallons, they are enabled to export them to our colonies at a cheaper rate than the *Scots* can do.

The trade declines apace; the bounty, which was well paid at firſt, kept up the ſpirit of the fiſhery; but for the laſt ſix years the detention of the arrears has been very injurious to ſeveral adventurers, who have ſold out at thirty per cent. loſs, beſides that of their intereſt.

MIGRATIONS. The migration of the herrings has been very fully treated of in the 3d volume of the *Britiſh Zoology*: it is ſuperfluous to load this work with a repetition; I ſhall therefore only mention the obſervations that occur to me in this voyage, as pertinent to the preſent place.

Loch-Broom has been celebrated for three or four centuries as the reſort of herrings. They generally appear here in *July*: thoſe that turn into this bay are part of the brigade that detaches itſelf from the Weſtern column of that great army that annually deſerts the

the vaſt depths of the *arctic* circle, and come, heaven-directed, to the ſeats of population, offered as a cheap food to millions, whom wanteful luxury or iron-hearted avarice hath deprived, by enhancing the price, of the wonted ſupports of the poor.

The migration of theſe fiſh from their Northern retreat is regular: their viſits to the Weſtern iſles and coaſts, certain: but their attachment to one particular loch, extremely precarious. All have their turns; that which ſwarmed with fiſh one year, is totally deſerted the following; yet the next loch to it be crowded with the ſhoals. Theſe changes of place give often full employ to the buſſes, who are continually ſhifting their harbour in queſt of news reſpecting theſe important wanderers.

They commonly appear here in *July*; the latter end of *Auguſt* they go into deep water, and continue there for ſome time, without any apparent cauſe: in *November* they return to the ſhallows, when a new fiſhery commences, which continues till *January*; at that time the herrings become full of roe, and are uſeleſs as articles of commerce. Some doubt whether theſe herrings that appear in *November* are not part of a new migration; for they are as fat, and make the ſame appearance, as thoſe that compoſed the firſt.

The ſigns of the arrival of the herrings are flocks of gulls, who catch up the fiſh while they ſkim on the ſurface; and of gannets, who plunge and bring them up from conſiderable depths. Both theſe birds are cloſely attended to by the fiſhers.

Cod-fiſh, haddocks, and dog-fiſh, follow the herrings in vaſt multitudes; theſe voracious fiſh keep on the outſides of the columns, and may be a concurrent reaſon of driving the ſhoals into bays.

bays and creeks. In ſummer they come into the bays generally with the warmeſt weather, and with eaſy gales. During Winter the hard gales from N. Weſt are ſuppoſed to aſſiſt in forcing them into ſhelter. Eaſt winds are very unfavorable to the fiſhery.

In a fine day, when the fiſh appear near the ſurface, they exhibit an amazing brilliancy of colors; all the various coruſcations that dart from the diamond, ſapphire and emerald, enrich their tract: but during night, *if they break*, i. e. play on the ſurface, the ſea appears on fire, luminous as the brighteſt *phoſphorus*.

During a gale, that part of the ocean which is occupied by the great ſhoals, appear as if covered with the oil that is emitted from them.

They ſeem to be greatly affected by lightening: during that phænomenon they ſink towards the bottom, and move regularly in parallel ſhoals one above the other.

ENEMIES. The enemies that aſſail theſe fiſh in the Winter ſeaſon are varied, not diminiſhed: of the birds, the gannets diſappear; the gulls ſtill continue their perſecutions; whales, pollacks * and porpeſſes are added to their number of foes: theſe follow in droves; the whales deliberately, opening their vaſt mouths, taking them by hundreds. Theſe monſters keep on the outſide, for the body of the *phalanx* of herrings is ſo thick as to be impenetrable by theſe unwieldy animals.

The herring-fiſhers never obſerve the remains of any kind of food in the ſtomachs of that fiſh, as long as they are in good con-

* A ſmall whale, whoſe ſpecies I cannot determine.

dition;

dition: as ſoon as they become foul or poor, they will greedily riſe to the fly, and be taken like the whiting-pollack.

They do not depoſit their ſpawn in ſand, or mud, or weeds, like other fiſh, but leave it in the water, ſuſpended in a gelatinous matter, of ſuch a gravity as prevents it from floating to the ſurface, or ſinking to the bottom. The fiſhermen diſcover this by finding the ſlimy matter adhering to the hay ropes ſometimes in uſe to hold the ſtone that ſinks the nets, the middle part being ſlimed over, the top and bottom clear.

Before I leave this bay it muſt be obſerved, that there are here as in moſt of the lochs, a few, a very few of the natives who poſſeſs a boat and nets; and fiſh in order to ſell the capture freſh to the buſſes: the utmoſt theſe poor people can attain to are the boat and nets; they are too indigent to become maſters of barrels, or of ſalt, to the great loſs of the public as well as their ſelves. Were magazines of ſalt eſtabliſhed in theſe diſtant parts; was encouragement given to theſe diſtant *Britons*, ſo that they might be enabled, by degrees to furniſh themſelves with the requiſites for fiſhing, they would ſoon form themſelves into ſeamen, by the courſe of life they muſt apply themſelves to; the buſſes would be certain of finding a ready market of fiſh, ready cured; the natives taught induſtry, which would be quickened by the profits made by the commodity, which they might afford cheaper, as taken at their very doors, without the wear and tear of diſtant voyages, as in the preſent caſe. Half of the hands employed now in fiſhing and curing generally come but as raw ſeamen as the inhabitants of theſe parts: they do not return with much greater experience in the working of a ſhip, being employed entirely

tirely in the boats, or in ſalting of the herrings, and ſeem on board as aukward as marines in compariſon of able ſeamen. A bounty on theſe home captures would ſtimulate the people to induſtry; would drive from their minds the thoughts of migrations; and would never leſſen the number of ſeamen, as it would be an incitement for more adventurers to fit out veſſels, becauſe they would have a double chance of freight, from their own captures, and from thoſe of the reſidents, who might form a ſtock from ſhoals of fiſh, which often eſcape while the former are windbound, or wandering from loch to loch.

JULY 29. Weigh anchor, and ſail with a favorable breeze towards the mouth of the bay, with a deſign of returning South; but towards evening the wind changes, cold weather and hard adverſe gales ſucceed, which oblige us to tack and anchor in the mouth of *Little Loch-Broom*, an arm of the ſea, about ſeven miles long, and not half a mile broad, bounded by high mountains, covered in many parts with birch woods. The hill *Talloch-Effie* may vie with the higheſt I have ſeen.

LITTLE LOCH-BROOM.

For two hours amuſe ourſelves with taking with hand-lines abundance of cod, ſome dog-fiſh, and a curious ray.

The night was moſt tempeſtuous: our ſituation was diſagreeable, as Mr. *Thompſon* thought our veſſel would drive, and that he ſhould be obliged to cut his cables, and put to ſea; which, under the circumſtances of a black night, a furious ſtorm, and rocky narrows, did not contribute to the repoſe of freſh-water ſeamen.

JULY 30. The wind grows moderate: in weighing anchor diſcover on the cable ſeveral vey uncommon *Aſteriæ*. No ſooner was our anchor on

on board, but a furious ſquall ariſes, and blows in blaſts like a hurricane, driving us before it at a vaſt rate, till we arrived within a mile of the bottom of the loch. Drop anchor, but without effect; are obliged to weigh again, while the furious gale engages an attention to the ſails, and flings us into a double perplexity in this narrow ſtrait, where for an hour our tacks were almoſt perpetual, and the veſſel frequently in no ſmall danger. The blaſts from the mountains were tremendous, not only raiſing a vaſt ſea, but catching up the waves in eddies, and raiſing them up in the air to a ſurprizing height. At length we were relieved from our diſtreſs by a ſucceſsful anchorage, under a high and finely wooded hill, in eight fathom water, but within a ſmall diſtance, of eighty. SQUALLS.

Procure horſes, by favor of *Kenneth Mac-kenzie*, Eſq; of *Dundonnel*. Ride about a mile on the ſide of the hill, above the loch; arrive in a ſmall but fertile plain, winding among the vaſt mountains, and adorned with a pretty river and woods of alder. Here we were rejoiced with the ſight of encloſures long ſtrangers to us: the hay was good, the bear and oats excellent; but the manner of manuring, called in theſe parts *tathing*, was very ſingular: many of the fields were covered with the boughs of alders, lately cut: theſe are left during the whole Winter to rot; in *March* the ground is cleared of the undecayed parts, and then ploughed. Fern is alſo uſed for the ſame end. Reach

DUNDONNEL. Determined to go by land to viſit *Loch-maree*, a great lake to the South: and direct Mr. *Thompſon* to ſail, and wait for us at *Gair-loch*.

FINE SCENERY ABOUT DUNDONEL.

We found ourſelves ſeated in a ſpot equalized by few in picturesque and magnificent ſcenery. The banks of the river that ruſhes by the houſe is fringed with trees; and the courſe often interrupted by caſcades. At a ſmall diſtance the ground begins to riſe: as we mount, the eye is entertained with new objects; the river rolling beneath the dark ſhade of alders, an extent of plain compoſed of fields bounded by groves; and as the walk advances, appears a deep and tremendous hollow, ſhagged with trees, and winding far amidſt the hills. We are alarmed with the roar of inviſible cataracts, long before their place is diſcovered; and find them precipitating themſelves down narrow chaſms of ſtupendous depths, ſo narrow at top, that highlanders in the eagerneſs of the chace will fearleſsly ſpring over theſe *Barathra*. They meander for miles amidſt the mountains, and are the age-worn work of water, branch off into every glen, hid with trees of various ſpecies. Torrents roll over their bottoms often darting down precipices of a thouſand forms, loſing themſelves beneath the undermined rocks, and appearing again white with the violence of the fall. By laying aſide the boughs, and creeping to the verge, got ſight of theſe otherwiſe latent cataracts; but the proſpect ſufficiently tired my head. Beſides theſe darkſome waters, multitudes of others precipitate themſelves in full view down the ſteep ſides of the adjacent hills; and create for ſeveral hundreds of feet a ſeries of moſt magnificent falls.

Above riſes a magnificent hill, which as far as the ſight can reach is cloathed with birch and pines, the ſhelter of ſtags, roes and black game.

To

DUNDONELL.

To the Weſt is a view where the aweful, or rather the horrible predominates. A chain of rocky mountains, ſome conoid, but united by links of a height equal to moſt in *North-Britain*, with ſides dark, deep, and precipitous, with ſummits broken, ſharp, ſerrated, and ſpiring into all terrific forms; with ſnowy glacieres lodged in the deep ſhaded apertures. Theſe crags are called *Squr-fein*, or hills of wine: they rather merit the title of *Squr-ſhain*, or rocks of wind; for here *Æolus* may be ſaid to make his reſidence, and be ever employed in fabricating blaſts, ſqualls and hurricanes, which he ſcatters with no ſparing hand over the ſubjacent vales and lochs.

Moſt agreeably detained with the good family of *Dundonnel* by a violent fall of rain, which rendered the waters impaſſable. Obſerve after dinner that *Cloud-berries* *, that grow on the adjacent mountains, were ſerved as a deſert. JULY 31.

After taking a *Deoch-an-doruis*, or a door-cup, proceed ſouth, aſcend a ſteep hill far above a bank wooded with various trees, among others the wych-elm grew native. To the Weſt were the vaſt mountains, naked, rugged and dreary, their baſes ſloping, furrowed with long clefts, emptying their precipitated waters into the river beneath. Deſcend into a vale with birch trees thinly ſcattered over it: and the extremity croſſed by a high rock wooded and divided in the middle by a vaſt and foaming cataract, the waters of *Loch-nan-niun*, or the lake of birds. On the weſt ſide is an amazing mountain ſteeply ſloping, compoſed of a whitiſh marble, ſo extenſive, ſmooth, gloſſy and even, as to appear AUGUST 1.

* *Rubus Chamæmorus.*

like an enormous ſheet of ice; and is, I doubt not, as ſlippery. Our guide called the hill, *Lecach*. The oppoſite ſide of the vale was precipitous; varied with trees and caſcades, that fell among the branches. The whole of this ſcene was truly *alpine*.

Aſcend again. Arrive amidſt ſtrata of red and white marble, the way horrible, broken, ſteep and ſlippery; but our cautious ſteeds tried every ſtep before they would venture to proceed. Black moraſſy heaths ſucceed, named *Gliann-dochartai*. Dine on the ſide of a rill at the bottom, on plentiful fare provided by our kind hoſt, whoſe ſon, Mr. *Mackenzie*, and another gentleman of the name, kindly undertook the charge of us to the next ſtage. Ride through a narrow ſtrath called *Kin-loch-ewe*, where we firſt ſaw the ſigns of houſes and a little cultivation ſince morning. This terminates in a meadowy plain, cloſed at the end with *Loch-maree*: the night proved wet, and tempeſtuous: we therefore determined to defer the voyage till next day; and to take ſhelter in a whiſky houſe the inn of the place. Mr. *Mackenzie* complimented Mr. *Lightfoot* and me with the bedſtead, well covered with a warm litter of heath: we lay in our cloaths, wrapped ourſelves in plaids; and enjoyed a good repoſe. Our friends did not loſe their ſleep; but great was our ſurprize to ſee them form their bed of wet hay, or rather graſs collected from the fields; they flung a plaid over it, undreſſed, and lay moſt comfortably, without injury, in what, in a little time, muſt have become an errant hot-bed: ſo bleſt with hardy conſtitutions are even the gentlemen of this country!

Aug. 2. At ſeven in the morning, take a ſix-oared boat, at the eaſt end of *Loch-maree*: keep on the north ſhore beneath ſteep rocks, moſtly.

moſtly filled with pines waving over our heads. Obſerve on the ſhore a young man of good appearance, hailing the boat in the *Erſe* language. I demanded what he wanted: was informed, a place in the boat. As it was entirely filled, I was obliged to refuſe his requeſt. He follows us for two miles through every difficulty, and by his voice and geſtures threatened revenge. At length a rower thought fit to acquaint us, that he was owner of the boat, and only wanted admiſſion in lieu of one of them. The boat was ordered to ſhore, and the maſter taken in with proper apologies and attempts to ſooth him for his hard treatment. Inſtead of inſulting us with abuſe, as a *Charon* of *South-Britain* would have done, he inſtantly compoſed himſelf, and told us through an interpreter, that he felt great pride in finding that his conduct gained any degree of approbation. LOCH-MAREE.

Continue our courſe. The lake, which at the beginning was only half a mile broad, now, nearly half its length, widens into a great bay, bending towards the South, about four miles in breadth, filled with little iſles, too much cluſtered and indiſtinct.

Land on that called *Inch-maree*, the favored iſle of the ſaint, the patron of all the coaſt from *Applecroſs* to *Loch-broom*. The ſhores are neat and gravelly; the whole ſurface covered thickly with a beautiful grove of oak, aſh, willow, wicken, birch, fir, hazel, and enormous hollies. In the midſt is a circular dike of ſtones, with a regular narrow entrance: the inner part has been uſed for ages as a burial place, and is ſtill in uſe. I ſuſpect the dike to have been originally *Druidical*, and that the antient ſuperſtition of *Paganiſm* had been taken up by the ſaint, as the readieſt method of making a conqueſt over the minds of the inhabitants. INCH-MAREE.

A ſtump

A ſtump of a tree is ſhewn as an altar, probably the memorial of one of ſtone; but the curioſity of the place is the well of the ſaint; of power unſpeakable in caſes of lunacy. The patient is brought into the ſacred iſland, is made to kneel before the altar, where his attendants leave an offering in money: he is then brought to the well, and ſips ſome of the holy water: a ſecond offering is made; that done, he is thrice dipped in the lake; and the ſame operation is repeated every day for ſome weeks: and it often happens, by natural cauſes, the patient receives relief, of which the ſaint receives the credit. I muſt add, that the viſitants draw from the ſtate of the well an omen of the diſpoſition of St. *Maree:* if his well is full, they ſuppoſe he will be propitious; if not, they proceed in their operations with fears and doubts: but let the event be what it will, he is held in high eſteem: the common oath of the country is, by his name: if a traveller paſſes by any of his reſting-places, they never neglect to leave an offering; but the ſaint is ſo moderate as not to put him to any expence: a ſtone, a ſtick, a bit of rag contents him.

This is the moſt beautiful of the iſles; the others have only a few trees ſprinkled over their ſurface.

About a mile farther the lake again contracts. Paſs beneath a high rock, formed of ſhort precipicies, with ſhelves between, filled with multitudes of ſelf-ſown pines, making a moſt beautiful appearance.

The South ſide of the water is bounded with mountains adorned with birch woods, mixed with a few pines: a military road runs along its length. The mountains are not very high, but open in many parts to give a view of others, whoſe naked and broken tops

tops ſhooting into ſharp crags, ſtrangely diverſify the ſcene, and form a noble termination.

Towards the bottom of the lake is a headland, finely wooded to the very ſummit. Here the water ſuddenly narrows to the breadth of a hundred yards, and continues ſo for near a mile, the banks cloathed with trees, and often bending into little ſemilunar bays to the very extremity; from whence its waters, after the courſe of a mile, a continual *Rapide*, diſcharge into a deep and darkſome hole, called *Pool-Ewe*, which opens into the large bay of *Loch-Ewe*.

The lake we had left is eighteen miles long: the waters are ſaid to be ſpecifically lighter than moſt others, and very rarely frozen: the depth is various, in ſome places ſixty fathoms; but the bottom is very uneven: if ten feet of water were drained away, the whole would appear a chain of little lakes.

The fiſh are ſalmon, char and trout; of the laſt is a ſpecies weighing thirty pounds. FISH.

Land; are received by the Rev. Mr. *Dounie*, miniſter of *Gairloch*, whom we attend to church, and hear a very edifying plain comment on a portion of ſcripture. He takes us home with him, and by his hoſpitality makes us experience the difference between the lodgings of the two nights.

Take a view of the environs; viſit the mouth of the river, where the ſalmon fiſhery ſupplies the tenant with three or four laſts of fiſh annually. On the bank are the remains of a very antient iron furnace. Mr. *Dounie* has ſeen the back of a grate, marked S. G. *Hay*, or Sir *George Hay*, who was head of a company here in the time of the Queen Regent; and is ſuppoſed to have AUG. 3.

have choſen this remote place for the ſake of quiet in thoſe turbulent times.

Potatoes are raiſed here on the very peat-moors, without any other drains than the trenches between the beds. The potatoes are kiln-dried for preſervation.

It is to be hoped that a town will form itſelf here, as it is the ſtation of a government-packet, that ſails regularly from hence to *Stornaway*, in *Lewis*, a place now growing conſiderable by the encouragement of Lord *Seaforth*, the proprietor. This is a ſpot of much concourſe: for here terminates the military road, which croſſes from the Eaſt to the Weſt ſea, commencing at *Inverneſs*, and paſſing by *Fair-burn* and *Strath-braan* to this place. Yet I believe the beſt inn on the laſt thirty miles is that of Mr. *Roderick Mac-donald*, our landlord the laſt night but one.

GAIR-LOCH. Ride above ſix miles South, and reach *Gair-loch*; conſiſting of a few ſcatttered houſes, on a fine bay of the ſame name. Breakfaſt at *Flowerdale*; a good houſe, beautifully ſeated beneath hills finely wooded. This is the ſeat of Sir *Hector Mackenzie*, whoſe anceſtor received a writ of fire and ſword againſt the antient rebellious owners: he ſucceeded in this commiſſion, and received their lands for his pains.

The pariſh of *Gair-loch* is very extenſive, and the number of inhabitants evidently encreaſe, owing to the ſimple method of life, and the conveniency they have of drawing a ſupport from the fiſhery. If a young man is poſſeſſed of a herring-net, a hand-line, and three or four cows, he immediately thinks himſelf able to ſupport a family, and marries. The preſent number of ſouls are about two thouſand eight hundred.

Herrings

Herrings offer themſelves in ſhoals from *June* to *January*: cod-fiſh abound on the great ſand-bank, one corner of which reaches to this bay, and is ſuppoſed to extend as far as *Cape-Wrath*; and South, as low as *Rona*, off *Skie*; with various branches, all ſwarming with cod and ling. The fiſhery is carried on with long-lines, begins in *February*, and ends in *April*. The annual capture is uncertain, from five to twenty-ſeven thouſand. The natives labor under ſome oppreſſions, which might be eaſily removed to the great advancement of this commerce. At preſent the fiſh are ſold to ſome merchants from *Campbeltown*, who contract for them with the laird, at two-pence half-penny a-piece, after being cured and dried in the ſun. The merchants take only thoſe that meaſure eighteen inches from the gills to the ſetting on of the tail; and oblige the people to let them have two for one of all that are beneath that length. The fiſh are ſent to *Bilboa*: ling has alſo been carried there, but was rejected by the *Spaniards*. This trade is far from being puſhed to its full extent; is monopolized, and the poor fiſhers cruelly forced to ſell their fiſh for three-half-pence a piece to thoſe who ſell it to the merchants.

SAND-BANKS FOR FISHERS.

The want of a town is very ſenſibly felt in all thoſe parts: there is no one commodity, no one article of life, or implement of fiſhery but what is gotten with difficulty, and at a great price, brought from a diſtance by thoſe who are to make advantage of the neceſſities of the people. It is much to be lamented that after the example of the earl of *Seaforth*, they do not collect a number of inhabitants by feuing their lands, or granting leaſes for a length of years for building: but ſtill ſo much of the ſpirit of the chieftain remains, that they dread giving an independency

to their people; a falſe policy! as it would enrich both parties; and make the landlord more reſpectable, as maſter of a ſet of decent tenants, than of thouſands of bare-footed half-ſtarved vaſſals. At preſent adventurers from diſtant parts take the employ from the natives: a town would create a market; a market would ſoon occaſion a concourſe of ſhipping, who would then arrive with a certainty of a cargo ready taken for them; and the mutual wants of ſtranger and native would be ſupplied at an eaſy rate.

By example of a gentleman or two, ſome few improvements in farming appear. Lime is burnt: ſea-tang uſed as manure: and ſhell ſand imported by ſuch who can afford the freight. But the beſt trade at preſent is cattle: about five hundred are annually ſold out of this pariſh, from the price of one pound ſeven to two pounds five a-piece. About eighty horſes, at three pounds each, and a hundred and fifty ſheep at three pounds per ſcore. The cattle are blooded at ſpring and fall: the blood is preſerved to be eaten cold.

We found our veſſel ſafely arrived at anchor with many others, under the ſhelter of a little iſle, on the ſouth ſide of the bay. Weigh, and get under ſail with a good breeze. Paſs by the mouth of *Loch-Torridon*: a few leagues farther by *Apple-croſs* bay, ſmall, with populous and well cultivated ſhores. The back ground moſt uncommonly mountainous.

APPLE-CROSS.

Apple-croſs houſe is inhabited by a moſt hoſpitable gentleman as fame reports: we lamented therefore our inability to pay our reſpects.

On the right leave the iſles of *Rona* and *Raſa* and *Scalpay*: before us

us is *Croulin*, and beyond ſoar the vaſt hills of *Skie*. Sail cloſe under *Croulin* inhabited by two families: producing a little corn and a few cattle. Almoſt oppoſite to its ſouthern end is the common entrance into the two great lochs, *Kiſſerne* and *Carron*.

Paſs the ſound between *Skie* and *Kintail*; anchor about nine o'clock, and once more ſleep beneath *Mac-kinnon*'s caſtle.

In ſailing down the bay, had to the north eaſt a full view of *Kintail* in Aug. 4.

ROSS-SHIRE,

the original ſeat of the *Mac-Kenzies*, or rather *Mac-Kenneths* *, a patronymic from their great anceſtor *Kenneth*, ſon of *Colin Fitzgerald*, of the houſe of *Deſmond* in *Ireland*. To him *Alexander* III. made a grant of theſe lands for his good ſervices at the battle of *Largs*. His poſterity, a warlike race, filled all the lands; for the heroes of

* Theſe were the chief gentlemen, in 1603, in the ſheriffdom of *Inverneſs*, which at that time included the ſhire of that name, *Roſs*, *Strathnavern*, *Cathneſs*, *Sutherland*, and the Northern *Hebrides*:

Macloyd, of *Lewis*,
Macloyd, of *Harries*,
Donald Gormeſoun,
Macneil, of *Barray*,
Mulcalloun, of *Roſay*,
John Mudzart, captain of the *Clanrannalts*,
The Laird of *Glengarry*
The L. of *Kneydart*,
Mac-kenzie,
L. of *Garloche*,
L. of *Balnagowne*,
L. of *Fowles*,
Sherrife of *Cromartie*,
Dumbeith,
Forſe,
Otanſceale,
Mackye,
Neil Hutcheſoun, in *Aſſent*,
Mackentoſche, captain of the *Clanchanirouu*,
L. of *Glenowes*,
Raynold Mac-raynold, of *Keppache*.

North-Britain, like *Polypes*, multiply the more exceedingly by cuts and wounds.

Leave to the Eaſt the entrance into *Loch-Lung* and *Loch-Duach*; two miles from the South ſide of the laſt are the dangerous paſſes of *Glen-ſheil* and *Strachell*; where, on *June* the 10th, 1719, a petty rebellion, projected by Cardinal *Alberoni*, and to have been ſupported by the *Spaniards*, was ſuppreſſed. A tempeſt diſperſed the hoſtile ſquadron, and only about three hundred forces arrived. The highlanders made a poor ſtand at *Strachell*; but were quickly put to flight, when they had opportunity of deſtroying the king's forces by rolling down ſtones from the heights. I muſt not omit that among the clans that appeared in arms, was a large body lent by a neighboring chieftain, merely for the battle of that one day; and win or loſe was to return home that night.

BATTLE OF GLEN-SHEIL.

Paſs through the *Kil-ru*, buffetted ſeverely on the way by violent ſqualls. Land on the eaſt ſide in the pariſh of *Glen-elg*, in the county of

INVERNESS.

The veſſel anchors three miles diſtant on the oppoſite ſide of the bay, under *Skie*.

Walk up to the church; and obſerve near it a ſingular tree, whoſe boughs had bent to the grounds, and taking root formed a ſtrange arbour. Paſs by the barracks of *Bernera*, built in 1722, handſome and capacious, deſigned to hold two hundred men: at preſent occupied only by a corporal and ſix ſoldiers. The country lament this neglect. They are now quite ſenſible of the good effects:

BERNERA BARRACKS.

effects of the military, by introducing peace and ſecurity: they fear leſt the evil days ſhould return, and the antient thefts be renewed, as ſoon as the *Banditti* find this protection of the people removed.

Walk up the valley of *Glen-Elg*, or the vale of *Deer*: viſit Mr. *Macleod*, the miniſter, and receive all the welcome that the *Res anguſta Domûs* would permit. He ſhewed us, at a ſmall diſtance from his houſe, the remains of a mine of *black lead*, neglected on account of the poverty of what the adventurers found near the ſurface; but it is highly probable, that at a proper depth it may be found to equal that of *Cumberland*. A poor kind of bog iron ore is alſo found here.

Above the manſe, on the top of a hill, is a *Britiſh* fortreſs, diked round with ſtone, and in the middle is the veſtige of a circular incloſure, perhaps of a building, the ſhelter of the officers. Within ſight is another of theſe retreats, which are called in the *Erſe*, *Bàdhun*, or, the place of refuge.

This valley is the property of Mr. *Macleod*, of *Dunvegan*, acquired by a marriage of an anceſtor with a daughter of Lord *Biſſet*. The pariſh is of vaſt extent, and comprehends *Knodiart* and *North Morar*. *Glenelg* has near ſeven hundred inhabitants, all proteſtants; the other two diſtricts are almoſt entirely of the popiſh perſuaſion. The reader who has the curioſity to know the number of *Roman Catholics* in theſe parts of *North Britain*, may ſatisfy his curioſity in the Appendix, from an abſtract taken from the REPORT made by the gentlemen appointed by the GENERAL ASSEMBLY, in 1760, to viſit theſe remote highlands, and the *Hebrides*,

for the purpoſe of enquiring into the ſtate of religion in thoſe parts.

This part of *Glen-Elg* is divided into two vallies; *Glen-more*, where the barracks are, from which is a military road of fifty-one miles extent, reaching to *Fort-Auguſtus:* the other is *Glen-beg*. The pariſh ſends out a conſiderable number of cattle: theſe vallies would be fertile in corn, was it not for the plague of rain, which prevents tillage to ſuch a degree, that the poor inhabitants feel the ſame diſtreſſes as their neighbors.

DANISH FORTS. Walk back by the barracks to *Glen-beg*, to viſit the celebrated edifices attributed to the *Danes:* the firſt is placed about two miles from the mouth of the valley. The more entire ſide appears of a moſt elegant taper form: the preſent height is thirty feet ſix inches; but in 1722, ſome *Goth* purloined from the top, ſeven feet and a half, under pretence of applying the materials to certain public buildings. By the appearance of ſome ruins that now lie at the baſe, and which have fallen off ſince that time, I believe three feet more may be added to the height, which will make the whole about forty-one.

The whole is built with dry walls, but the courſes moſt beautifully diſpoſed. On one ſide is a breach of at leſt one quarter of the circumference. The diameter within is thirty-three feet and a half, taken at a diſtance of ten feet from the bottom: the wall in that part is ſeven feet four inches thick, but is formed thinner and thinner till it reaches the top, whoſe breadth I forgot to cauſe to be meaſured. This inſide wall is quite perpendicular, ſo that the inner diameter muſt have been equal from top to bottom: but

DANISH EDIFICES.

but the exterior wall ſlopes, encreaſing in thickneſs till it reaches the ground.

In the thickneſs of the wall were two galleries; one at the lower part, about ſix feet two inches high, and two feet five at the bottom, narrowing to the top; flagged, and alſo covered over with great flat ſtones. This gallery ran quite round, and that horizontally, but was divided into apartments: in one place with ſix flags, placed equidiſtant from each other; and were acceſſible above by means of a hole from another gallery: into the lower were two entrances (before the ruin of the other ſide there had been two others) above each of theſe entrances were a row of holes, running up to the top, divided by flags appearing like ſhelves: near the top was a circle of projecting ſtones, which probably were intended to hold the beams that formed the roof: above is another hole like the former. None of theſe openings paſs through, for there is not the leſt appearance of window nor opening on the outſide wall. All theſe holes are ſquare; are too ſmall to admit the human body, ſo were probably deſigned to lodge arms, and different other matters, ſecure from wet or harm.

Over the firſt gallery was another, divided from it only by flags. This alſo went round, but was free from any ſeparation: the height was five feet ſix; only twenty inches wide at bottom. This was alſo covered with flags at top.

At a diſtance above, in the broken ſides of the wall, was another hole; but it ſeemed too ſmall for a gallery. The aſcent was not ſafe, ſo could not venture up. The height was taken by a little boy, who ſcrambled to the top.

The entrance was a ſquare hole, on the Weſt ſide: before it were the

the remains of ſome building, with a narrow opening that led to the door. Almoſt contiguous to this entrance or portico, was a ſmall circle formed of rude ſtones, which was called the foundation of the *Druids* houſes. It probably was formed for ſome religious purpoſe. I was told there were many others of this kind ſcattered over the valley.

At leſs than a quarter of a mile diſtant from this ſtands the ſecond tower, on a little flat on the ſide of the hill. The form is ſimilar, but the number of galleries differs: here are three, the loweſt goes entirely round; but at the Eaſt end is an aperture now of a ſmall depth, but once of ſuch extent that the goats which ſheltered in it were often loſt: on that account the entrance was filled with ſtones. This is ſix feet high, four feet two inches broad, and flagged above and below.

A ſecond gallery was of the ſame height, but the breadth of the floor only three feet five.

The third gallery was of ſuch difficult acceſs that I did not attempt to get up: it was ſo narrow and low, that it was with difficulty that the child who climbed to it could creep through.

The preſent height of this tower is only 24 feet five inches; the diameter thirty; the thickneſs of the lower part of the wall twelve feet four.

I could not perceive any traces of the winding ſtairs mentioned by Mr. *Gordon:* but as theſe buildings have ſuffered greatly ſince that gentleman ſaw them, I have no doubt of his accuracy.

Theſe were in all probability places of defence; but it is difficult to ſay any thing on the ſubject of their origin, or by what nation they were erected. They are called here *Caiſteal Teilbah*, or.

or the caſtles of *Teilba*, built by a mother for her four ſons, as tradition, delivered in this tranſlation of four *Erſe* lines, informs:

My four ſons a fair clan,
I left in the ſtrath of one glen:
My *Malcomb*, my lovely *Chonil*,
My *Telve*, my *Troddan*.

There had been two others, now totally demoliſhed, and each named after her children. Mr. *Gordon* mentions others of this kind; one at *Glen-dunin*, two at *Eaſter Fearn* in *Roſs-ſhire*, and two or three in Lord *Reay*'s country; one of which is called the *Dune of Dornadilla*, from an imaginary prince, who reigned two hundred and ſixty years before the *Chriſtian* æra. This appears to be ſo well deſcribed by an anonymous writer in the *Edinburgh* magazine, that it will poſſibly be acceptable to the reader to find it copied in the note *.

The

* "In the moſt Northern part of *Scotland*, called Lord *Reay*'s country, not far from *Tongue*, and near the head of the river which runs into the North ſea at *Loch-Eribol*, is the remains of a ſtone tower, which I apprehend to be a *Druidic* work, and to be the greateſt piece of antiquity in this iſland. It is ſurpriſing that it is ſo little known even to the natives of that country: I don't remember to have ever ſeen it mentioned in any book whatever, nor do I recollect whether Mr. *Pennant* has received any information concerning it. This tower is called by the neighboring inhabitants, the *Dune of Dornadilla*. It is of a circular form, and now nearly reſembling the fruſtrum of a cone: whether, when perfect, it terminated in a point, I cannot pretend to gueſs; but it ſeems to have been formerly higher, by the rubbiſh which lies round it. It is built of ſtone, without cement, and I take it to be between 20 and 30 feet high ſtill. The entrance is by a very low and

The rain, which poured in a deluge during the whole of this walk, attended with a moſt violent gale, prevented us from going aboard: but we found a moſt comfortable lodging under the hoſpitable roof of the good miniſter.

narrow door, to paſs thro' which one is obliged to ſtoop much; but, perhaps, the ground may have been raiſed ſince the firſt erection.

"When one is got in, and placed in the centre, it is open over head. All round the ſides of the walls are ranged ſtone ſhelves, one above another, like the ſhelves in a circular beaufait, reaching from near the bottom to the top. The ſtones which compoſe theſe ſhelves are ſupported chiefly by the ſtones which form the walls, and which project all round juſt in that place where the ſhelves are, and in no others: each of the ſhelves is ſeparated into ſeveral diviſions as in a book-caſe. There is ſome remains of an aukward ſtair-caſe. What uſe the ſhelves could be applied to I cannot conceive. It could not be of any military uſe from its ſituation at the bottom of a ſloping hill, which wholly commands it. The moſt learned among the inhabitants, ſuch as the gentry and clergy, who all ſpeak the *Iriſh* language, could give no information or tradition concerning its uſe, or the origin and meaning of its name. But ſome years ſince I happened, at an auction of books in *London*, to look into a *French* book, containing *Gauliſh* antiquities, and there I ſaw a print of the remains of a *Druidic* temple in *France*, which greatly reſembles the tower I am ſpeaking of, having like ſhelves in it. And, reading a late pamphlet on the antiquity of the *Iriſh* language, I think I can partly trace the origin of the name *Dornadilla*. At page 24, the author ſays, that *Dorn* means a *round ſtone*, ſo that *abdorn* would mean the round ſtone of the prieſts; *na* is *of*, and *Di* is *God*: at page 45, he ſays, in the laſt line, *ulla* means a place of devotion; ſo that *Dor-na-Di-ulla* will ſignify *the round ſtone place of the worſhip of God*; or perhaps it might allude to ſome round ſtone preſerved within as a ſacred emblem of divinity. As I am not acquainted with the *Iriſh* language, if any of your correſpondents can give any better account, either of the nature of ſuch *Druidic* temples, or of this name in particular, it will, perhaps, be acceptable to others, as well as to your humble ſervant."

The

The whole morning continued wet and boiſterous. In the even- Aug. 5.
ing croſs over to *Skie*: ſee, near the ſhore, cut on the live rock, an inſcription in rude characters. It muſt have been of great antiquity, as it was diſcovered by the accidental digging of peat at the depth of four feet.

Weigh anchor at eight o'clock in the morning, and turn out with Aug. 6.
wind and tide adverſe. After a ſtruggle of three or four miles, put into *Loch-Jurn*, or the lake of hell, on the *Inverneſs* coaſt, and Loch-Jurn.
anchor about two o'clock near a little iſle on the South ſide, four miles within the mouth. Land on the North ſide, three miles diſtant from our ſhip, and viſit Mr. *Macleod*, of *Arniſdale*: I ſhall never forget the hoſpitality of the houſe: before I could utter a denial, three glaſſes of rum cordialized with jelly of bilberries, were poured into me by the irreſiſtible hand of good Madam *Macleod*. Meſſrs. *Lightfoot* and *Stuart* ſallied out in high ſpirits to botanize: I deſcended to my boat to make the voyage of the lake.

Steer S. E. After a ſmall ſpace the water widens into a large bay, bending to the South, which bears the name of *Barriſdale*: turn ſuddenly to the Eaſt, and paſs through a very narrow ſtrait, with ſeveral little iſles on the outſide; the water of a great depth, and the tide violent. For four miles before us the loch was ſtrait, but of an oval form; then ſuddenly contracts a ſecond time. Beyond that was another reach, and an inſtantaneous and agreeable view of a great fleet of buſſes, and all the buſy apparatus of the herring fiſhery; with multitudes of little occaſional hovels and tents on the ſhore, for the accommodation of the crews, and of the country

people who reſort here at this ſeaſon to take and ſell herrings to the ſtrangers. An unexpected ſight, at the diſtance of thirteen miles from the ſea, amidſt the wildeſt ſcene in nature.

A little farther the loch ſuddenly turns due South, and has a very narrow inlet to a third reach: this ſtrait is ſo ſhallow as to be fordable at the ebb of ſpring-tides; yet has within, the depth of ten and ſeventeen fathom: the length is about a mile; the breadth a quarter. About ſeven years ago it was ſo filled with herrings, that had crowded in, that the boats could not force their way, and thouſands lay dead on the ebb.

The ſcenery that ſurrounds the whole of this lake has an *Alpine* wildneſs and magnificence; the hills of an enormous height, and for the moſt part cloathed with extenſive foreſts of oak and birch, often to the very ſummits. In many places are extenſive tracts of open ſpace, verdant, and only varied with a few trees ſcattered over them: amidſt the thickeſt woods aſpire vaſt grey rocks, a noble contraſt! nor are the lofty headlands a leſs embelliſhment; for through the trees that wave on their ſummit, is an awful ſight of ſky, and ſpiring ſummits of vaſt mountains.

PINE FORESTS. On the South ſide, or the country of *Knodyart*, are vaſt numbers of pines, ſcattered among the other trees, and multitudes of young ones ſpringing up. A conflagration had many years ago deſtroyed a fine foreſt; a loſs which in a little time, it is to be hoped will be repaired. Beſides this, I can add ſome other pine foreſts to my former liſt*: that near *Loch-maree*; *Abernethy*, and *Roth-murchu*; both belonging to gentlemen of the name of *Grant*;

* 1ſt, 2d, 3d edit. pp. 183, 194, 212.

Glen-more,

LOCK JURN.

Moses Griffith del.

A. Mazell Sculp.

Glen-more, the Duke of *Gordon*'s; and *Glen-taner*, the property of Lord *Aboyne*. Our old botaniſts are ſilent about theſe *Britiſh* productions, till the time of Mr. *Evelyn* and Mr. *Ray*. This ſpecies of pine ſeems not to have been cultivated in *England*, till the former, as he ſays, received ſome ſeeds from that unhappy perſon, the late Marquis of *Argyle*: but *Speed*, in his chronicle, mentions the vaſt ſize of thoſe on the banks of *Loch Argicke*, and their fitneſs for maſts, as appeared by the report from commiſſioners ſent there for that purpoſe, in the time of *James* VI *. *Taylor*, the water-poet, ſpeaks in high terms of thoſe in *Brae-mar*, "That there are as many as will ſerve to the end of the world, "for all the ſhippes, carracks, hoyes, galleys, boates, drumlers, "barkes and water craftes, that are now in the world, or can be "theſe forty yeares †."

It is not wonderful, that the imagination, amidſt theſe darkſome and horrible ſcenes, ſhould figure to itſelf ideal beings, once the terror of the ſuperſtitious inhabitants: in leſs-enlighten'd times a dreadful ſpectre haunted theſe hills, ſometimes in form of a great dog, a man, or a thin gigantic hag called *Glas-lich*. The exorciſt was called in to drive away theſe evil *Genii*: he formed circle within circle, uſed a multitude of charms, forced the *Dæmon* from ring to ring, till he got it into the laſt entrenchment, when, if it proved very obſtinate by adding new ſpells, he never failed of conquering the evil ſpirit, who, like that which haunted the daughter of *Raguel*, was

SPECTRE.

* *Speed*'s chronicle, p. 91.

† P nnileſſe pilgrimage, 136.

With

With a vengeance ſent
From *Media* poſt to *Egypt*, there faſt bound.

In our return from the extremity of this ſequeſtered ſpot, are moſt agreeably amuſed with meeting at leaſt a hundred boats, rowing to the place we were leaving, to lay their nets; while the perſons on ſhore were buſied in lighting fires, and preparing a repaſt for their companions, againſt their return from their toilſome work.

So unexpected a proſpect of the buſy haunt of men and ſhips in this wild and romantic tract, afforded this agreeable reflection: that there is no part of our dominions ſo remote, ſo inhoſpitable, and ſo unprofitable, as to deny employ and livelihood to thouſands; and that there are no parts ſo poliſhed, ſo improved, and ſo fertile, but which muſt ſtoop to receive advantage from the dreary ſpots they ſo affectedly deſpiſe; and muſt be obliged to acknowlege the mutual dependency of part on part, howſoever remotely placed, and howſoever different in modes or manner of living. *Charles Brandon*'s addreſs to his royal ſpouſe may well be applied to both extremes of our iſle:

Cloth of gold, do not deſpiſe,
Altho' thou art match'd with cloth of frize.
Cloth of frize, be not too bold,
Altho' thou art match'd with cloth of gold.

Return to *Arniſdale*, and paſs a moſt chearful evening. Mr. *Lightfoot* returned happy in having found the *azalea procumbens*: Mr. *Stuart* loaden with fine ſpecimens of *amianthus* and black *talc*.

Return

Return on board at midnight: the night moſt exceſſive dark; but every ſtroke of our oars, every progreſſive motion of our boat, flung a moſt reſplendent glory around, and left ſo long and luminous a train in our wake, as more than compenſated the want of ſtars in the firmament. This appearance was occaſioned by myriads of noctilucous *Nereids*, that inhabit the ocean, and on every agitation become at certain times apparent, and often remain ſticking to the oars, and, like glow-worms, give a fine light. Mr. *Thompſon* informed us, that they were moſt brilliant before rain and tempeſts. He was not deceived in his predictions. NOCTILUCOUS WORMS.

There is not an inſtance of any country having made ſo ſudden a change in its morals as this I have juſt viſited, and the vaſt tract intervening between theſe coaſts and *Loch-neſs*. Security and civilization poſſeſs every part; yet thirty years have not elapſed ſince the whole was a den of thieves, of the moſt extraordinary kind. They conducted their plundering excurſions with the utmoſt policy, and reduced the whole art of theft into a regular ſyſtem. From habit it loſt all the appearance of criminality: they conſidered it as laboring in their vocation; and when a party was formed for an expedition againſt their neighbor's property, they and their friends prayed as earneſtly to heaven for ſucceſs, as if they were engaged in the moſt laudable deſign. HIGHLAND ROBBERS. SYSTEMATIC.

The conſtant petition at grace of the old highland chieftains, was delivered with great fervor, in theſe terms: 'Lord! *Turn the world upſide down, that chriſtians may make bread out of it.*' The plain *Engliſh* of this pious requeſt was, That the world might become, for their benefit, a ſcene of rapine and confuſion. THEIR GRACE.

They paid a ſacred regard to their oath; but as ſuperſtition muſt, OATHS.

muſt, among a ſet of *Banditti*, infallibly ſuperſede piety; each, like the diſtinct caſts of *Indians*, had his particular object of veneration: one would ſwear upon his *dirk*, and dread the penalty of perjury; yet make no ſcruple of forſwearing himſelf upon the bible: a ſecond would pay the ſame reſpect to the name of his chieftain: a third again would be moſt religiouſly bound by the ſacred book: and a fourth, regard none of the three, and be credited only if he ſwore by his crucifix. It was always neceſſary to diſcover the inclination of the perſon, before you put him to the teſt: if the object of his veneration was miſtaken, the oath was of no ſignification.

HOSPITALITY AND FIDELITY.

The greateſt robbers were uſed to preſerve hoſpitality to thoſe that came to their houſes, and, like the wild *Arabs*, obſerved the ſtricteſt honor towards their gueſts, or thoſe that put implicit confidence in them. The *Kennedies*, two common thieves, took the young pretender under protection, and kept him with faith inviolate, notwithſtanding they knew an immenſe reward was offered for his head. They often robbed for his ſupport, and, to ſupply him with linen, they once ſurprized the beggage horſes of one of our general officers. They often went in diſguiſe to *Inverneſs* to buy proviſions for him. At length, a very conſiderable time after, one of theſe poor fellows, who had virtue to reſiſt the temptation of thirty thouſand pounds, was hanged for ſtealing a cow, value thirty ſhillings.

GOVERNMENT.

The greateſt crime, among theſe felons, was that of infidelity among themſelves: the criminal underwent a ſummary trial, and, if convicted, never miſſed of a capital puniſhment. The chieftain had his officers, and different departments of government; he

he had his judge, to whom he entruſted the deciſion of all civil diſputes: but in criminal cauſes, the chief, aſſiſted perhaps by ſome favorites, always undertook the proceſs.

The principal men of his family, or his officers, formed his council; where every thing was debated reſpecting their expeditions. Eloquence was held in great eſteem among them, for by that they could ſometimes work on their chieftain to change his opinion; for, notwithſtanding he kept the form of a council, he always reſerved the deciſive vote in himſelf.

When one man had a clame on another, but wanted power to make it good, it was held lawful for him to ſteal from his debtor as many cattle as would ſatisfy his demand, provided he ſent notice (as ſoon as he got out of reach of purſuit) that he had them, and would return them, provided ſatisfaction was made on a certain day agreed on.

When a *creach* or great expedition had been made againſt diſtant herds, the owners, as ſoon as diſcovery was made, roſe in arms, and with all their friends, made inſtant purſuit, tracing the cattle by their track for perhaps ſcores of miles. Their nicety in diſtinguiſhing that of their cattle from thoſe that were only caſually wandering, or driven, was amazingly ſagacious. As ſoon as they arrived on an eſtate where the track was loſt, they immediately attacked the proprietor, and would oblige him to recover the track from his land forwards, or to make good the loſs they had ſuſtained. This cuſtom had the force of law, which gave to the highlanders this ſurprizing ſkill in the art of tracking. TRACING OF CATTLE.

It has been obſerved before, that to ſteal, rob and plunder with dexterity, was eſteemed as the higheſt act of heroiſm. The

feuds between the great families was one great cauſe. There was not a chieftain but that kept, in ſome remote valley in the depth of woods and rocks, whole tribes of thieves in readineſs to let looſe againſt his neighbors; when, from ſome public or private reaſon, he did not judge it expedient to reſent openly any real or imaginary affront. From this motive the greater chieftain-robbers always ſupported the leſſer, and encouraged no ſort of improvement on their eſtates but what promoted rapine.

CHIEFS. SIR EWIN CAMERON.

The greateſt of the heroes in the laſt century, was Sir *Ewin Cameron*, whoſe life is given in the other volume. He long reſiſted the power of *Cromwel*, but at length was forced to ſubmit. He lived in the neighborhood of the garriſon fixed by the uſurper at *Inver-lochy*. His vaſſals perſiſted in their thefts, 'till *Cromwel* ſent orders to the commanding-officer, that on the next robbery he ſhould ſeize on the chieftain, and execute him in twenty-four hours, in caſe the thief was not delivered to juſtice. An act of rapine ſoon happened: Sir *Ewin* received the meſſage; who, inſtead of giving himſelf the trouble of looking out for the offender, laid hold of the firſt fellow he met with, ſent him bound to *Inver-lochy*, where he was inſtantly hanged. *Cromwel*, by this ſeverity, put a ſtop to theſe exceſſes, 'till the time of the reſtoration, when they were renewed with double violence, 'till the year 1745.

ROB-ROY.

Rob-Roy Mac-gregor was another diſtinguiſhed Hero in the latter end of the laſt, and the beginning of the preſent century. He contributed greatly towards forming his profeſſion into a ſcience; and eſtabliſhing the police above mentioned. The duke of *Montroſe*

Montroſe unfortunately was his neighbor: *Rob-Roy* frequently ſaved his grace the trouble of collecting his rents; uſed to extort them from the tenants, and at the ſame time give them formal diſcharges. But it was neither in the power of the duke or of any of the gentlemen he plundered to bring him to juſtice, ſo ſtrongly protected was he by ſeveral great men to whom he was uſeful. *Roy* had his good qualities: he ſpent his revenue generouſly; and ſtrange to ſay, was a true friend to the widow and orphan.

LUDOWICK CAMERON.

Every period of time gives new improvement to the arts. A ſon of Sir *Ewin Cameron* refined on thoſe of *Rob-Roy*, and inſtead of diſſipating his gains, accumulated wealth. He, like *Jonathan Wild the Great*, never ſtole with his own hands, but conducted his commerce with an addreſs, and to an extent unknown before. He employed ſeveral companies, and ſet the more adroit knaves at their head; and never ſuffered merit to go unrewarded. He never openly received their plunder; but employed agents to purchaſe from them their cattle. He acquired conſiderable property, which he was forced to leave behind, after the battle of *Culloden* gave the fatal blow to all their greatneſs.

MAC-DONALD OF BARRISDALE.

The laſt of any eminence was the celebrated *Barriſdale*, who carried theſe arts to the higheſt pitch of perfection: beſides exerting all the common practices, he improved that article of commerce called the *black-meal* to a degree beyond what was ever known to his predeceſſors. This was a forced levy, ſo called from its being commonly paid in meal, which was raiſed far and wide on the eſtate of every nobleman and gentleman, in order that their cattle might be ſecured from the leſſer thieves, over whom he ſecretly

cretly preſided, and protected. He raiſed an income of five hundred a year by theſe taxes; and behaved with genuine honor in reſtoring, on proper conſideration, the ſtolen cattle of his friends. In this he bore ſome reſemblance to our *Jonathan*; but differed, in obſerving a ſtrict fidelity towards his own gang; yet he was indefatigable in bringing to juſtice any rogues that interfered with his own. He was a man of a poliſhed behaviour, fine addreſs, and fine perſon. He conſidered himſelf in a very high light, as a benefactor to the public, and preſerver of general tranquillity; for on the ſilver plates, the ornaments of his Baldrick, he thus addreſſes his broad-ſword,

> Hæ tibi erunt artes, pacis componere mores:
> Parcere ſubjectis et debellare ſuperbos.

Aug. 7. After a moſt tempeſtuous and rainy night, ſail at eight o'clock in the morning, deſigning to reach the ſound of *Mull*; but the wind proving contrary, we ran over to *Iſle Oranſay*, in the iſle of *Skie*, a ſafe harbor: where we continued confined by adverſe winds till the next day.

Aug. 8. At half an hour after one at noon, ſail. As ſoon as we got out, we found a vaſt ſwell from the fury of the laſt night's ſtorm; the waves mountanous, but, thanks to a gentle breeze, we made our way finely through them.

Paſs on the Eaſt, *Loch-neviſh*, or the lake of Heaven, a fine and pictureſque inlet.

Pol-morrer where ſmall craft may lie. About half a mile inland from this bay is the great freſh-water lake called *Loch-morrer*:

Arisaig. next is the country of *Ariſaig*, and its celebrated point: for within

this

this, a little to the South, in *Loch-nan-ua, or the bay of caves*, landed the young pretender, on *July* 25, 1745; and from hence concluded his *Phaetontic* expedition, *September* 20th of the following year. The two frigates that lay there in *May* of the ſame ſummer, with arms and ammunition, had an engagement off this point with two of ours; and maintained their ſtation. They landed part of their ſtores, but finding the cauſe deſperate, returned to *France* with ſeveral of the fugitives from the battle of *Culloden*.

MOYDART. Sail by *Loch Hallyort*, and the country of *Moydart*, the moſt ſoutherly part of the ſhire of INVERNESS. Leave to the Weſt the point of *Slate* in *Skie*: the vaſt hills of *Bla-ven* and *Cuchullin* open to view: then ſucceeds the mountanous *Rum*; keep cloſe under the iſle of *Egg*, diſtinguiſhed by the lofty ſpire of *Squr-egg*. Paſs immediately under the point of *Ard-na-murchan*, the moſt northern part of *Argyleſhire*. Turn into the ſound of *Mull*, a fine opening five miles broad: to the E. of the point is *Loch-ſunart*, penetrating deeply into the country of *Morvern*. At the head, is *Strontian*, noted for a lead mine. About nine o'clock at night anchor in *Tobir Moire bay*, in the iſle of

POINT OF ARD-NA-MURCHAN.

MULL.

TOBIR-MOIRE BAY. This bay is a moſt beautiful circular baſon, formed by *Mull* on one ſide, and the iſle of *Calve* on the other. All the banks are verdant and embelliſhed at this time with three caſcades. It takes its name from a chapel and well, dedicated to the Virgin *Mary*. Here in 1588 the *Florida*, one of *Philip*'s invincible *Armada* was blown up after the diſperſion of the fleet: ſome ſay by accident;

accident; others by the deſperate reſolution of a *Scotchman.* Several attempts were made to recover the ſunk treaſure. One in 1688, by *William Sacheverel* Eſq; who fitted up diving bells; and tried them with ſucceſs at the depth of ten fathom: and report ſays, he got up much treaſure. A piece of the wreck was given me by an old inhabitant of the place; to be preſerved in memory of this ſignal providence, ſo beautifully acknowleged by Queen *Elizabeth* in the motto of the medal ſtruck on the occaſion:

Afflavit DEUS, *et diſſipantur.*

In this bay alſo the unfortunate Earl of *Argyle* may be ſaid to have wrecked both life and fortune, in the year 1686: for in this place he made the firſt landing with a few friends, in his fatal invaſion in concert with the unhappy Duke of *Monmouth.* The moſt inhuman medal I ever ſaw (next to that in memory of the maſſacre of *Paris,* by *Charles* IX.) is one in my poſſeſſion, ſtruck by *James* II. on occaſion of the ſad cataſtrophe of theſe two noblemen. Their heads are placed on two altars, at whoſe baſe are their bleeding corpſes: the motto,

Ambitio maleſuada ruit.

A little north is *Bloody* bay, ſo called from a ſea-fight between a *Mac-donald* of the iſles, and his ſon. The former was ſupported by *Hector Obhar Macleane,* the ſame, who died glorioufly at the battle of *Floddon,* covering his monarch, *James* IV. from the arrows of the *Engliſh* archers.

On the oppoſite ſhore of *Morvern* is *Dun-an-gal,* a ruined caſtle of the *Macleanes.* In this the rebels of 1719 put a ſmall garriſon;

riſon; which ſoon ſurrendered to one of our men of war that attacked it.

Aug. 9. Aros.

Leave *Tober Moire* at eight o'clock in the morning; and about half an hour paſt ten, anchor oppoſite to *Aros* caſtle, ſeated on a rock above the ſea, and once a ſeat of *Mac-donald* of the iſles. At the foot of the rock is the ruin of an oval pier, where he ſecured his boats.

Mull, some account of.

Breakfaſt with Mr. *Campbel*, of *Aros*, and collect a few particulars of this rough iſland: that it is twenty-four *Scotch* miles long, and about the ſame in breadth; that it is divided into three great pariſhes, viz. *Toracy*, *Roſs*, and *Kilmore*, or *Kil-ninian*, containing in all near four thouſand catechiſable perſons; that it is in general rocky and barren, and does not yield corn enough for its inhabitants; that it ſends out annually about eighteen hundred head of cattle, ſold from thirty to fifty ſhillings a-piece; that there are but few ſheep; that the graziers have ſuffered greatly this year by the loſs of cattle; but that none of the people have as yet migrated. That the uſual manure is ſhell ſand, which the farmers procure from *Tir-ey*: That there is coal in the iſland nearly inacceſſible by the badneſs of the roads! and that this moſt important article, which alone would bring wealth and comfort to the iſles, is unaccountably neglected!

The iſland originally was part of the dominions of the *Lords of the Iſles*; but in after-times became the poſſeſſion of the antient and valiant family of the *Macleanes*, who ſtill retain half. The other moiety is the litigated property of the duke of *Argyle*; whoſe anceſtor poſſeſſed himſelf of it in 1674, on account of a debt: and after

after the courts of law had made an adjudication in his favor, he was obliged to ſupport their decree by force of arms.

Sail again down the *Sound*, which in general is about four miles broad: the coaſt on both ſides ſlopes and is patched with corn-
MORVERN. land. The northern coaſt is *Morvern*, the celebrated country of *Fingal*.

Leave on that ſide *Loch-aylin*, a ſafe harbour, with a moſt contracted entrance. A little farther is *Caſtle-ardtorniſh*, a ruin on a low headland jutting into the ſound, where in 1461, *John* Earl of *Roſs*, and lord of the iſles, lived in regal ſtate *. His treaty with *Edward* IV. is dated, *ex caſtello noſtro* ARD-THORNIS Oct^ris. 19. A. D. 1461 †.

On the *Mull* ſide is *Mac-alleſter*'s bay, and below that, where
CASTLE-DUART. the ſound opens to the Eaſt is *Caſtle-duart*, once the ſeat of the *Macleanes*, lords of the iſland; but now garriſoned by a lieutenant and a detachment from *Fort-William*. *Morvern*, near *Ardtorniſh*, begins to grow lofty and wooded; and *Mull* beyond this caſtle appears very mountanous.

Traverſe the broad water of *Loch-linnhè*, which leads up to *Lochaber*. Have a fine view of the vaſt mountains, and the pictureſque hills of *Glen-co*. Paſs the ſouthern end of *Liſmore*, and ſteer north between that iſle and *Middle Lorn*. Sail by the iſle of
KERRERA ISLE. *Kerrera*, noted for the death of *Alexander* II. in 1249, while he lay there with a mighty fleet meditating the conqueſt of the *Hebrides*, then poſſeſſed by the *Norwegians*.

* Guthrie, iv. 68. † *Rymer's Fœd.* xi. 487.

Oppoſite

Moses Griffiths del. P. Mazell sculp.

DUNSTAFFAGE CASTLE.

Oppoſite to this iſland, in *Lorn*, is the bay of *Oban*, where are the cuſtom-houſe and poſt-office.

On a great rock within land, precipitous on three ſides, is the caſtle of *Dunolly*, once the reſidence of the chieftains of *Lorn*.

Continue our courſe; and paſſing with difficulty through a very narrow ſound, formed by the *Ilan Beach*, and the main-land, arrive in a fine bay. Anchor under the antient caſtle of DUN-STAFFAGE, or *Stephen's Mount*; and inſtantly receive, and accept, a moſt polite invitation from the owner, Mr. *Campbel*.

DUN-STAFFAGE.

This caſtle is fabled to have been founded by *Ewin*, a *Pictiſh* monarch, cotemporary with *Julius Cæſar*, naming it after himſelf *Evonium*. In fact, the founder is unknown; but it is certainly of great antiquity, and the firſt ſeat of the *Pictiſh* and *Scottiſh* princes. In this place was long preſerved the famous ſtone, the *Palladium* of *North-Britain*; brought, ſays *Legend*, out of *Spain*, where it was firſt uſed as a ſeat of juſtice by *Gethalus*, coeval with *Moſes*. It continued here as the coronation-chair till the reign of *Kenneth* the ſecond, who removed it to *Scone*, in order to ſecure his reign; for, according to the inſcription,

Ni fallat fatum, *Scoti*, quocunque locatum
Invenient lapidem, regnare tenentur ibidem.

Mr. *Campbel* ſhewed to me a very pretty little ivory image, found in a ruinous part of the caſtle, that was certainly cut in memory of this chair, and appears to have been an inauguration ſculpture. A crowned monarch is repreſented ſitting in it, with a book in one hand, as if going to take the coronation oath.

The caſtle is ſquare; the inſide only eighty-ſeven feet; partly

ruinous, partly habitable. At three of the corners are round towers, one of them projects very little. * The entrance is towards the ſea at preſent by a ſtair-caſe, in old times probably by a draw-bridge, which fell from a little gateway. The maſonry appears very antient: the tops battlemented. This pile is ſeated on a rock, whoſe ſides have been pared to render it precipitous, and to make it conform to the ſhape of the caſtle.

In 1307, this caſtle was poſſeſſed by *Alexander Mac-dougal*, lord of *Argyle*, a friend to the *Engliſh*; but was that year reduced by *Robert Bruce*, when *Mac-dougal* ſued for peace with that prince, and was received into favor *.

I find, about the year 1455, this to have been a reſidence of the *Lords of the iſles*; for here *James* laſt earl of *Douglas*, after his defeat in *Annandale* †, fled to *Donald* the *regulus* of the time, and prevaled on him to take arms, and carry on a plundering war, againſt his monarch *James* the ſecond.

CHAPEL. At a ſmall diſtance from the caſtle is a ruined chapel, once an elegant building, and at one end an incloſure, a family cemetery, built in 1740. Oppoſite to theſe is a high precipice, ending abrupt, and turning ſuddenly toward the South-Eaſt. A perſon concealed in the receſs of the rock, a little beyond the angle, ſurprizes friends ſtationed at ſome diſtance beneath the precipice, with a very remarkable echo of any word, or even ſentence he pronounces, which renders the laſt diſtinct and unbroken. The repetition is ſingle; but remarkably clear.

ECHO.

AUG. 10. After breakfaſt ride along the edge of a beautiful bay, with

* *Barbour.* † Lives of the *Douglaſſes*, 203.

the

M. Griffith Pinx.t R. Murray Sc.t

the borders fertile in ſpots. The bear almoſt ripe. Croſs a ferry at *Connel* or *Conf huil*, or the raging flood, from a furious cataract of ſalt water, at the ebb of ſpring tides. This place is the diſcharge of the waters of *Loch-etive* into the ſea; where it ſuddenly contracts to a ſmall breadth; and immediately above, certain rocks jut out, which more immediately direct the vaſt pent-up waters to this little ſtrait, where they guſh out with amazing violence, and form a fall of near ten feet. FALL OF CONNEL.

Loch-etive runs far up the country, and receives the waters of *Loch-aw* at *Bunaw*. Here is at times a conſiderable ſalmon fiſhery; but at preſent very poor. See at a diſtance, on the northern bank, the ſite of *Ard-chattan*, a priory of monks of *Vallis Caulium* founded A. D. 1230, by *Duncan Mac-coul*, anceſtor of the *Macdougals* of *Lorn*. Here *Robert Bruce* is ſaid to have held a parlement; but more probably a council, for he remained long maſter of this country, before he got entire poſſeſſion of *Scotland*. LOCH-ETIVE.

A mile from *Connel*, near the ſhore, is *Dun-mac-Sniochain*, the antient *Beregonium*, or *Berogomum*. The foundation of this city, as it is called, is attributed, by *Apocryphal* hiſtory, to *Fergus* II. and was called the *Chief* in *Scotland* for many ages: It was at beſt ſuch a city as *Cæſar* found in our iſland at the time of his invaſion; an [redacted], or fortified town, placed in a thick wood, ſurrounded with a rampart and foſs, a place of retreat from invaders *. Along the top of the beach is a raiſed mound, the defence againſt a ſudden landing. This, from the idea of here having been a city, is ſtyled, BEREGONIUM.

* De Bello Gallico, lib. v. c. 21.

Straid-a-mhargai, or market-ſtreet: within this are two rude erect columns, about ſix feet high, and nine and a half in girth: behind theſe a peat-moſs: on one ſide a range of low hills, at whoſe neareſt extremity is an entrenchment called *Dun-valirè*. On the Weſtern ſide of the moraſs is an oblong inſulated hill, on whoſe ſummit, the country-people ſay, there had been ſeven towers: I could only perceive three or four excavations, of no certain form, and a dike round them.

PUMICES. In moſt parts of the hill are dug up great quantities of different ſorts of pumices, or *ſcoria*, of different kinds: of them one is the *pumex cinerarius*; the other the *P. molaris* of *Linnæus*; the laſt very much reſembling ſome that Mr. *Banks* favored me with from the iſland of *Iceland*. The hill is doubtleſs the work of a *vulcano*, of which this is not the only veſtige in *North-Britain*.

Ride on a fine road to *Ard-muchnage*, the ſeat of the late Sir *Duncan Campbel*; a very handſome houſe, and well finiſhed. Sir *Duncan*, at the age of forty began to plant, and lived to ſee the extenſive plantations in his garden, and on the pictureſque hills round his lands, arrive to perfection. The country about riſes into a lofty but narrow eminence, now finely wooded, extending in a curvature, forming one ſide of an enchanting bay; the other impending over the ſea.

On my return obſerve, near the hill of the ſeven towers, a *Druidical* circle, formed of round ſtones placed cloſe together. The area is twenty-ſix feet in diameter; and about ten feet diſtant from the outſide is an erect pillar ſeven feet high. At ſuch ſtones as theſe, my learned friend, the late Dr. *William Borlaſe**, remarks, might

* *Antiq. Cornwal.*

have

have ſtood the officers of the high prieſt, to command ſilence among the people; or ſome inferior perſon, verſed in the ceremonies, to obſerve that none were omitted, by warning the officiating prieſt, in caſe any eſcaped his memory.

Return, and lie on board.

Weigh anchor at ſix o'clock in the morning. Sail by the back of *Loch-nel* hill, forming a moſt beautiful creſcent, partly cultivated, partly covered with wood to the ſummit. Land near the North end of the iſle of AUGUST 11.

LISMORE,

which is about nine miles long, one and a half broad, and contains about fifteen hundred inhabitants *. It derives its name from *Lios-mor*, or the great garden: but tradition ſays it was originally a great deer foreſt; and, as a proof, multitudes of ſtag horns of uncommon ſizes are perpetually dug up in the moſſes. At preſent there is ſcarce any wood; but the leſſer vegetables grow with uncommon vigour. The chief produce of the land is bear and oats. The firſt is raiſed in great quantity, but abuſed by being diſtilled into whiſky. The crops of oats are generally applied to the payment of rent; ſo that the inhabitants are obliged for their ſubſiſtence annually to import much meal.

The ground has in moſt parts the appearance of great fertility, but is extremely ill-managed, and much impoveriſhed by exceſs of tillage, and neglect of manure. Pit and rock marle are

* Or between 900 and 1000 examinable perſons.

found

found here. The whole iſle lies on a lime-ſtone rock, which in many places peeps above ground, forming long ſeries of low ſharp ridges. No uſe can be made of this as a manure for want of fuel to burn it. The peat here is very bad, being mixed with earth; it muſt firſt be trampled with the feet into a conſiſtence; is then formed into ſmall flat cakes, and muſt afterwards be expoſed on the ground to dry.

About a hundred head of cattle are annually exported, which are at preſent remarkably ſmall: they ſeem to have degenerated, for I ſaw, at *Ard-muchnage*, the ſcull of an ox, dug up in this iſland, that was of much larger dimenſions than of any now living in *Great Britain*.

Horſes are in this iſland very ſhort-lived. They are uſed when about two or three years old: and are obſerved ſoon to loſe all their teeth. Both they and the cows are houſed during winter, and fed on ſtraw.

Otters are found here: but neither foxes, hares, nor rats. Mice are plentiful, and very deſtructive.

There are three ſmall lakes. Two abound with fine trout: the third only with eels. Variety of the duck kind frequent theſe waters during winter.

Walk up to a *Daniſh* fort: at preſent the height is ſeventeen feet: within the wall is a gallery, and round the area a ſeat, as in that deſcribed in *Ilay*.

Viſit the church, now a mean modern building. In the church-yard are two or three old tombs, with clymores engraven on them: here is alſo a remarkable tomb, conſiſting of nothing more than a thick log of oak. This ſubſtitute for a grave-ſtone muſt have been

in this country of great antiquity, there being no word in the *Erſe* language to expreſs the laſt, it not being ſtyled *Leichd lithidh*, a grave *ſtone*, but *Darag* lithidh, or a grave *log*. On a live rock are cut the *radii* of a dial, but the index is loſt. On another rock is a ſmall excavated baſon, perhaps one of the rock baſons of Dr. *Borlaſe*, in times of *Druidiſm* uſed for religious purpoſes.

This iſland had been the ſite of the biſhop of *Argyle*: the ſee was diſjoined from that of *Dunkeld* about the year 1200, at the requeſt of *John the Engliſhman* biſhop of that dioceſe. There are no reliques of the cathedral or the biſhop's houſe, whoſe reſidence was ſuppoſed to have been latterly in the caſtle of *Achanduin*, on the Weſt ſide of the iſle, oppoſite to *Duart* in *Mull*.

The inhabitants in general are poor, are much troubled with ſore eyes; and in the ſpring are afflicted with a coſtiveneſs that often proves fatal. At that ſeaſon all their proviſions are generally conſumed; and they are forced to live on ſheeps milk boiled, to which the diſtemper is attributed.

The iſle of *Liſmore* forms but a ſmall part of the pariſh. The extent is not to be comprehended by an *Engliſhman*. From the point of *Liſmore* to the extremity of *Kinloch-beg* is 42 computed miles, beſides 9 in *Kingerloch*. It comprehends this iſle, *Appin Duror*, *Glenco*, *Glencreran* and *Kingerlock*, and contains 3000 examinable perſons, under the care of one miniſter and two miſſionaries.

Get on board, and have in mid-channel, a moſt delightful view: the woods of *Loch-nell*; the houſe of *Airds*; beyond is the caſtle of *Ellenſtalker*, ſeated in a little iſle; the country of *Appin*; the vaſt mountains of *Lochaber*; *Dunolly*, *Liſmore*, and various other. ELLENSTALKER.

other iſles of groteſque appearance *. To the South appear the *Slate* iſlands, *Scarba*, *Jura*, and *Ilay*; and to the Weſt, *Oranſay* and *Colonſay*.

Sail between *Inch* and the *Maire* iſles, leaving the noted *Slate* iſland of *Euſdale* to the Eaſt, and cloſe to it *Suil* and *Luing*, chiefly the property of the Earl of *Breadalbane*: within theſe are the harbours of *Euſdale*, of *Cuain*, between *Luing* and *Suil*; *Bardriſe*, off *Luing*; and below, is that of *Black muil* bay.

RAPID TIDES.

Oppoſite to *Luing*, on the Weſt, is a groupe of rough little iſles, of which *Plada* and *Belna-hua* are productive of ſlate. In the broad baſon between theſe and *Luing*, is a moſt rippling tide; even in this calm forces us along with vaſt celerity and violence: the whole ſurface diſordered with eddies and whirlpools, riſing firſt with furious boilings, driving and vaniſhing with the current. Anchor under the Eaſt ſide, beneath the vaſt mountain of

SCARBA;

an iſland of great height, about five miles long, chiefly covered with heath, but on this ſide are ſome woods, and marks of cultivation. Mr. *Macleane* lives on this ſide, and favors us with a viſit, and offers his ſervice to ſhew us the celebrated gulph of *Corry-vrekan*; which we did not wait till morning to ſee, as our expectations were raiſed to the higheſt pitch, and we thought of nothing leſs [illegible] it would prove a ſecond *Mal-ſtrom*. We accordingly took a moſt fatiguing walk up the mountain, through heath of an uncommon height, ſwarming with grous. We arrived in an ill hour, for

GULPH OF CORRY-VREKAN.

* Among them that of *Duriſuire*. Vide TITLE-PAGE.

the tide did not ſuit, and we ſaw little more than a very ſtrong current.

This morning we take boat; and after rowing two miles, land and walk along the rocks till we reach a fit place for ſurveying this phænomenon. The channel between this iſle and *Jura* is about a mile broad, expoſed to the weight of the atlantic, which pours in its waters here with great force, their courſe being directed and confined by the ſound between *Colonſay* and *Mull*. The tide had at this time made two hours flood, and ran with a furious current, great boilings, attended with much foam *; and in many places formed conſiderable whirl-pools. On the ſide of *Jura* the current daſhes, as is reaſonable to ſuppoſe, againſt ſome ſunk rocks. It forms there a moſt dreadful backtide, which in tempeſts catches up the veſſels that the whirl-pools fling into it; ſo that almoſt certain deſtruction attends thoſe that are ſo unfortunate as to be forced in at thoſe ſeaſons. It was our ill-luck to ſee it in a very pacific ſtate, and paſſable without the leſt hazard. Aug. 12.

The chief whirl-pool lies on the *Scarba* ſide, near the weſt end. Here, as that ſkilful pilot, Mr. *Murdock Mackenzie*, aſſured me, it is of various depths, viz. 36, 47, 83, and 91 fathoms; and of ſome places unfathomable: the tranſitions ſudden, from the leſſer to the greater depths: the bottom all ſharp rocks with vaſt chaſms between; and a fathomleſs one where the greateſt *vortex* lies, from which, to the eaſtern end of *Scarba*, cloſe to ſhore, the depths are 13, 9, 12.

* From its varied colours it is called *Coire-bhreatain*; or, the ſpotted or plaided cauldron.

There is another whirl-pool off a little iſle, on the weſt end of *Jura:* which contributes to the horrors of the place. In great ſtorms, the tides run at the rate of fifteen miles an hour; the height of the boilings are ſaid to be dreadful; and the whole rage of the waters unſpeakable. It is not therefore wonderful that there ſhould have been here a chapel of the VIRGIN, whoſe aſſiſtance was often invoked, for my hiſtorian * ſays, that ſhe worked numbers of miracles, doubtleſsly in favor of diſtreſſed mariners.

Scarba contains forty inhabitants. Mr. *Mac-leane* the proprietor reſides here. When he favored us with his company, he came with two of his ſons and their tutor; for in *North Britain*, there is no gentleman of ever ſo ſmall an eſtate, but ſtrictly attends to the education of his children, as the ſure foundation of their future fortune. A perſon properly qualified and eaſily procured at a cheap rate, attends in the family; where the father ſees that juſtice is done to them, at far leſs expence than if he ſent them to diſtant ſchools.

Leave *Scarba*; paſs between *Nether-Lorn* and the iſles of *Luing* and *Suil* to the Eaſt, and of *Toracy* and *Shuna* to the Weſt, all inhabited; and the firſt almoſt covered with excellent corn. In *Toracy* is an ancient tower once belonging to the great *Mac-donald* who made it his half-way hunting ſeat in his progreſs from *Cantyre* to his northern iſles: for which reaſon it was called *Dog-caſtle:* and here he made it a moſt laudable rule to reſide, till he had ſpent the whole of his revenue collected in the neighborhood. According to

* *Fordun*, lib. 11. c. 10.

the

the REPORT *, theſe iſles, and part of the neighboring mainland, form a pariſh, whoſe church is in *Suil*.

EUSDALE SLATE QUARRIES.

Take boat; turn at the point of *Suil*, am carrried by a rapid tide through the gut of *Cuan*, viſit *Euſdale*, the noted ſlate iſland; whoſe length is about half a mile, and compoſed entirely of ſlate, interſected, and in ſome parts covered, with whin-ſtone, to the thickneſs of ſixteen feet: the ſtratum of ſlate is thirty-ſix, dipping quick S. E. to N. W. In order to be raiſed, it is at firſt blaſted with powder; the greater pieces are then divided, carried off in wheel-barrows, and laſtly ſplit into the merchantable ſizes, from eighteen by fourteen inches, to nine by ſix: and put on board at the price of twenty ſhillings *per* thouſand. About two millions and a half are ſold annually to *England*, *Norway*, *Canada*, and the *Weſt-Indies*. In the ſlates are multitudes of cubic *pyritæ*. In one place, about ſixteen feet above high-water-mark, juſt over the ſlates, is a thick bed of ſmall fragments, worn ſmooth, as if by the action of the waves; and mixed with them are multitudes of the common ſea ſhells: a proof of the vaſt retreat of the ocean in theſe parts.

There are many other good ſlate quarrries in this neighborhood; as, on the iſles of *Suil*, *Luing*, *Balna-bua* and *Kerrera*, and ſome few oppoſite to them on the coaſt of *Nether-Lorn*.

The boat takes us the length of the Weſtern ſide of *Suil*. At the North point, turn into *Clachan Firth*, the narroweſt ſtrait I ever was in, dividing that iſland from *Lorn*, in parts ſo contracted as would admit the flinging an arch from ſhore to ſhore. The depth

* Made by the gentlemen ſent, in 1760, by order of the GENERAL ASSEMBLY, to inſpect the ſtate of religion in the iſlands, &c. M. S.

is very various: in ſome parts fifty fathoms; in others, ſo ſhallow as to be fordable at the ebb of ſpring-tides. On the banks of the iſland and mainland, the ſtrata of ſtone riſe in form of walls, of a great height, and not above two feet and a half thick, extending far, ſo as eaſily to be miſtaken for the bounds of an encloſure.

ARD-MADDIE. Arrived in the beautiful bay of *Ard-maddie*, or the height of the *Wolves*. A houſe ſmall, but elegant, ſtands in front, and the ſides of the bay high, entirely cloathed with wood. Here I find the kindeſt welcome from my worthy acquaintance, Captain *Archibald Campbel*, tenant here to the Earl of *Breadalbane*; who, with the utmoſt friendſhip during the voyage charged himſelf with the care of my groom and my horſes. Here I alſo took leave of Mr. *Archibald Thompſon*; whoſe attention to the objects of my enquiries, obliging conduct throughout, and ſkill in his profeſſion, demand my warmeſt acknowlegements. Thus ended this voyage of amuſement, ſucceſsful and ſatisfactory in every part, unleſs where embittered with reflections on the ſufferings of my fellow-creatures. Gratitude forbids my ſilence reſpecting the kind reception I univerſally met with; or the active zeal of every one to facilitate my purſuits; or their liberal communication of every ſpecies of information, uſeful or entertaining.

I retired to my chamber, filled with reflections on the various events of my voyage; and every ſcene by turns preſented itſelf before my imagination. As ſoon as my eyes were cloſed, I diſcovered, that *the ſlumber of the body was but the waking of the ſoul**. All I had ſeen appeared to have been dull and clouded to

* Brown's *Religio Medici*.

my

my apprehenſion, ſerving to evince, *that our waking conceptions do not match the fancies of our ſleep* *. I imagined myſelf again gently wafted down the ſound of MULL; bounded on each ſide by the former dominions of mighty chieftains; or of heroes immortalized in the verſe of OSSIAN. My buſy fancy was worked into a ſpecies of enthuſiaſm, and for a time it

> Bodied forth
> The forms of things unknown;
> Turned them to ſhape, and gave to airy nothing
> A local habitation and a name.

A figure, dreſſed in the garb of an antient warrior, floated in the air before me: his target and his *clymore* ſeemed of no common ſize, and ſpoke the former ſtrength of the hero. A graceful vigor was apparent in his countenance, notwithſtanding time had robbed him of part of his locks, and given to the remainder a venerable hoarineſs. As ſoon as he had fixed my attention, he thus ſeemed to addreſs himſelf to me:

'STRANGER, Thy purpoſe is not unknown to me; I have attended thee (invisible) in all thy voyage; have ſympathiſed with thee in the riſing tear at the miſery of my once-loved country; and ſighs, ſuch as a ſpirit can emit, have been faithful echoes to thoſe of thy corporeal frame.

'KNOW, that in the days of my exiſtence on earth, I poſſeſſed an ample portion of the tract thou ſeeſt to the North. I was the dread of the neighboring chieftains; the delight of my peo-

* *Ibid.*

'plè;

'ple; their protector, their friend, their father. No injury they 'ever received, paſſed unrevenged; for no one excelled me in 'confering benefits on my clan, or in repaying inſults on their 'enemies. A thouſand of my kindred followed me in arms, 'whereſoever I commanded. Their obedience was to me implicit, 'for my word was to them a law: my name, the moſt ſacred of 'oaths. I was (for nothing now can be concealed) fierce, ar- 'rogant, deſpotic, irritable: my paſſions were ſtrong, my anger 'tremendous: yet I had the arts of conciliating the affections of 'my people, and was the darling of a numerous brave. They 'knew the love I bore them: they ſaw, on a thouſand occaſions, 'the ſtrongeſt proofs of my affection. In the day of battle I 'have covered the weak with my ſhield; and laid at my feet their 'hoſtile antagoniſts. The too grateful vaſſal, in return, in the 'next conflict, has ſprung before me, and received in his own 'boſom the ſhaft that has been levelled at mine. In retreats from 'over-powering numbers, I was ever laſt in the field. I alone 'have kept the enemy at bay, and purchaſed ſafety for my people 'with a hundred wounds.

'In the ſhort intervals of peace, my hall was filled with my 'friends and kindred: my hoſpitality was equal to my deeds of 'arms; and hecatombs of beeves and deer covered my rude but 'welcome tables. My neareſt relations ſat next to me, and then 'ſucceeded the braveſt of my clan; and below them, the emu- 'lous youth leaned forward, to hear the gallant recital of our 'paſt actions. Our bards rehearſed the valiant deeds of our great 'anceſtors, and inflam'd our valour by the ſublimity of their 'verſe,

'verſe, accompanied with the inſpiring ſound of the ear-piercing 'Peebirechts.

'The crowds of people that attended at an humble diſtance, 'partook of my bounty: their families were my care: for I beheld 'in their boys a future ſupport of the greatneſs of my houſe; an 'hereditary race of warriors.

'My numerous kindred lived on lands the gift of my diſtant 'progenitors, who took care to plant their children near the main 'ſtock: the cions took firm root, and proved, in after-times, a 'grateful ſhelter to the parent tree, againſt the fury of the ſevereſt 'ſtorms. Theſe I conſidered, not as mercenary tenants, but as 'the friends of good and of adverſe fortune. Their tenures were 'eaſy; their *Duchas* * inviolate. I found my intereſt interwoven 'with theirs. In ſupport of our mutual welfare, they were ena-'bled to keep a becoming hoſpitality. They cheriſhed their 'neighboring dependents; and could receive my viſits in turn 'with a well-cover'd board.

'Strong fidelity and warm friendſhip reigned among us; diſ-'turbed perhaps by the momentary guſts of my paſſions: the ſun 'that warmed them might experience a ſhort obſcurity; but the 'cloud ſoon paſſed away, and the beams of love returned with 'improved advantage. I lived beloved and revered: I attained 'the fulneſs of years and of glory; and finiſhed my courſe, at-

* From DULHAICH, *native country*. They held their farms at a ſmall rent, from father to ſon, by a kind of preſcribed right, which the highlanders call'd *Duchai*. This tenure, in the feudal times, was eſteemed ſacred and inviolable.

tended

'tended to my grave with the full *Coranich* of my lamenting 'people.

'My progeny for a time ſupported the great and wild magni-'ficence of the feudal reign. Their diſtance from court unfor-'tunately prevented them from knowing that they had a ſupe-'rior; and their ideas of loyalty were regulated only by the 'reſpect or attention paid to their fancied independency. Their 'vaſſals were happy or miſerable, according to the diſpoſition of 'the little monarch of the time. Two centuries, from my days, 'had elapſed, before their greatneſs knew its final period. The 'ſhackles of the feudal government were at length ſtruck off; 'and poſſibly happineſs was announced to the meaneſt vaſſal. 'The target, the dirk, and the clymore, too long abuſed, were 'wreſted from our hands, and we were bid to learn the arts of 'peace; to ſpread the net, to ſhoot the ſhuttle, or to cultivate 'the ground.

'The mighty CHIEFTAINS, the brave and diſintereſted heroes of 'old times, by a moſt violent and ſurprizing transformation, at 'once ſunk into the rapacious landlords; determined to compen-'ſate the loſs of power, with the encreaſe of revenue; to ex-'change the warm affections of their people for ſordid traſh. 'Their viſits, to thoſe of their fore-fathers, are like the ſurveys 'of a cruel land-jobber, attended by a ſet of quick-ſighted vul-'tures, ſkilled in pointing out the moſt exquiſite methods of op-'preſſion, or to inſtruct them in the art of exhauſting their purſes 'of ſums to be waſted in diſtant lands. Like the taſk-maſters of '*Egypt*, they require them to make brick without ſtraw. They 'leave them in their primeval poverty, uninſtructed in any art for

'their future ſupport; deprived of the wonted reſources of the 'hoſpitality of their Lord, or the plentiful boards of his nume-'rous friends. They experience an inſtantaneous deſertion; 'are flung at once into a new ſtate of life, and demand the 'foſtering hand as much as the moſt infant colony. When 'I hover over our vales, I ſee the ſame nakedneſs exiſt, the ſame 'miſery in habitation, the ſame idle diſpoſition. Would I could 'have ſeen the ſame ſpirit and vigor as in days of yore! But the 'powers of their ſouls are ſunk with oppreſſion, and thoſe of their 'bodies loſt with want. They look up in deſpair at our deſerted 'caſtles; and, worn out with famine and diſeaſe, drop into an 'unnoticed grave.

'The ties of affection amongſt relations are now no more: no 'diſtinction is at preſent made between proximity of blood, and 'the moſt diſtant ſtranger. Intereſt alone creates the preference 'of man to man. The thouſands that with joy expected the re-'turn of their chieftain, now retire with ſullen grief into their 'cottages; or, in little groupes, expreſs their rage in curſes both 'loud and deep. No vaſſal now ſprings to receive the weapon 'levelled at the breaſt of the Lord, but rather wiſhes to plant 'his own in the boſom of the oppreſſor.

'The antient NATIVE, full of the idea of the manly look of 'the warriors and friends of his youth, is loſt in admiration at the 'degenerate progeny: feature and habit are changed; the one 'effeminated, the other become ridiculous by adopting the idle 'faſhions of foreign climes: loſt to the love of their country! 'loſt to all the ſweet affections of patriarchal life! What then, 'may I ſay, are the fruits of your travels? What arts have you

'brought home, that will ſerve to bring ſubſiſtence to your people? To recompence them for your drafted revenues? What to cloath the naked? To feed the hungry? To furniſh them with more comfortable protection from the inclemency of the weather? They require no great matters: a ſmall portion of rayment; a little meal. With ſad compariſon they learn, that chieftains ſtill exiſt, who make their people their care: and with envy they hear of the improving ſtate of the vaſſals of an *Argyle*, an *Athol*, a *Breadalbane*, and a *Bute*.

'RETURN to your country: inform them with your preſence; reſtore to them the laudable part of the antient manners; eradicate the bad. Bring them inſtructors, and they would learn. Teach them arts adapted to their climate; they would brave the fury of our ſeas in fiſhing. Send them materials for the coarſer manufactures; they would with patience ſit down to the loom; they would weave the ſails to waft your navies to victory; and part of them rejoice to ſhare the glory in the moſt diſtant combats. Select a portion of them for the toils of the ocean: make your levies, enroll them; diſcipline them under able veterans, and ſend annually to our ports the ſmaller veſſels of your tremendous navy. Truſt them with ſwords, and a ſmall retaining pay. If you have doubts, eſtabliſh a *place d'armes*, in vacant times, the depoſite of their weapons, under proper garriſon. They would ſubmit to any reſtrictions; and think no reſtraints, founded on the ſafety of the whole, an infringement of liberty, or an invaſion of property. Legiſlature has given them their manumiſſion; and they no longer conſider themſelves as part of the live ſtock of their chieftain. Draft them to diſtant climes,

'and

'and they will ſacrifice their lives in the juſt cauſe of government 'with as much zeal as their fore-fathers did under the lawleſs 'direction of my valiant anceſtors. Limit only the time of their 'warfare; ſweeten it only with the hopes of a return to their na-'tive country, and they will become willing ſubſtitutes for their 'Southern brethren. Occupied in the ſoft arts of peace, THOSE 'ſhould extend your manufactures; and THESE would defend your 'commerce. Perſuade their governors to experience their zeal; 'and let courtly favor riſe and fall with their actions. Have not 'thouſands in the late war proved their ſincerity? Have not 'thouſands expiated with their blood the folly of rebellion, and 'the crimes of their parents?

'If you will totally neglect them; if you will not reſide among 'them; if you will not, by your example, inſtruct them in the 'ſcience of rural œconomy, nor cauſe them to be taught the uſe-'ful arts: if you cannot obtain leave for them to devote them-'ſelves to the ſervice of their country, by deeds of arms; do not 'at leſt drive them to deſpair, by oppreſſion: do not force them 'into a diſtant land, and neceſſitate them to ſeek tranquility by 'a meaſure which was once deemed the puniſhment of the moſt 'atrocious criminals. Do not be guilty of treaſon againſt your 'country, by depriving it of multitudes of uſeful members, 'whoſe defence it may too ſoon want, againſt our natural enemies. 'Do not create a new ſpecies of diſaffection; and let it not re-'ceive a more exalted venom, in a continent replete with the 'moſt dangerous kind. Extremes of change are always the worſt. 'How dreadful will be the once-exiſtent folly of *Jacobitiſm*, 'transformed into the accurſed ſpirit of political libertiniſm!

'LEAVE them (if you will do no more) but the bare power of 'exiſtence in their native country, and they will not envy you your 'new luxuries. Waſte your hours in the lap of diſſipation: re- 'ſign yourſelf up to the faſcinations of ACRASIA; and ſport in the 'BOWER OF BLISS. Cover your tables with delicacies, at the ex- 'pence of your famiſhed clans. Think not of the wretches, at 'thoſe ſeaſons, leſt your appetite for the *hors d'ouvres* be palled, 'and you feel a momentary remorſe for deaths occaſioned by *ye*, '*ye* thoughtleſs deſerters of your people! With all my failings, 'I exult in innocence of ſuch crimes; and felicitate myſelf on 'my aerial ſtate, capable of withdrawing from the ſight of miſe- 'ries I cannot alleviate, and of oppreſſions I cannot prevent.'

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ITINERARY.

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* Vide Itinerary of Tour, 1769.

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